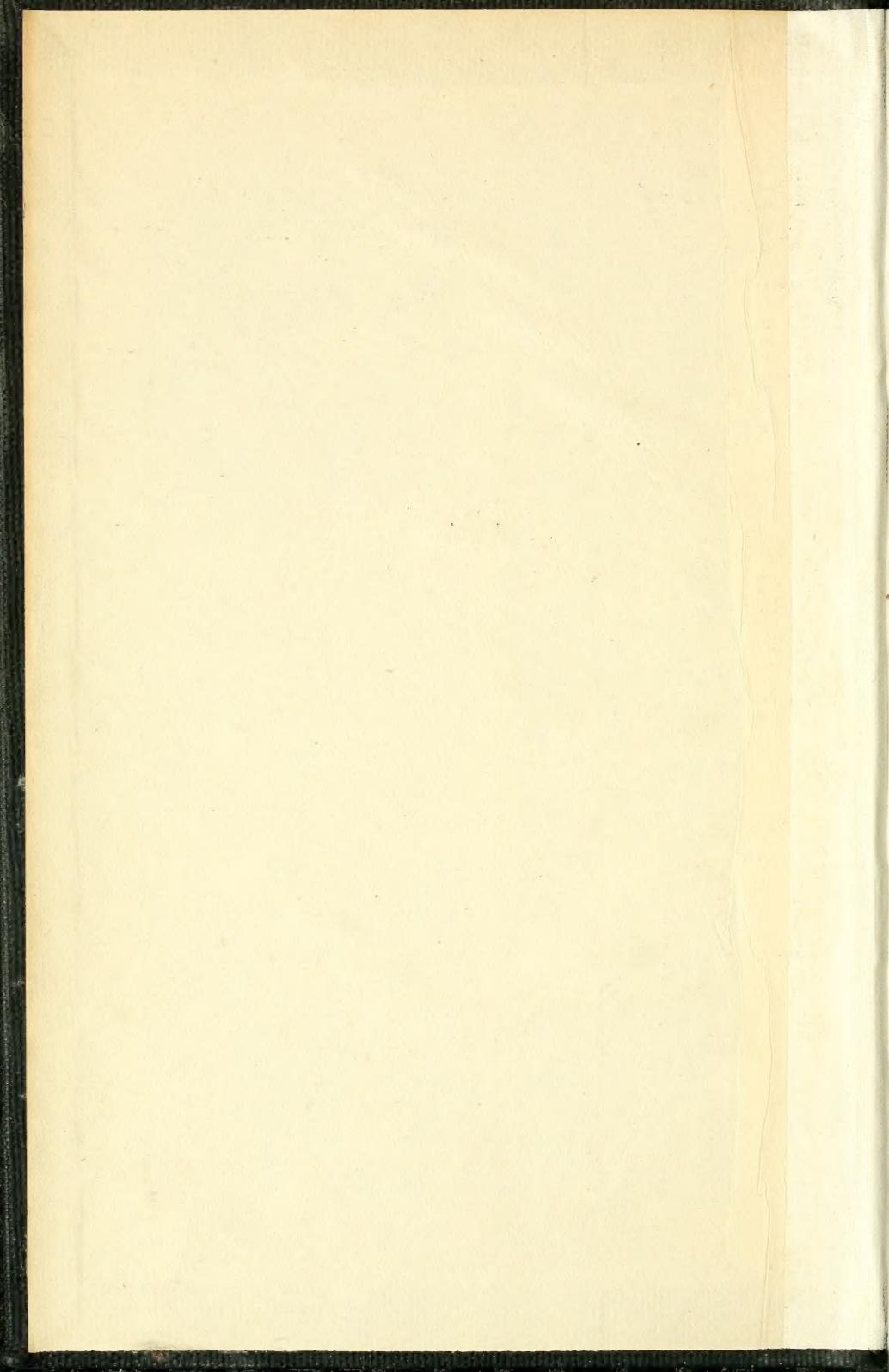


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ANCIENT LORE IN  
MEDIEVAL LATIN GLOSSARIES.



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(ST. ANDREWS UNIVERSITY  
PUBLICATIONS, No. XIII.)

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# Ancient Lore in Medieval Latin Glossaries.

BY

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AND

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Published for St. Andrews University by

HUMPHREY MILFORD  
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Copenhagen, New York,  
Toronto, Melbourne, Cape Town, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras,  
Shanghai  
1921.

176454  
29/11/22



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## PREFACE.

When Ritschl set his pupils to work on Latin glossaries there were great hopes of a harvest of ancient lore. These hopes were not lessened by the first publication, Gustav Loewe's 'Prodromus Corporis Glossariorum Latinorum' (1876), for the second chapter of the 'Prodromus' is entitled 'De glossis Plautinis Lucilianisque' and the other chapters made many additions to the extant fragments of the early Republican writers. Scholars waited impatiently for the publication of the whole mass of glossaries, a huge task gradually accomplished by the Jena professor, G. Goetz —— 'Corpus Glossariorum Latinorum,' vol. II, 1888; vol. IV, 1889; vol. III, 1892; vol. V, 1894 (vol. I, the Prolegomena, is in the press). Goetz had not time to *edit* the glossaries, but published merely an apograph of the oldest MS. of each; and even the help of his 'apparatus criticus' with the variant readings of other MSS. scarcely enables the reader to obey the Renaissance scholars' maxim: *divinare oportet, non legere*. What could be made of a gloss like (C.G.L. IV 151, 14) *Provanum avespertui perdetur* (with no variant)? Only a year or two ago did it yield its secret: *Profanum habes, parvi penditur* (—*Plaut. frag. 38 Sacrum* an *profanum habeas, parvi penditur*; see below). Some relief came when Goetz published an Index containing the glosses in emended form (so far as he could emend them without having *edited* the glossaries)—'Thesaurus Glossariorum Emendatarum' (1899–1901). But even so, much hunting through its pages is required before the reader can find the true form of a gloss which has puzzled him. And the corrupt item just mentioned is printed *Pro vano habetur : parvi penditur*.

Enthusiasm waned. The Corpus and its Index were left to rest on the book-shelves, seldom consulted and, when consulted, seldom enlightening.

Still the belief remained that there *was* a rich harvest of ancient lore here, if we could only reap it. Goetz' last word on the

subject, his article 'Glossographie' in Pauly-Wissowa's *Encyclopaedia*, treats Latin glossaries after Loewe's pattern (in chap I of the 'Prodromus') in historical order, beginning with the 'glossematum scriptores' of the Republican period, the huge collection by Verrius Flaccus, the collections made subsequently in the Empire (e.g. by Nonius Marcellus), etc. And if one turns from his article to the pages evidently based on it in the recent re-edition of Schanz' *History of Roman Literature* (1920), one sees that the result of this treatment has been to give the impression that medieval Latin glossaries transmit to us the ancient lore of the Republican commentators (not quite directly, but through the Grammarians of the Empire). How far Goetz himself would accept this statement as a correct interpretation of his own belief remains to be seen. His vol. I will probably inform us. But undoubtedly his practice in the 'Thesaurus Glossarum' of appending to a gloss a reference to this or that ancient grammarian who has discussed the word suggests (at least to the average reader) that the gloss is based on the ancient lore of grammarians. In written correspondence with a continental scholar recently I found (or seemed to find) that he pictured to himself a vast reservoir of ancient lore from which the compilers of medieval glossaries drew their supply—the compiler of the Abstrusa Glossary, the compiler of the Abolita Glossary, the compiler of the St. Gall (better called the Abba) Glossary, the compiler of the Abavus Glossary, and so on. His idea of editing a glossary seemed to be to transfer to the apparatus criticus or the notes all the varieties of the gloss recorded in Goetz' Index, the gloss as it appeared in Abolita, the gloss as it appeared in Abba, and so forth. From a comparison of these varieties he seemed to think that the ancient lore could be elicited, lore which had been drawn from this reservoir independently by the compiler of Abolita, the compiler of Abba, and the rest. In this aspect every item (or nearly every item) of a medieval glossary would demand our respect as an ancient interpretation of the word, an interpretation given by a learned man when Latin was still a living language. And indeed even the acuteness and commonsense of Skutsch did not save him from this misconception. In the two brilliant monographs on the 'Ciris' medieval glossaries are appealed to for

the true interpretation of a word. The great Latin Thesaurus too deems glossary-interpretations worthy of the leading place in its paragraphs and is quite comically misled now and then (see Class. Rev. 34, 32, on 'anaphus').

That ancient lore *is* preserved in some medieval glossaries I do not deny. In fact the object of these essays is to prove or rather to define it. But a truer impression would be given by some such account of glossaries as this. When a dictionary was required for a medieval monastery, material was found in the marginal explanations of difficult words in a few texts of Pagan or Christian authors. Sometimes the marginalia were taken directly from MSS. in the monastery-library; more often they had been already lifted from MSS. and were what are technically called 'glossae collectae'; that is to say, a monastery-librarian, having access to a MS. (of another monastery) which had marginal glosses, had transcribed them (in one collection occupying half-a-dozen or a dozen or a score of pages) for the benefit of his own monastery. When 'glossae collectae' of Virgil, of the Bible, of Orosius, etc., had successively been transcribed in one and the same volume, it was but a step to re-arrange the whole mass alphabetically and—a glossary was the result. These marginalia were, as a rule, the attempts (often ludicrous) of previous monastery-teachers to explain for their students the difficult words in these authors. One of the ludicrous explanations may serve for example. In some English monastery-library in the seventh century there was a MS. of Orosius' Histories which had the miswriting *abegato* instead of *abnegato* in this sentence: (5, 14, 6) alii suspendio, alii abnegato cibo sese consumpserunt. The puzzled monastery-teacher, driven to guess at the meaning of the uncouth word, wrote in the margin *venenato*. The Corpus Glossary accordingly offers (A 22) Abegato : venenato. (For proof see the note in my edition of the Corpus Glossary).

After some glossaries had been so compiled, subsequent compilers contented themselves with selecting material from these previous publications, and either adding no new marginalia-material of their own or adding very little. The Abolita compiler got his material from marginalia; the Abba compiler got his from Abolita, etc. When a gloss of Abolita and a gloss of Abba are identical, that does not mean (as my Continental correspondent

seemed to think) that the Abolita compiler and the Abba compiler had independently dipped each his own bucket into the same part of the 'reservoir of ancient lore.' It means that the Abba compiler transferred without any alteration an Abolita item to his own pages. We must banish from our minds the notion that each glossary is an isolated work, the result of the learned labour of a life-time, the slowly amassed collectanea of some wide reader like Bede or LUPUS. That false notion has spoilt most of the dissertations on glossaries. Why ! even Goetz seems to think of Abba as quite independent of Abolita (or what is the point of his argument in Berl. Phil. Woch. of 1914, p. 874, col. ii, 'Aber der cod. Sangallensis,' etc.) Glossaries are much more hasty make-shifts, the mere result of massing the word-collections that were available at this or that monastery and then re-arranging the mass. In fact, there was often no 'compiler' properly so called. The original glossary was not *made* (by mental effort); it *grew* (by the mechanical fusion of the different parts of a volume which had been made a receptacle for 'glossae collectae' of various authors); the derivative glossaries exhibit only the mental effort of selecting or recasting or combining previously published items.

Let the rival theories come to grips over the so-called Glossaries of Authors—the Virgil Glossary (printed in C.G.L. IV, pp. 427-490), the Terence Glossary (in C.G.L. V, 529-539), the Nonius Glossary (in C.G.L. V. 637-651). I cannot but smile when I read the usual account of them: "the direct descendants of ancient Spezialglossare." The so-called 'Nonius Glossary' is (as is shewn in detail in Harvard Studies IX, pp. 67-86) merely a collection of the marginal index-entries in that parent-MS. from which the Second Family of Nonius MSS. is descended, entries like *Quare ioci dicti* (a 'gloss' of the Nonius Glossary, C.G.L. V. 651, 22, and a marginal-entry in MSS. of the Second Family at Book I 63, 15 M.: *Logi*, a Graeco sermone, *dicta ridicula et contemnenda*, etc.) The 'Virgil Glossary' is really a collection (not a full one) of the marginal explanations in a Spanish (?) seventh-century (?) MS. of Virgil, the same MS. whose marginalia furnished (immediately or as 'glossae collectae') the Virgil glosses of Abolita. That these Virgil marginalia emanate from a monastery-teacher and are not transmitted

from ancient times is patent from a specimen like that appended<sup>1</sup> to Geo. 4, 460 (At chorus aequalis Dryadum) : Chorus : multitudo, Corus : modii X. Who but young readers of the Bible would need to be warned against confusing *chorus* with the Hebrew measure *corus*? The ‘Terence Glossary’ is similarly mere ‘glossae collectae,’ the marginalia culled from a North Frankish (?) eighth century (?) MS. of Terence (only three plays; so the MS. may have been a fragment, or in two volumes), but no glossary is extant (at least none is printed nor mentioned by Goetz) which has incorporated these Terence ‘glossae collectae’ as Abolita incorporated the Virgil ‘glossae collectae.’ (See Journ. Phil. 34, 274 for details). How remote such mechanical collections of marginalia in MSS. of Virgil and Terence are from what we denote by the phrases ‘a Virgil Glossary,’ ‘a Terence Glossary’! And how impossible to connect with ancient editors! The Virgil Glossary has no connexion with Servius nor Donatus nor any ancient commentator on Virgil. The folly of an attempt to connect the Terence Glossary with Donatus on the one hand and the Terence glosses of Abolita on the other (for the Abolita Terence items are apparently culled from the marginalia of a seventh-century Spanish MS. of Terence) may be seen in the Jena dissertation by a pupil of Goetz, Gnueg ‘de glossis Terentianis codicis Vaticani 3321.’ No: in such a ‘Spezialglossar’ we find sufficient refutation of the theory that medieval glossaries transmit ancient lore.

‘And yet there is some ancient lore in them.’ There is; but not to be picked up any and everywhere. It is limited to particular parts of particular glossaries, and there are only one or two avenues through which it entered. The two main avenues are the subject of this volume. Firstly, the compiler of Abolita drew material from Festus ‘de Verborum Significatu’; and I am inclined to think that this material had the form of the Nonius Glossary, i.e. ‘glossae collectae’ concocted from marginal index-headings or a marginal summary in a MS. of Festus—I would say, a seventh-century Spanish MS. Secondly, the compiler of Abstrusa drew material from ‘variorum scholia’

<sup>1</sup> See Amer. Journ. Phil. 38, 350, where however my remark on *Tricerberus* (in another gloss) is wrong. Fulgentius (Myth., Cont. Virg.) uses this form of *Cerberus*.

(Adamnan's collection ?) on Virgil, scholia which came (ultimately) from Donatus, etc.

These two glossaries, Abolita and Abstrusa, I believe (but cannot yet prove) to have been compiled in the seventh century. The earliest MS. (it contains both) belongs to the eighth century (first half), Vat. lat. 3321. In the beginning of the next century Paulus Diaconus' epitome of Festus came into use, and Paulus items are not uncommon in glossaries of the ninth, tenth and following centuries. These items are easily recognised. They contain ancient lore, but, of course, not transmitted directly from ancient times. Fulgentius 'Expositio Sermonum Antiquorum' plays the same part as Paulus 'de Significatione Verborum' in these later glossaries, but is less prevalent; Nonius 'Compendiosa Doctrina,' still less. Isidore's 'Etymologiae' was a favourite quarry for glossary-compilers, and some Isidore items shew what may be called ancient lore (culled by Isidore from Virgil scholia of Donatus as well as Servius).

But the 'plums' in Loewe's 'Prodromus' come from Festus items in Abolita or Virgil items in Abstrusa. That is, the 'plums' from the all-Latin glossaries. The Philoxenus and Cyrillus Glossaries, which combine Latin with Greek, opened other avenues for the entrance of ancient lore. The huge Latin-Greek glossary of which they are apparently extracts drew largely from Festus 'de Verborum Significatu.' (The bilingual Festus glosses have been published by a pupil of Goetz, Dammann, in a Jena dissertation of 1894). Its Charisius items too must be mentioned; perhaps also items from sources not yet fully known, for this glossary is still unedited. Since our book, as its title shews, is concerned with Latin glossaries, this bilingual collection does not concern us; though I should mention that some derivative collections translate its Greek into Latin, so that these all-Latin glossaries (e.g. the Third Amplonian, also called 'Glossae Nominum') reflect its ancient lore, often in ludicrously distorted form. These however we regard as alien from our book. They belong to a book on the bilingual parent-glossary. There is indeed a small group of glosses which has stronger claims to mention. One MS. (and only one apparently) containing the Asbestos and other glossaries shews some Festus items, interspersed here and there in its pages. They have been published

by Goetz, partly in C.G.L. IV, pref. p. xviii, partly in C.G.L. V, pp. 520–528.

The Placidus Glossary need only be named here. It has been shewn elsewhere (Journ. Phil. 34, 255–266) to be really two glossaries : (1) the true Placidus Glossary, a casual collection of notes taken from the lectures of Placidus, a Christian grammarian of the sixth (?) century, (2) the pseudo-Placidus glosses, a fragmentary (A–P) collection of the marginalia in sixth (?) century MSS. of the early Republican authors. The pseudo-Placidus part (I hope it has nothing to do with so dull and stupid a person as Placidus) is crammed with ancient lore. Though neither it nor the true Placidus items can be called ‘medieval,’ in the usual sense of the word, subsequent glossaries (notably the Liber Glossarum, the parent of Continental dictionaries of Latin) often drew material from them.

When material for any other glossary has been taken from marginalia of a MS. of Terence or Apuleius, the lemma may be an Old Latin word (usually, for Terence : sometimes, for Apuleius), but the interpretation will not contain ancient lore. The value of such glosses is in their preservation of the readings of early MSS. of Terence and Apuleius, e.g. *grandicula* (Ter. Andr. 814), *concipulassent* (Apul. Met. 9, 2). But, as a rule, the value of medieval Latin glossaries lies in three things :—

- (1) their use of Late Latin words, the precursors of Romance diction. And these words, be it noticed, are rather words of interpretation than lemma-words. Thus the Classical Latin *serere* ‘to sow seed’ is interpreted by *seminare* (Fr. semer), the Classical *jacere* ‘to throw’ by *jactare* (Fr. jeter).
- (2) the light they throw on the history of culture. The authors most represented in glossaries would be the authors most widely read (or used for purposes of instruction) : the contents of a glossary compiled at—let us say—Corbie reveal the texts (at least the texts with marginalia) in the Corbie library.
- (3) their connexion with medieval learned writings. These glossaries were the Latin dictionaries available to scholars of Charlemagne’s time, and earlier, and later. From a study of both the Corpus Glossary and

the cognate EE (Epinal-Erfurt) Glossary we can elicit the kind of Latin dictionary on which Aldhelm relied. Its *Poa laventium : folles fabrorum* (from a pre-Vulgate version of Malachi 3, 2), apparently written in Aldhelm's copy *Poalaventium : folles fabrorum* (and misunderstood by him as *Poala = folles, Ventium = fabrorum*), explains why Aldhelm makes *poalum* the Latin for 'a pair of bellows' in his book of conundrums (Aenigm, 40) :

POALUM.

Flatibus alternis vescor cum fratre gemello ;  
Non est vita mihi, cum sint spiracula vitae, etc.

If we drop our old delusion about medieval Latin glossaries and seek in them not ancient lore, but these three things, we shall recognise the true worth of glossaries and the necessity for correct editions of them. To edit a glossary we must try to discover the half-dozen texts whose marginalia were combined by the compiler, or the (two or three) already existing glossaries whose material he borrowed (selecting and re-casting it at his caprice). This is the new and true theory of medieval glossaries, a theory stated in a series of articles : I. The Shorter Glosses of Placidus (Journ. Phil. 34, 255) ; II. The Abolita Glossary (Journ. Phil. 34, 267) ; III. The St. Gall [better 'the Abba'] Glossary (Amer. Journ. Phil. 38, 349) ; IV. The Affatim Glossary and Others (Class. Quart. 11, 185) ; V. The Abstrusa Glossary and the Liber Glossarum (Class. Quart. 11, 119) ; VII. The Philoxenus Glossary (Class. Rev. 31, 158) ; VIII. The Cyrillus Glossary and Others (Class. Rev. 31, 188). The following paper on the Festus glosses of Abolita is meant for No. VI in the series.

W. M. LINDSAY.

## THE FESTUS-GLOSSES OF THE ABOLITA GLOSSARY.

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In the Journal of Philology (vol. xxxiv, pp. 267 ff.) the Abolita Glossary was described, that glossary which is united with the Abstrusa Glossary in the famous uncial MS., Vat. lat. 3321, and whose glosses are printed within square brackets by Goetz in his *Corpus Glossariorum Latinorum* (vol. iv, pp. 3-198). It was declared to be a Spanish compilation from at least four authors: Festus (*de Verborum Significatu*), Apuleius, Terence, Virgil. In the following article an attempt will be made to detect the glosses which the compiler took from Festus.

This is not an easy task, for even in the uncial MS. (I call it *Vat.*) the glossary has already reached what is technically termed the AB-stage of alphabetical re-arrangement; indeed some parts of it are at the ABC-stage. The earliest draft would, we may suppose, resemble the Leyden Glossary printed by Goetz in vol. v (pp. 410 ff.) of the *Corpus*. It would be divided into chapters headed successively *GLOSSAE COLLECTAE EX FESTO*, *EX APULEIO*, *EX TERENTIO*, *EX VIRGILIO* (to follow the order suggested by a rough analysis of one of the longest sections; see *Journ. Phil.* xxxiv, 281). These glosses would stand (as in the Leyden MS.) in the order of their occurrence in the authors (the compiler now and then going twice over the same ground) and without any alphabetical arrangement. The next stage would resemble that Terence Glossary printed by Goetz in vol. v (pp. 529 ff.) of the *Corpus*, the A-stage of alphabetical arrangement. The chapters would now be headed successively *DE A*, *DE B*, *DE C*, and so on; and it is conceivable that each chapter would be divided into sections headed successively by the original chapter-headings *EX FESTO*, etc. At any rate in each chapter the Festus-glosses would probably come first, then the Apuleius glosses, and so on, just as in each chapter of the Terence Glossary.

the Andria-batch precedes the Adelphi-batch, which in its turn precedes the Eunuchus-batch. In each chapter the glosses would probably still retain the order of occurrence in Festus, in Apuleius, etc., just as in the Terence Glossary of occurrence in the Andria, in the Adelphi, in the Eunuchus. But every advance to more precision of alphabetical arrangement—to the AB-stage, to the ABC-stage, to the ABCD-stage—would obscure the lines of the original framework. The Abolita Glossary in Vat. is professedly at the AB-stage. Its divisions are headed DE A ET B (the words beginning with ab-), DE A ET C (the words beginning with ac-), DE A ET D (the words beginning with ad-), and so forth. But we find occasionally, e.g., DE P ET RI, DE P ET RU, and the heading on p. 147 would be correctly DE P ET RO, for all the words begin with pro-. The scribe has evidently an eye to alphabetical precision. He has made a new Abolita-section, not found in his exemplar (for the closely related MS. of Monte Cassino, which I call *Cas.*, ignores it) PER I ET M, and has re-entered in it a batch of *im*-glosses from the IN-section. While he transcribed he also re-arranged; and when transcription and re-arrangement proceed 'pari passu' there is sure to be confusion. The scribe of his exemplar probably took the same course.

All this re-shuffling makes our task more difficult. We have no security that strict order was any longer observed. When a section, let us say the NA-section, was being arranged, we cannot be sure that the scribe would put first the actual first occurrence in the N-chapter of the exemplar. His eye might be caught by a group of *na*-words which had come, let us say, from Virgil. They would get from him the place of honour. And after a first attempt to write out the NA-section, he might go through the N-chapter of the exemplar again and glean some *na*-words which he had overlooked. A second Virgil-batch might be the result. Other malpractice of the scribe which aggravates obstacles for us has been mentioned in the Journal of Philology article.

If we glance through what remains of Festus and ask ourselves what the 'glossae collectae ex Festo' would probably be, we realise that only a small proportion of his lemmas would be suitable for a monastery-dictionary. Obsolete words, phrases

of Republican law or religion, place-names, etymologies, and so forth, all these would be passed over by the compiler of the Abolita Glossary. And if Festus' interpretation of a word would not be easily intelligible to monastic students, some equivalent interpretation would be substituted. Keeping these things in mind, let us begin our enquiry with the chapters of Festus which have come down to us in complete or nearly complete form, e.g. the N-words, and try to determine which of the Abolita-glosses in all the N-sections (the NA-section, the NE-section and so on) might put in a claim to have come from a Festus-lemma. This is a method which will avoid the one danger, of overlooking a Festus-gloss in Abolita, only to incur the other, of claiming for this source a gloss which really comes from another source, e.g. Virgil. Certain words had certain stock-interpretations. A gloss like *Silere* : *tacere* (in the SI-section, 171, 31 ; 172, 41) cannot claim connexion with Festus 464 (*Silere tacere significat, ficto verbo a S littera quae initium et nota silentii est*) on the strength of the mere identity of interpretation. Wherever *silere* occurred in Virgil or Terence or Apuleius there might be a marginal note *Silere* : *tacere*. We require some more cogent proof. And we find it in the form of the gloss 171, 31 (*Silere tacere, Sollemnia sacra*), which shews us that at the A-stage of the glossary's arrangement a gloss *Sollemnia sacra* had immediately followed the gloss *Silere*. If we look at Festus, we see that after the *Silere*-lemma on p. 464 the first suitable lemma would probably be (p. 466) *Sollemnia sacra dicuntur quae certis temporibus annisque fieri solent*. This strengthens the claim of 171, 31 (*Silere* : *tacere*) to be a Festus-gloss. But since our real object is to use the Abolita Glossary as a clue to the reconstruction of Festus' text, such glosses (and the doubtful items are usually of this meagre type) are not really of importance. They add little or nothing to what we get from Paulus' epitome.

## N.

Without more preliminaries we begin our comparison. The N-lemmas in Festus are about 110 in all, although some words are treated twice (e.g. *Navus*, p. 168, p. 184). In Abolita there is a NA-section, NE-section, a NI-section, a NO-section, a

NU-section, none of them long. To take the NA-section first. We have apparently 20 glosses (122, 20–39), but Nos. 25, 32, 31 (second half) are triplets (*Nativum* : *naturale*, *genetivum*). And No. 39 is an intruder from the Abstrusa Glossary (=122, 15a). The same might be said of No. 26 *Nantes* : *natantes* (cf. No. 7) ; but since we find it mixed with another gloss, *Natae* : *filiae*, and since this pair is a (neighbour) pair in a Virgil Glossary closely connected with these ‘glossae collectae ex Virgilio’ (C.G.L. iv 454, 3–4 *Nantes* : *natantes*, *Natae*, *nati* : *filiae*, *filii*), we may rather refer *Nantes* to Aen. 1, 118 and *Natae* to Aen. 2, 515. At least *Nantes* has more claim to be a Virgil-gloss than a Festus-gloss (Fest. 166 *Nare* a nave ductum *Cornificius* ait, etc.). A better claim might be made by No. 33 *Naviter* : *velociter*, *sumptum a navibus* (cf. Fest. 168 *Navus* celer ac strenuus, a *navium* *velocitate* *videtur dictus*, etc. ; p. 184), were it not that Festus does not mention *naviter*. The next gloss, *Naccam* : *fullonem*, has been assigned to Apuleius (Met. 9, 22). Whether the claim of Festus (166 *Naccae* *appellantur vulgo fullones*, ut ait Curiatius, *quod nauci non sint*) is equal or inferior is not worth the trouble of considering here. In a mere score of *Abolita* glosses it is quite likely that there was no representative of Festus.

The NE-section makes a show of 55 glosses (122, 41–123, 6 ; 123, 37–124, 14 ; 124, 32–40), but there are many Abstrusa intruders and often the same gloss appears twice or even thrice. A seeming pair of glosses is really one long gloss (123, 45–46 *Nequinunt pro nequeunt ut solent*, *Nequinunt Graeciam redire*), in correct form something like *Nequinont pro nequeunt, ut <solinunt pro> solent* ; ‘*nequinunt Graeciam redire*.’ Since this indubitably comes from Festus 160, we had better look at its neighbours to see if a Festus-batch has preserved coherence. No. 44 *Nequo* : *non possum* (which may have attracted the Festus-gloss to this place) is however an Abstrusa intruder (= No. 35). No. 43 *Nitellae* : *nitores diminutive* (a doublet of 125, 25 and possibly out of place here) is naturally referred to Apuleius Apol. 6 ; No. 42 *Necnon* : *sed et vel etiam* (cf. the Virgil Glossary item *Necnon* : *etiam*), to Virgil. But of the four glosses which immediately precede *Necnon* (when we remove the Abstrusa intruders *Nectat* and *Nex*), viz. *Nectere* : *ligare*, *Nenias* : *deleramenta sed proprie carmen funebre* (cf. 124, 2 and 5), *Nectari*

(ni-) oculorum frequenti a (apertione ?), Nentes : fila torquentes, at least the first three look like a Festus-batch (160 Nectere ligare significat et est, etc.; 154 Naenia est carmen quod in funere laudandi gratia cantatur ad tibiam, etc.; 182 Nictare, etc.)

What of the neighbouring gloss on the other side, No. 47 Nemoratores : silva strati? It has no counter-part in Festus, but may serve as warning of the necessity for caution where we have not the text of Festus to restrain the flights of our imagination. If a part of the N-chapter of Festus had been missing, some supporter of the claim of Nemoratores to be a Festus-gloss would probably have turned up. But can we venture to father this word on any author? It looks suspiciously like a phantom offspring of Nemora : silvas, an Abstrusa gloss (=123, 28) and perhaps Toris : stratis (cf. 185, 29 Toro ab alto : strato), presumably another Abstrusa intruder, with the same fusion of two neighbour-items as produced (122, 26) Nantes natae filiae natantes (just mentioned). A better case might be stated for 124, 34 Nectar : potio deorum (Fest. 160 Nectar Graece significat deorum potionem). Also for its neighbour 124, 35 Nebulo : inductor ('swindler') fallax, since this interpretation might quite well be a seventh century paraphrase of Festus' language (162 Nebulo dictus est, ut ait Aelius Stilo, qui non pluris est quam nebula aut qui non facile perspici possit qualis sit, nequam, nugator), whereas 122, 48, Nebulo : circumventor, stands in a Terence-batch (apparently from Eun. 269). No strong claim could be made by 124, 8 Necessarius : amicus affinis (Fest. 158 Necessarii sunt, ut Gallus Aelius ait, qui aut cognati aut adfines sunt, etc.).

Of the short NI-section the glosses which are not Abstrusa intruders seem to come mostly from Virgil.

The NO-section has 36 glosses (126, 4-39) of which four—Noxae (ni-), Noscit, Nomenclator, Nomen(nu-)—are probably Abstrusa intruders. And one is certainly a Festus-gloss, No. 10 Noctipugam (cf. Fest. 180 Noctipugam cum dixit Lucilius lib. II obscaenum significat . . . c medica). The interpretation in our glossary we may ascribe to the seventh century compiler and can hardly use to fill the gap in our unique MS. of Festus. The label 'Placidi' attached to this item in the Liber

Glossarum is probably a mere error<sup>1)</sup> for 'de glosis' (i.e. from Abolita and Abstrusa). The Abolita compiler did not borrow from Placidus nor the pseudo-Placidus.

The 22 glosses of the NU-section in Vat. include some Abstrusa intruders, e.g. No. 11 Nusciosus : qui plus vespera videt (=No. 5). None can claim to be a Festus-gloss.

Our two MSS. of Abolita are closely connected and have many omissions. A fuller Abolita was drawn upon by some other glossaries, and their (more or less) probable additional Festus-items I have collected in the Classical Quarterly (xi, 129-131 : 185-200) and the American Journal of Philology (xxxviii, 349-369). To these have to be added the goodly company of Festus-glosses of Abolita preserved by the AA Glossary alone (all included in Goetz's select list of AA glosses in vol. v of the Corpus, pp. 435-490). From all these quarters the additional claimants in the N-chapter are :

Nictit canis cum acute gannit (from Fest. 184).

Nis : nobis. (cf. Paul. Fest. s.v. Callim, 41, 6).

Natinare (-ri) : negotiare (-ri) (cf. Fest. 166, 6)

Nefrendes : infantes adhuc sine dentes (cf. Fest. 156).

## Q.

The Q-part of Festus is as well preserved as the N-part, but comprises less than 50 lemmas. The Abolita Q-glosses reach only a slightly higher total. It is clear that we cannot expect to find many Festus-items in this section. The corrupt gloss Quia Graeco vocabulo Athenam veteres dicunt (159, 5) is, as Goetz has indicated, the second half of 22, 41 Athenas a nomine Minervae dictas (a Festus-gloss of the A-section). From 158, 10 (Querquera est febris acris vehemensque quae cum magno frigore solet venire) Loewe (Prodromus, p. 327) suggested a stop-gap for the Festus-lemma Querqueram (308). And perhaps the neighbours (158, 3 and 4), Quercum : genus ligni ilici similis

<sup>1</sup> Unluckily, when I wrote on the Placidus Glossary (in Journ. Phil. xxxiv), I had not yet studied the Liber Glossarum and could not detect and denounce Goetz's practice of ascribing to Placidus these glosses which do not appear in the Roman M-S. When the edition of the Liber Glossarum is published (if a publisher can be found) the fallacy will be revealed.

aut ilex, Quaesumus : rogamus, come from Festus (cf. Paul. Fest. 309 Quercus ; Fest. 312 Quaeso), but only perhaps.

Additional claimants from the derivative glossaries are :

Quadrantale : amphora. (Fest. 312).

Quod si mentirim (*leg. mentisset ? ?*) : quodsi mentitus fuerit (-rim ?).

## R.

The R-portion of Festus (with between 150 and 160 lemmas) is larger than the Q-portion, but not so well preserved. Of the 18 RA-glosses of Abolita (p. 160) it would be strange to find no fewer than four (or five, if we make No. 20 the second part of No. 15) to be a Festus-batch at the beginning of the section. Yet there is much to be said for the connexion. The glosses are : (No. 12) Rabies : furor vel iracundia ; (No. 13) Ratibus : navibus ; (No. 14) Ratum : certum vel firmum ; (Nos. 15 + 20) Rabula : clamorous vel rabidus, rabiosus calumniator (cf. the borrowed Abolita gloss 560, 20). The lemmas are : (338) Rabidus a rabie dictus, qui morbus caninus est, Catullus 'abit in quiete molli rabidus furor animi' ; (same page) Rates vocantur tigna . . . interdum etiam naves . . . Accius in Neoptolemo 'atque ego reperc<utio ratibus mare' > et alio loco 'sed iam prop<inquum ratibus sulcan>tes salum ; (same page) Rabula . . . est ita dictus quia acrior sit in negotiis agendis, quasi rabiosus ; (354) Ravam vocem . . proxime canum latratum sonantem, unde etiam causidicum pugnaciter loquentem rabulam appellabant, etc. ; (340) Ratus sum significat putavi, sed alioqui pro firme, certo ponitur ratus et ratum. Certainly the identity of the interpretation (certum, firmum) of Ratum is very convincing.

The RE-section is lengthy and provides some claimants. It too may open with a Festus-batch. The first gloss (No. 45) Resides : requiescentes, may indeed be a mere doublet of 161, 41 (Resedis : requiescendo otiosus) and out of place. But it may also be connected with the Paulus-lemma (353) Reses ignavus, quia residet ; and if it is, we may infer that the citations in the gappy Festus-lemma (352) contained, one or more of them, the word in the Plural (Nom., Acc.). The next gloss, Redivivum : a vetustate renovatum (No. 46) strongly suggests connexion

with the Festus-lemma (334) *Redivivum est ex vetustate renovatum*, Cicero, etc. Then come two Abstrusa intruders, Nos. 47 (= 161, 32) and 48 (= 163, 15); possibly a third, No. 49 *Reor*: *aestimo, iudico* (cf. 162, 33), which does not resemble Fest. 346 *Reor existimo, et quaecumque ab eo declinantur, quorum passiva aucto<ritate carent>*. The next gloss, No. 50 *Recisum*: *succisum*, is a doublet, a correction of the Virgil-gloss (from Aen. 12, 208) rightly placed in a Virgil-batch at 161, 46. The real neighbour of *Redivivum* is No. 51 *Reluere*, over which we must linger. Festus has two lemmas: (352) *Reluere resolvere, repignerare, Caecilius, etc.*; (334) *Rediviam quidam, alii reluvium appellant, cum circa unguis cutis se resolvit* † *qui at uere† est solvere*. Can we restore the true reading with the help of *Abolita*? I think we can. Not so easily from our two *Abolita* MSS. whose exemplar seems to have had *Reluere*: *resolvere, ab luere* (*ad l. Cas.*: aut *l. Vat.*) But from the *Liber Glossarum*, which drew upon a good MS. of *Abolita*. It has *Reluere*: *resolvere; luere enim solvere est*. Festus probably wrote *quia luere est solvere*. The next gloss, No. 52 *Referserunt*, is an Abstrusa intruder (= 161, 31), and the glosses which follow can claim no connexion with Festus. There is however a hint of a Festus batch later where some Old Latin words appear (from about 162, 4). But we must bear in mind the warning given in my *Journal of Philology* article that such words in *Abolita* may come from Apuleius or Terence as well as Festus. And since the Apuleius-batches generally precede immediately the Terence-batches, and a Terence-batch begins at 162, 15 (or 16), it seems safer to refer to Apuleius *Remeare* (*Met. 1, 19, etc.*), *Relicina* (*Flor. 3*), *Recellens*, *Remillo* (*Met. 10, 21*), *Recellit* (*Met. 10, 22*), etc. (Yet 162, 10 *Remiligines* does not occur in Apuleius' text as we have it). If so, an interesting question is raised regarding the antiquity of the bracketed passage in *Met. 10, 21*, a question which cannot be discussed here. And the proposed supplement of Fest. 346, 2 *Remillum <quasi repandum et pronulum>* loses its support.

Whether so small a list as the RI-section (164, 20-32) can ever be satisfactorily allotted among the rival claimants—Festus, Apuleius, Terence, Virgil, etc.—remains to be seen. The (actual) first item, 14 (an *Abolita* item apparently) *Rivus : aquae cursus*,

has no striking resemblance to Fest. 336 (Rivus vulgo appellatur tenuis fluor aquae, non spe consiliove factus, verum naturali suo impetu. Sed hi rivi dicuntur qui manu facti sunt, etc.) If we could prove Nos. 23–25 to be all taken from the Festus-lemma Rimari (344), we should get a clue to the missing parts of the lemma. But we cannot. Nor can we venture to supply the lacuna in Fest. 346, 19 on the strength of the similarity of No. 29 (Rigidus : durus, rectus, immobilis) to the Paulus-lemma (347) Rigidum et praeter modum frigidum significat et durum. The preceding item, (No. 28) Rivalis, is so long that it suggests Festus rather than Apul. Met. 10, 24.

The small RO- and RU-sections reveal no claimant.

From derivative glossaries the claimants in the whole R-chapter are :

Ramuscularies : qui ramulum unum tenent, id est qui conducunt a fisco et tenent quasi portiunculam quandam ipsius teloni.

Rumen : quidam sinus in gula certorum animalium in quo servant cibos quos postea massant.

Rudens : asinus vocans (cf. Fest. 322 Rudentes restes nauticae, et asini cum voces mittunt).

Rorarius : miles qui primo in bello pugnam committit.

Runa, Runata (see Amer. Journ. Phil. 38, 358).

Redantruare : gratiam referre (!) (cf. Fest. 334 Redhostire referre gratiam . . . Redantruare dicitur in Saliorum exultationibus . . . ‘ promerenda gratia simul cum videam Graios nihil mediocriter redamptruare,’ etc)

Retanda : purganda.

Ruspari : requirere.

### S.

The S-lemmas of Festus are as fully preserved as the R-lemmas and twice as numerous, well over 300. In the shortish SA-section of Abolita there is a possible trio near the end (166, 35–37) : Salacioribus (soloc-) veilleribus : crassis et asperis ; Satrapae : purpurati Persarum ; Sacro viscere : pars est inguinibus proxima ; though the second may be really an Abstrusa intruder (cf. 167, 9 Satrapae : praefecti Persarum). It is preceded by (No. 34) Saliares cenas : quae fiunt a Saliis (from Festus ? from Apul.

Met. 4, 22, etc.?) and by others of unknown origin (Satira, Saucius, Satellites, Sacrum, Sauromatae). Near the beginning of the section is 166, 18 (an Abolita item apparently) Sandaraca : genus coloris. It strongly suggests Festus (cf. Paul. Fest. 435, 2 Sandaraca coloris genus).

In the SC-section Landgraf's claim for 167, 37 (Scrupea) I have disputed in my Journal of Philology article (p. 275). The first of the section, 167, 28 Stagnum : lacus qui non fluit, may perhaps come from Fest. 416 (Stagnum quidam dici putant quod in eo aqua perpetuo stat. Alii quod is locus, etc.) Its second occurrence at 175, 24 is due to the scribe of Vat. who has re-entered in the ST-section some *st*-words of this one. And the last two items (for 168, 48 is an Abstrusa intruder), apparently Scruferarii : . . . <Scrutarii> : viles atque contempti, must come from Festus (cf. 376). To Festus 442 may be ascribed also an item in the middle of the section (167, 46) Scaptensulas : argenti fodinas, even though it stands in an Apuleius-batch ; the section clearly had at first a very loose alphabetical arrangement, and the 'obscura diligentia' of subsequent transcribers has played havoc with the Festus-batch (and the other batches). Since the etymology of family-names is a feature of Festus, we may refer to this source 168, 2a Strabo : qui unum oculum tortum habet. (It is followed by sonic glosses of unknown source, Scubre, His-trionicis, Stipasse, Schismata, Scopulosa, Scordalus).

In the SE-section the mysterious 170, 29, Secus : virtus, stands in a long Virgil-batch (between a gloss from Aen. 6, 704 and one from Aen. 8, 267) and the kindred item (169, 44 Sequius : obliquius aut longe aliter) either precedes or stands at the beginning-portion of the same batch. So we cannot refer them to Festus 379 (Secus Valgius putat ex Graeco quod est ἔκασ dictum. Absurde scilicet ; significat enim aperte aliter—hau secus, non aliter—exemplis omnium, etc.) And 170, 45–46, Senio : maerore, Sequester : interpres, stand in an Apuleius-batch and must not be referred to Festus 454 (Senium a senili acerbitate et vitiis dictum posuit Caecilius in Hymnide 'sine suam senectudem ducat utique ad senium sorbitio') and 456 (Sequester is dicitur qui inter aliquos, etc.) The next gloss (No. 47) Sequius : secus, apparently begins a Terence-batch. (Terence-glosses, as we have seen, normally follow Apuleius-

glosses in Abolita) and does not come from Festus 462 (*Setius a sero videtur dictum*). A stronger claimant would seem to be 171, 2b *Stercus ab Stercena vocatum quia studiosus in agris cultor is extitit*. But both it and the preceding item, *Scopus*, are omitted by Vat., and the two are suspiciously like capricious additions by Cas., *Stercus* from Augustine Civ. 18, 15 (*Pici patrem Stercen potius fuisse adseverent, a quo peritissimo agricola inventum ferunt ut fimo animalium agri fecundarentur, quod ab eius nomine stercus est dictum*) and *Scopus* from Isidore Off. 2, 5, 8 (*Episcopus . . . scopus quidem intentio est*). There are many capricious additions in this later (tenth century) Monte Cassino MS.

In the SI-section a compound gloss has already been assigned to Festus, viz., 171, 31 *Silere : tacere, Sollemnia sacra*. It may have originally begun the section, for the preceding glosses may owe their place to an alphabetical re-arrangement influenced by the Abstrusa portion. (The last of them is *Siticulosus : qui semper sitit*, which suggests the Differentiae lore so characteristic of Abstrusa). The connexion of 172, 32, *Siliquastrum : sellae genus*, with Fest. 460 (*Seliquastra sedilia antiqui generis appellantur, D littera, etc.*) seems reasonable. The items which precede it are *Silurus : genus piscis*, *Synonyma : cognominabilia*. A Terence-batch follows it. Where does 171, 49 come from? *Sica genus armorum est vidubii ; hoc vero maxime utuntur qui apud Italos latrocinia exercent*.

The SO-section opens with a Festus-batch (173, 3 and 24, Abolita glosses; 173, 27–29): *Sodales : sedentes* (Fest. 382 *Sodales quidem dictos esse putant quod una sederent et essent ; alii, etc.*) ; *Sonipes : equus pedibus sonans* ; *Sospes : salvus* (cf. Paul. Fest. 389 *Sospes salvus. Ennius tamen, etc.*) ; *Sontes : rei, nocentes* (Fest. 372, 5 *quod sontes significat nocentes*) ; *Sollertia, sollicitudo* (cf. Fest. 384, 35). Some items however may be challenged. Then comes a doublet, *Soboles* (=179, 3) ; then *Socordia : stultitia, nequitia* (Fest. 374 *Socordiam quidam pro ignavia posuerunt. M. Cato pro stultitia posuit, etc.*)

The scanty SP- and SQ-sections offer no claims, unless we allow 175, 21, *Squalidus : incultus, to resemble* Fest. 440 *Squalidum incultum et sordidum, etc.*

In the ST-section the first item, Stagnum, is a doublet of the Festus item which begins the SC-section (see above). To Festus we must refer the family-name (176, 43) Stolones : ramuli maioribus succrescentes ita dicuntur a Sabinis. (On Philoxenus' version see my 'Corpus Glossary,' note on S 561). It is preceded by Statas : statutas, which, if it comes from Fest. 466 (Stata sacrificia sunt quae certis diebus fieri debent), should be Stata : statuta, and by Sternumenta : sternutationes. Festus' *stata sacrificia* is really part of the lemma from which comes the second half of 171, 31 Sollemnia sacra (see above). We do not know the source of the last gloss of the section (177, 3) Storia : omne quod sterni potest, sive de pelle factum sive alio genere, storiam dicebant. But ends of sections are a Cave of Adullam for vagabond glosses and interpolations.

The SU-section begins, after four doublets (Susurrat=180, 43; Suspensus=178, 41?; Subpeditat=180, 32; Subnixus=180, 44), with two Festus-looking items (177, 37-38) Suopte : suo ipsius, and Sunto, esto. But the larger group on p. 179 is more important and helps the restoration of Festus' text. It seems to begin with (No. 12) Subseciva : subsequentia, succedanea (a doublet of 177, 44). Then Sospito : saluto; then Subrogare : substituere (unless this is an Abstrusa intruder from 178, 13); then an undoubtedly Festus-item, Sublicius pons : quia inter eius materiem aqua subliquitur (which helps to fill the gap in Fest. 374). Next (No. 20, an Abolita item) Sugillet : condemnnet; then again (No. 43) Subsicivum : supervacuum; then a long item omitted (like many long items) by the uncial MS., Subcenturiatus dicitur qui numero priori suppletur, et succenturia[re] est quasi per centuriae vicem succedat (leg.-as) ad munus. This long item may quite well be a recasting of Fest. 400 (Succenturiare est explendae centuriae gratia supplere, subicere. Plautus in Saturione 'subcenturiatum require qui te delectet domi' et Caecilius in Triumpho 'nunc meae militiae Astutia opus est; subcenturia'); though if anyone prefers the theory of a second gloss on this word in the missing portion of this chapter, his theory cannot be challenged. It is true that Terence's use of the word almost postulates the existence of a Terence-gloss Subcenturiatus in Abolita. But we have it further on (180, 34), Subcenturiatus : adiunctus (from Ter. Phorm. 230

Nunc prior adito tu, ego in insidiis hic ero Subcenturiatus, siquid deficias). Then (No. 44) Subaquilus : subniger. If this comes from the A-chapter of Festus, a Plautus quotation must have been added in Festus' text to the lemma Aquilus of Paul. 20, namely Rud. 422 subvolturium—illud quidem 'subaquilum' volui dicere. But the missing part of the S-chapter of Festus may quite well have had a lemma Subaquilus (probably with this quotation). Then comes No. 45 Summussi : murmurantes vel timidi (from Fest. 384); No. 46 Suppetebant : succurrebant; No. 47 Succedancum : successorem (cf. Fest. 392). Then a gloss which provides a problem, 180, 1 Suppara : paulo minus quam parum vel tunicae quae et subuculae dicuntur (dicitur *Vat.* : *om. Cas.*) In the archetype was probably the abbreviation-symbol of any part of *dico*, a transected *d*, or at least some curtailment of the word). We have two Festus-glosses at the part of the book demanded by the correct order of the batch (406 Supparus puellare dicebatur vestimentum lineum, quod et subucula appellabatur, Titinius, etc.; 458). (But where is the quotation of Plaut. Epid. 232?) That order is broken by the next gloss, 180, 2 Sudum : serenum post pluviam dictum a sudore humoris vel quasi semiuidum (*seendum Fest.*) vel siccum; id est sine uido, if it comes, as it seems to do, from Fest. 376. And of course, apart from deliberate re-arrangement, a disturbance of order in transcription is a quite natural accident. A transcriber of a glossary who found he had passed over a gloss would write it at the place where he first noticed his error and would not trouble himself to correct the wrong order by symbols of transposition. The order of items in a glossary, he would say, has no importance. Then come two items not found in Festus (at least as presented in our single MS.), No. 3 Sublustris : non omnino tenebriscosa (the feminine would suit Virgil Aen. 9, 373 sublustri noctis in umbra), No. 4 Subigitationibus : sollicitationibus (cf. No. 7 Subigitantes : sollicitantes). Then No. 5, Sutelis : subreptionibus et fraudibus, which offers a difficulty: for the ablative, the case found in Plautus *Cas.* 95, does not appear in Fest. 406 (Suteiae, dolosae astutiae, a similitudine suentium dictae sunt). Similarly No. 6 Suppes : supinipes, id est supinis pedibus (cf. C.G.L. iv, praef. xviii Suppes est qui sola concava non habet, one of an apparent collection of Festus-

glosses) does not quite suit Fest. 370 (Suppum . . . quem nunc supinum dicimus). We must however remember that the same word is often treated twice (and inconsistently) by Festus and that parts of his S-chapter are missing in our unique MS. Between Nos. 5 and 7 comes (No. 6) Subantes : libidinantes (omitted by Vat.) There is a possibility that it comes from Fest. 408, 14 (subare et subire), just as No. 10, Sucula : Hyadas Graece Virgilii, from Fest. 390. The mistake Sucula for Suculas might be the result of a careless reading of the Festus-lemma (Sucula est machinae genus . . . Eodem nomine stellas quinque dicunt, etc.)

Derivative glossaries add to this long series :

Scrattae : despectae, nugatoriae (Fest. 448)

Seplasium : vicus in Campania ubi sunt unguentarii, Sepiasiarii : qui ibi sunt (Fest. 458, 418).

Sigillaria : a signis ; quasi signa enim sunt veterum temporum.

Sodes : si audes. (Fest. 382).

Sucerda : stercus ovile (*leg. suile?*). (Fest. 390 S. s. suillum).

Scirpus : iuncus unde calamauci fiunt. (cf. Fest. 444).

Scaurus : cuius calx extrinsecus eminet et pedes introrsus incurvi sunt.

Sancenizat (? sicinissat) : laetatur, triumphat.

Sapsa res : ipsa nec alia. (Fest. 432, 31 Idem, cum ait sapsam pro ipsa nec alia . . . sapsa res, etc.)

Sispes : sospes, id est beatus. (cf. Fest. 462).

Sol ideo sol appellatur quia obscuratis sideribus solus apparent, ut Cicero dixit. (Isid. Etym. 3, 71, 1 comes from the same source).

Stipatores : qui in naves percomportant (not the extant Festus-lemma).

Sum pro eum. (Fest. 384).

Surus : surculus. (Fest. 382).

## M.

The parts (A-L) for which the text of Festus is wholly lost may be ignored for the present. The other parts not yet treated between M and U are all in much the same state of preservation. We have Festus' text of about one half of each ; for the other half we are dependent on Paulus' epitome. The meagreness

of our knowledge of these parts of Festus makes our investigation more difficult than ever.

To begin with M. We naturally look for Festus-glosses in the MA-section at its beginning (113, 3ff.) But, to take the first pair (No. 3 Macies : exilitas corporis ; No. 4 Manantia : fluentia, ut manare : fluere), all our evidence for Festus' treatment of these words is limited to the Paulus-extracts, (112) Macilenti : macie tenuati, (115) Manare dicitur cum humor ex integro, sed non solido nimis, per minimas suas partes erumpit, etc. On the whole, the claim of an Apuleius-batch to open this section outweighs the Festus-claim. But No. 6, Mapalia : casae pastorum, cannot be referred to the text (as we have it) of Apuleius. It is a doublet, appearing in fuller form at 115, 1, Magalia : casas pastorum, maxime Maurorum. From Festus? Its neighbour might come from Festus too, (114, 43–45, one gloss?) Mavors : Mars, Mars : pugna, Mavortia res : quae ad pugnam pertinet. Is another part to be discerned at 159, 6 (qui A<res> Graece dicitur)?

The beginning of the ME-section certainly suggests Festus. For the 'ghost-word' with which it opens (115, 12), Medi[o] tell<i>um : medio terrarum, gets its explanation from Paul. 110 Meditullium dicitur non medium terrae, sed procul a mari, quasi 'meditullium,' ab eo quod est tellus. But the Liber Glossarum, which drew from a good MS. of *Abolita*, has Meditullium : medius locus terrae. (There is also an Abstrusa gloss Meditullium 115, 36). Again No. 19, Metalli dicuntur in lege m<ilitari mercennarii>, is certainly a Festus-gloss (see Journ. Phil. xxxiv, 278). And the next gloss (No. 20) has a whiff of Festus' etymologies, Memor : eo quod manet in mente. So has No. 15, Medetur : meditatur remedium. No. 17, Memorare : dicere, perhibere, would suit Paul. 111 (Memorare significat nunc dicere, nunc memoriae mandare). Nearer the end of the section is (116, 37) Mensularium : nummularium, 'quem Graeci trapezitam vocant (cf. Paul. 112 Mensarii : nummularii), of which 186, 16, Trapezita : nummularius, is perhaps an offshoot. And in the long item 116, 43 (Medius fidius : iusiurandum per Jovem et fidem, vel per Herculem Jovis filium. Ita veteres locuntur) we seem to have a Christian version of the Festus-lemma which has the following form in Paulus' epitome, (133) Medius fidius

compositum videtur et significare Iovis filius, id est Hercules, etc. . . . Quidam existimant iusiurandum esse per divi fidem, etc.) A gloss of this length is more likely to be culled from the text of Festus than from a marginal note on an author (e.g. Apuleius Flor. 9; Apol. 1 and 99). It is preceded by a gloss on the old use of *melior*, Melior pro maiore, and followed by Meras : probatas (a doublet of No. 36 Meras : probas), Memini : recordor, retineo (part of 115, 17 Memorare ?), Meretrix a merendo dicitur.

The *mi*-lemmas in Festus (or Paulus) are not numerous. The MI-section of Abolita does not seem to provide any claimant whose claims are strong enough to demand mention.

In the MO-section Virgil, Apuleius and Terence are so patently in force that Festus cannot assert himself. Perhaps the most suggestive of this source are the two items Monstra, viz. (119, 22) Monstra dicimus prodigia eo quod futura moneant vel demonstrent, (No. 28) Monstra sane dicta perhibent a monstrando quod aliquid significatu demonstrent (omitted by Cas.) cf. Fest. 122.

In the MU-section (121, 4) <Muscerdae : stercus murium,> Müscerdas dicebant antiqui (see Journ. Phil. xxxiv, 278. The AA Glossary supplies the first half) is clearly from Fest. 132. It stands ninth from the beginning of the section, but two of the preceding eight are Abstrusa intruders, 120, 42 and 43 (=Nos. 18 and 35), and No. 40 Mulcere, a doublet of 121, 42, may be out of place here. We get the correct order of a batch if we assign 120, 41, Mundus : caelum, orbis terrarum, to Fest. 124 (Mundus . . . caelum . . . etiam mulieris ornatus, etc.) and 121, 3, Muttire : leviter loqui, to Fest. 128 (Muttire loqui. Ennius in Telepho ' palam muttire plebeio piaculum est '). But 121, 2, Munificus : honorificus vel magnificus, breaks the order if it belongs to Fest. 143 (Munificior); not however if it belongs to Fest. 126. Later in the section comes a gloss of uncertain form (noun or verb ?), 121, 14 Muginatur : nugatur aut cunctatur sine effectu (or else Muginator : nugator, etc.), which suggests the Festus-lemma of Paul. 131 (Muginari est nugari et quasi tarde conari). If Festus used the infinitive, a change to the 3 sing. pres. ind. in Abolita is natural, for the Abolita compiler seems to cite verbs in this person (just as we cite them in the

first person). The immediately preceding gloss (No. 13) is an Abstrusa intruder (=117, 14) from the MI-section, but Nos. 9–12 (Multifararie, Monilia, Mundi and Mundus) have real or seeming affinity with Festus-lemmas (128 Multifariam; 122 Monile; 124 Mundus, a lemma already cited for the gloss 120, 43), so that we must reckon with the possibility of a long Festus-batch between 120, 39 and 121, 41. Correct order is not observed throughout, and this weakens the possibility. On the other hand the Virgil-glosses, which usually retain their groups with some distinctness, are hard to detect in this section. There may therefore have been a good deal of re-shuffling. Nor does this exhaust the list of claimants. We must add (121, 27) Municipales : originales cives et in locum officium gerentes, (No. 34) Munus : donum manifestatum, visibile, certum, (No. 45) Musteum : viscidum, medium viride, (No. 46) Multimoda : multis modis, (No. 47) Mussitantes : murmurantes.

- From derivative glossaries come for M :
- Murrina : potio divina quae a Graecis nectar dicitur, id est vinum murratum. (cf. above, p. 5, on Nectar).
- Murcus : curtus.
- Messala : agricola, messor.
- Mediastinus : balneator ; nam primus mediastinus dictus, quasi in media ustione positus.
- Macilentus : macer. (cf. Paul. 112 Macilenti macie tenuati).  
(See above, p. 15, on Macies).
- Mergi (-ae) : fustes quibus messes colliguntur. (cf. Paul. 111  
Mergae . . . dictae a volucribus mergis quia, etc.)
- Manubiae : fulmina, tempestates.
- Matrimus : qui matrem habet.
- Mullei : calcei quem antiquitus reges habere soliti erant.
- Musmonem : antecessorem ovium.

## O.

The opening of the OB-section clearly suggests another Festus-batch. The first gloss, (128, 10) Obnubit : operit vel tegit, shews precisely the first *ob*-word in Festus (cf. Paul. 201 Obnubit caput operit, unde, etc.); and No. 27, Obmoveto pro moveto adante (with the Late Latin type of preposition seen in e.g. 11, 11 Adstans : inante stans ; 11, 17 Adstetit : inante stetit), shews the

second last (Fest. 222 *Obmoveto pro admoveto dicebatur apud antiquos, etc.*) Further we have a clear Festus-gloss in No. 15 (=38a) *Obbrutuit* : *obstipuit* (cf. Paul. 201 *Obbrutuit* *obstupuit*, a *bruto*, etc.) Of the glosses in this part we may dismiss, as *Abstrusa intruders*, Nos. 11 (=133, 29), 17 (=130, 19), 18 (cf. 134, 7), 22 (=127, 42a), 23 (=130, 3), and perhaps 24 (cf. No. 31 and 129, 22); while No. 26 *Oblimat* is a doublet of 132, 19 (its proper place, in a Virgil-batch). Of the rest we find the following represented by extant Festus- (or Paulus-) lemmas : No. 12 *Obstinatus* : *desperatus vel inrevocabilis* (cf. Fest. 208); No. 16 *Obnoxius* : *humilis vel calcatus* (cf. Paul. 207); No. 19 *Obesus* : *crassus vel pinguis* (cf. Paul. 207); No. 20 *Oblitteratum* : *obscurum* (cf. Paul. 203); No. 21 *Oboediens* : *dicto parens* (cf. Paul. 203); No. 25 *Obscænum* : *turpe, foedum* (cf. Fest. 204 and 218). There remain : No. 13 *Obliquus* : *transversus*, (perhaps a 'headless' gloss, in Vat., Cas., <*Obstipus* :> *obliquus*, *transversus*, for the St. Gall Glossary has *Obstipum* : *obliquum, inaequalem* (cf. Fest. 210 *Obstipum obliquum*, Ennius, etc.); No. 14 *Obvallatum* : *undique munitum*. And No. 19 can be also claimed for Virgil, since the Virgil Glossary has precisely the same gloss (C.G.L. iv 455, 21 *Obesus* : *pinguis, crassus*). Since it stands in an unmistakeable Festus-batch the probability is that it was a Festus-gloss, but re-cast after use of the Virgil-material. (And this must have often happened in the compilation of *Abolita*). Later in the section, *Obquincesebant* : *inclinabant se* (129, 34) stands at the end of an Apuleius-batch. Though the word does not occur in our text of Apuleius, his editors should remember that *Abolita* drew from an early (probably seventh century Spanish) MS. and that our Apuleius text is neither infallible nor complete.

Of the scanty OC-section the last four are : (131, 32-35) *Oculi caesii* : *gattinei* (from Apul. Met. 2, 2 ?); *Occentare* : *male ominari*; *Oculi emissicii* : *extantes, eminentes* (Festus would cite Plaut. Aul. 41), *Oculi gramosi* : *crassa pituita obsiti*.

To the seven glosses in the OF-section which Goetz prints as *Abolita* items should be added (to judge from his apparatus criticus) 133, 45-48; but the last of these four seems a doublet of the first of the seven, and the second a doublet of an *Abstrusa* item in the OB-section (128, 5). The section therefore has nine

glosses. Since the fourth of the seven (132, 3 Offendix : nodus, proprio quo apex flaminum restinguatur et remittitur) is clearly taken from the last *of*-lemma of Festus (222), we may look for a Festus-batch in the preceding glosses. The immediately preceding (132, 2) Offucias : fallacias, a fuko, is naturally referred to the lemma from which Paulus took his (211) Offucias fallacias. The gloss before it, (132, 1) Offivebant : claudebant seris (cf. Class. Rev. 31, 192), is redolent of Festus.

The OL-section (on p. 132) has ten glosses, but two seem Abstrusa intruders, No. 18 (to judge from Goetz' apparatus criticus) Olympum, brought here to accompany No. 12 Olympus, and No. 15 (=No. 11) Olli, brought here to accompany No. 14 Ollis. Since the remainder seem to come from Virgil, this No. 14 should be referred to Aen. 8, 659 (*aurea caesaries ollis atque aurea vestis*) rather than to Festus.

Turning from the OM- and ON-sections, which offer no foothold for us, we come to the OP-section which begins (133, 25) Opus musaeum : carmen Musarum (from Festus?). No. 26 is an Abstrusa intruder (=No. 17). The real neighbour of Opus musaeum, No. 27 Opplere : oblivisci ad plenum, seems at first sight to prove the Abolita compiler to have used the Placidus (and pseudo-Placidus) glosses. For a ps.-Plac. gloss is Oppletum : oblitum usque ad plenum. But all that it really proves is that *ob* in compounds was explained in the time of Festus and of the annotator of some early Republican author (see Journ. Phil. xxxiv, 257) by *usque ad plenum*. There is no real evidence that Placidus (or ps.-Plac.) is a source of Abolita; in fact, there is no room for him there; but the question must be debated at length in a separate paper. I take it that the Abolita compiler wrote *Abolere* : *oblivisci usque ad plenum*, and that Virgil who utilizes so much of the lore preserved for us by Verrius Flaccus, utilized this too in his use of *abolere* (Aen. 1, 720; 4, 497).

The OR-section in Vat., Cas. opens (p. 133), contrary to the usual practice, with an Abolita-, not an Abstrusa-portion. When we inspect the usual place for a Festus-batch, the opening, we find a correspondence of order which may be fallacious. For the second item, (No. 35) Orbatus : a fetibus destitutus, might be referred to Fest. 194 Orba; No. 36, Oratores : legati, causidici, to Fest. 196 Oratores; No. 39, Ora pro finis (unless it is an

Abstrusa intruder from 134, 2a), to Fest. 196 (after *Oratores Orae*). The opening gloss, (No. 34) *Oraculum : unde sortes accipiuntur*, was defective in the common exemplar of Vat. and Cas., but not in the MS. used for the *Liber Glossarum*. (It must not be referred to the *Placidus* gloss *Oraculum : unde responsa dantur*, etc.) In the second *Abolita* portion (134, 13 ff.) No. 16, *Ordinarius : miles qui integro (leg. infimo ?) ordine militat*, suggests Fest. 198, 17 (s.v. *Ordinarium*) *sunt quidam etiam qui manipularem . . . quia infimi sit ordinis, appellatum credant ordinarium*. A longish gloss, omitted by Vat. and put by Cas. at the end of the section (the 'Cave of Adullam'), 134, 34a (*Orcus secundum stultitiam gentilium deus inferni, dictus ab urgendo mortem*) reminds us of Festus' testy criticism of *Verrius Flaccus* (222).

The long gloss with which the OS-quartette ends (135, 4 *Ostenta proprie vocantur quae se sine corporibus solidis hominibus ostendunt et oculis atque auribus obiciuntur, qualia quondam apparuerunt venatio in caelo, arma, Furiae, nocte lux, interdiu tenebrae*) has no counterpart in our Festus.

On the sole (apparently) *Abolita* gloss of the OU-section, *Ovasiolus* (*leg. Aquariolus ?*), see *Journ. Phil.* xxxiv, 275.

Supplements from derivative glossaries for O are :

*Orcinus : morte manumissus.*

*Opiter : natus avo patre non vivo, post patris mortem natus.*

(cf. *Paul.* 201.)

*Occisit : occiderit.*

## P.

The PA-section begins at 135, 30. But it is not till 136, 5 (*Palpare : blandire*) that we find the first claimant (cf. *Paul.* 246 *Palpari blandiri*). Almost immediately after (for many Abstrusa intruders follow) three have a strong claim (Nos. 14-16) : † *Patus* † *auribus* : *magnis vel* † *cervice* † ; *Pansis* : *extensis* ; † *Paniseum* (-*seu Cas.*) † : *qui pedibus in diversa tendentibus ambulat* (-*ant Cas.*) The EE Glossary preserves what seems the true lemma-word of the first, *Plautis auribus* : *magnis* (cf. *Class. Quart.* xi, 194) ; and probably Cas. gives the clue to the true form of the third, *Pansae vel* (written ū) *qui pedibus*, etc., *ambulant*. (More likely than *Paniscum* . . .

ambulat). Was the second the concluding portion of this? (We can hardly make one long item of the trio). And what underlies *cervice*? Perhaps *curvis*, rather than *plantis*. (On the other Abolita gloss *Auribus plautis* : *flaccidis et ingentibus*, see below, on the A-chapter). If the gloss *Parumper* : *perparum* (No. 48a) stood here or hereabouts, we might compare Paul. 247 (*Parumper significat paulisper, quasi perparvum, etc.*) and unite with it No. 42 *Paulisper* : *parumper*, as well as Nos. 47 and 48 *Paululum* : *parum*, *Pausillulum* : *perparum*. But the position is a difficulty, though we have plenty of evidence that Abolita at an early stage of arrangement had *pa-* and *pla-* and *pra-*words side by side (similarly *po-*, *plo-*, *pro-*, etc.) and that subsequent re-arrangement turned everything topsy-turvy. If we refer to Paul. 246 (*Papillae capitula mammarum dictae, etc.*) No. 22 *Papillae* : *mamillae vel capita* (*vel* was written *ū*, as was also *um*, in the archetype), we might emend it to *Papillae* : *mamillarum capita*. Here and there in the PA-section there is a hint of a rough ABC-arrangement.

In the PE-section we may say that Abolita has reached the ABC-stage, the stage of Abstrusa. But not at first, where we have a Festus-quintette or quartette (printed by Goetz in the Abstrusa portion), 138, 42-44 and 139, 1-2, *Perlexit* : *in fraudem induxit* (cf. Paul. 225 *Pellexit in fraudem induxit*), *Perstromata* : *tegmina stibadii* (Lucilius is thought to have affected the form *perstromata*), *Perpetem* : *perpetuum* (Fest. 238 *Perpetem pro perpetuo dixerunt poetae, etc.*), *Pervicax* : *constans, perseverans*, *Perpetrat* : *peragit* (Fest. 238, later than *Perpetem*, *Perpetrat* : *peragit, perficit, Pacuvius, etc.*) *Pervicax*, which disturbs the order, might belong to a Festus-lemma *Pertinax* (cf. Accius' *Myrmidones* fr. 1), and some derivative glossaries offer *Pertinax* : *constans, perseverans*. But since Abstrusa revels in *Differentiae*, one is tempted to write it with the Abstrusa item (141, 8) *Pertinax* : *qui se vehementius tenet ne consentiat*. Of the first, *Perlexit*, a doublet appears at 140, 32 (unless this is the similar Abstrusa gloss of 139, 17; cf. 140, 16); of the third, *Perpetem*, at 140, 34. The intervening gloss is (140, 33) *Perduellis* : *hostis*; and a little below we find (No. 37) *Perduellis* : *affectans tyramnidem*. Still later (140, 43) *Pergraecare* : *luxuriare Graeco ritu* (cf. Paul. 235). And among the words beginning with *pet-* (142, 18 ff.)

Petulcus : qui amat petere alienum (cf. Fest. 226 Petulantes et Petulci) ; Petunt : adpetunt, invadunt (cf. Fest. ibid.) ; Petulum : lascivum (cf. Fest. ibid. 'ludum lapsumque petulcum') ; Petulans : inverecundus, importunus, Petulantia : importunitas. To this group, broken by (142, 21) Petalus : brattea (a doublet of 155, 23), must be added the testimony of a derivative glossary (C.G.L. iv 551, 3) Petulcum (-cus) : cornipeta vel petulans insiliendo sicut capra. The Festus-lemma belongs to the part preserved only in a gappy and fallible Renaissance apograph.

The short PI-section begins with (143, 16, an Abolita item) Pipatio : clamor † putantes †. What should the last word be—pipantis? pullantis? pullaminis? Festus' lemma Pipatio (cf. Paul. 235 Pipatio clamor plorantis lingua Oscorum) suggests *plorantis*.

The PL-section seems to have been disordered in transmission, for in Abstrusa the *ple*-words precede the *pla*-words. (See above on the co-ordination in the Abolita archetype of *pla-*, *pra-*, *pa-*, of *ple-*, *pre-*, *pe-*, of *plo-*, *pro-*, *po-*, etc.) The Abolita glosses (hopelessly mixed with Abstrusa by Goetz)—begin with an Apuleius-batch; then an unmistakeable Festus-gloss (144, 37) Planca (-cus) : pedibus latis, qui planas et latas habet plantas, quem Umbri ploton vocant. (So read in Fest. 274, 10 *planis et latis* rather than *planis dicebatur*). Then (after Placatus, Plaustra) Plemina : cum in manibus vel pedibus callosi sulci sunt, Plumbum in oculis : <macula> coloris plumbei. Then (after Pluscula, Plerosque) Plutei : propriæ crates corio contectae quae in opere faciendo hostibus obiciuntur. (Fest. 258 Plutei propriæ crates corio crudo intentae quae solebant opponi militibus opus facientibus et appellabantur militares, etc.)

The PO-section offers from Festus, if not earlier, at least a batch at 147, 6 ff. : Portentum : novum aliquid pro signo notum factum (see above, on M, the two glosses Monstra, and cf. the two lemmas Portenta of Fest. 284) ; Pollucibiliter : profuse ; Pomerium : regio determinata certis signis (cf. Fest. 294, 15) ; Poneforanum : post forum (culled from the long Festus-lemma Pomerium, near the end of which appears *veluti post moenia?*) ; Poenita : vindicta (-cata) ; Postliminium : restitutio in civitatem

ad limen domus eius qui captivus est (cf. Fest. 244) ; Polluctare : consecrare. *Aut Festi haec omnia aut diaboli.*

In the PR<O>-section (and the remaining sections of the P-chapter) Abolita has definitely reached the ABC-stage. Trace of an earlier stage seems<sup>1</sup> preserved by the error in the fifth gloss of the section, (148, 2) Procas : qui post mortem patris nascitur, if *Procas* should be *Proculus* and the lemma *Proculus* was immediately followed by a lemma *Postumus*. The change of *natus* (Fest. 274 *Postumus cognominatur post patris mortem natus*) into *qui nascitur* would then find a reason (cf. Paul. 251 *Proculum inter cognomina eum dicunt qui natus est patre peregrinante a patria procul*). Notice that *Proculus* precedes *Postumus* both in Festus and in the (restored) Abolita items (or item). Not the ABC-stage merely but the ABCD-stage is achieved in this section in Abstrusa, and it is possible that the arrangement of Abolita has suffered here and there through imitation. But the heading DE PR, and the survival of some *prae-* and *po-*words reveal progressive rearrangement during each transcription, and that sort of thing effaces the original outlines. The missing first part of the gloss just mentioned (148, 2) appears separately at 150, 34 (*Proculus : qui nascitur cum pater eius longe sit*) in an unmistakeable Festus-batch which seems to begin at 150, 28 and continue till 150, 35, viz : (No. 28) *Promontoria : rupe in maris litoribus prominentes* (Verrius Flaccus' etymology?) ; *Prolibor : immolor* ; *Promurium : quod circat muros* (culled, like *Pomerium* and *Poneforanum*, already discussed, from the long Festus-lemma *Pomerium*) ; *Proci : petitores uxorum* (cf. Fest. 290, 23 *proci dicuntur qui poscunt aliquam in matrimonium, Graece μνηστῆρες*, etc) ; then a doublet of 151, 13 *Profanat* (on which see below) ; *Proritat : provocat, irritat* (with a doublet at 147, 43) ; *Proculus* (just mentioned) ; *Propone : prope <pone>* (another etymology of Verrius?). Later in the section comes a torso which deserves longer notice (151, 14) *Profanum habes, parvi penditur.* At least that is what the sole MS. (for Cas. omits the item) ought

<sup>1</sup> 'Seems' ; because two Festus-glosses may have been combined by the compiler. Less open to challenge (but not taken from Festus) are the (neighbouring) pair, 150, 36 and 154, 6 : *Proinde : itaque, deinde, Praestat : prius est vel maius (melius ?) est.*

to offer. What it actually offers is 'Provanum avespertuiperdetur,' a miserable remnant, but an undoubted remnant, of Festus 256 Profanum quod non est sacrum, Livius . . . Plautus 'sacrum an profanum habeas parvi penditur' (This is Plautus frag. inc. 38, where editors insert *tu* after *profanum* to save the metre).

Here, I am afraid, my readers will lose patience. 'If' they will say 'the Abolita compiler was capable of such a distortion of Festus, what is the use of collecting his evidence?' No; that is not fair. The compiler probably wrote Profanum : quod non est sacrum, 'sacrum an profanum habeas parvi penditur.' This would become in careless transcription two items, corresponding to the two lines of the archetype, (1) Profanum . . . sacrum an, (2) profanum . . . penditur, just as out of the compiler's item Nequinont (see above, p. 4) two items were evolved in the wear-and-tear of transcription, (1) Nequinont . . . solent, (2) nequinunt . . . redire. By good luck the two Nequinont-items survived; by bad luck one of the Profanum-twins perished. Impatience is out of place here. Rather should we be grateful for so clear evidence of the use of Festus by Abolita and of the same absence of *tu* in a seventh century (Spanish) MS. of Festus as in our much later (central) Italian MS. Also for the lesson of caution. In what a woeful guise is Abolita presented to us! How dangerous to pin our faith to Goetz' apograph of Vat. !

The preceding gloss is Profanat : violat, pollut. It may be thought to have attracted the scrap of Festus from the proper place, but, curiously, its doublet appears in the Festus-batch above, 150, 52) Promis (!) : violat, pollut. And a little later there are clear traces of Festus, in fact of something like a Festus-batch from 151, 23 onwards : (No. 23) Propodium : a quo longe pudor abest (cf. Paul. 253 quidam propodium putant dici a quo pudor et pudicitia procul sint); (No. 24) Protelatos : exagitatos (not quite Fest. 266); (No. 25) Procidentur : provocantur + (No. 20) Prociet : <pro> vocat (cf. Paul. 251 Procitant provocitant; citare enim vocitare est, unde proctet et prociet); (No. 26) Prodigit : consumit, unde prodigus (cf. Paul. 255 Prodiger est consumere, unde et prodigus fit); (No. 27) Prosiciae :

exta prosecta (cf. Paul. 252 Proscium quod praesecatum proicitur). A Terence-batch follows.

In the small PRI-section may be mentioned (152, 14) Privilegium : lex non publica sed privata. In the PU-section (153, 8) Purpurilla : locus extra portam ubi scorta prostant ; dictum est autem vocabulum quod matronae stola, libertinae toga, prostitutae purpurea veste uterentur. Virgil- and Terence- and Apuleius-glosses in Abolita are mere short explanatory marginalia, not long like this item. Its by-form Turturilla (presumably another Festus-gloss) will be mentioned among the T-words.

The PRE- (or rather PRAE-) section is hard to analyse, probably because the original PR-section combined a minority of *prae*-words<sup>1</sup> with a great majority of *pro*-words, and the former were removed at haphazard and thrown into this new section. Festus is suggested by 156, 28 Praepetes aves : quae volatu suo auguria ostendunt. Its true place may be after 151, 5 where Cas. shews Praepetes, Participat.

Derivative glossaries add in the P-chapter :

Procapis : proximus, Procapibus : proximis. (cf. Paul. 251.)

Polita : ornata (? cf. Paul. 63 Depolitum).

Praefica : mulier lamentatrix ante feretrum. (See Class. Quart. xi, 192.)

Petilus : gracili corpore. (See my 'Corpus Glossary,' note on P. 471.)

Portisculo : malleo. (See my 'Corpus Glossary,' note on P. 503.)

Paludamenta : ornamenta militum, unde hi qui in provinciam proficiscunt paludati vocantur.

Patago : genus morbi. (cf. Paul. 247 Patagus : morbi genus.)

Pipulo : convicio plorat (ploratu? plorantis?). (See above on Pipatio.)

Pleminabantur : replebantur. (See above on Plemina).

Procastria : ante castra vel quae ante portam sunt. (cf. Paul.

252 Procestria . . . Aelius procestria aedificia dixit esse extra portam ; Artorius procastria, quae sunt ante castra, etc.)

<sup>1</sup> Cas. has not pushed alphabetical re-arrangement so far as Vat. ; e.g., before the Festus-gloss Profanum (151, 14) in the PR<O>-section Cas. shews Praesules, Praedes, Prosapia see below, Proritat (additional evidence of a Festus-source of this item?), Prorsus.

Prosapia : progenies, sive propago ut rustici. (cf. Paul. 252)

Prosapia progenies, id est porro sparsis et quasi iactis liberis, quia supare significat iacere et disicere). This however should have been mentioned among the glosses of Vat., Cas. For, though Vat. omits it, Cas. has it in the PRO-section (see the note on p. 25) at the place where Vat. has the Festus-gloss Profanum. Cas. reads Prosapia : progenies sive propago (omitting *ut rustici*). Such shortenings are frequent in Cas. and much more frequent in Vat.)

Puticuli : qui (ubi ? quo ?) cadavera proiciunt. (Fest. 240).

### T.

The T-glosses remain, for the most part, at the AB-stage in Abolita, with the exception of *tr*-words, though we must not forget that *ta-* and *tra*-words may originally have been thrown into one mass, a thing which would result in re-shuffling. Of the shortish TA-section the opening gloss, (181, 27) Talentum : certum pondus auri vel argenti habens <pondio CXX>, has a doublet which is placed at the end of the section in Vat., but in the middle of a Virgil-batch by Cas. It is followed by Taxat : tangit. Since the Virgil Glossary has Tangit : taxat, nominat, and since the order does not tally with Festus (Talentum, p. 492 ; Taxat, p. 490), we had better ascribe Taxat to Virgil, not Festus. But if we make the end of the section the true place of Talentum, the two concluding glosses (182, 2-3 Tabes : morbus, Talentum : etc.) suit Festus' order (p. 490 Tabem eam quae faceret tabescere, etc. ; p. 492 Talentum).

About the middle of the longer TE-section there is a clear Festus-batch, beginning (shall we say ?) at 182, 49 and ending with a long gloss (183, 29) Tela. Here are the items : Teredo : vermis in ligno ; (183, 1) Testudo : ordo militum scutis artificialiter tectis, aliter genus reptilis testu cinctae (completed with the help of the AA Glossary) ; Temnitis : contemnitis ; Techinam : fraudem ; Tartarus : locus apud inferos tenebris confusus ubi impiorum animae detruduntur ('split,' as long glosses were apt to be ; cf. 181, 36a) ; Teneo : intellego ; Taenias : vittae sacerdotum, apud Praenestinos flagra (flagella ? See Journ. Phil. xxxiv, 269) ; Tegeticula : tentorium iunctum tecto ; Relicinatim : involute et perplexe ; Temerarius : praeeceps,

festinans; Tesserarius: praepositus cursorum qui bellum nuntiat (commentators of Virgil Aen. 7, 637, please note!); Tela: arma, a tendendo dicta, nam tela sunt quae mittuntur, arma quae muniunt (cf. Fest. 502). A 'stray' is probably (183, 41) Tegellaria: malefica ('witch'), quod supra tegulas sacrificat.

The short TI-section falls to Virgil and Apuleius. The TO-section, fairly short too, has (nearly at the end) an interesting pair: (185, 41b) Tongiliatim loqui: pravis verbis, a Tongilio parasito qui hoc invenerat risus aucupium ut salutanti convicium responderet, maledicentem blandissime salutaret (see Journ. Phil. xxxiv, 278); Toleno: genus machinae aquariae, ita dictum quod alternis adtollitur vel quod tollat haustam aquam (misplaced in *Vat.*; cf. Fest. 490). I may mention here that Isidore's *telo* (Etym. 20, 15, 3), a spelling confirmed by his own attempt at etymology, has been referred to a miswriting (in his source) of *celo* (*κήλων*).

The TRA-section adds nothing to our list. But a *tra*-word at the end of the TRI-section comes from Festus, viz., 186, 43 Transennam dicit tegulas per quas lumen admittitur Luc(ilius), a transeundo appellatas.

The TU-section contributes another (188, 7), Turturilla: ita dictus locus in quo corruptelae fiebant, quod ibi turturi opera daretur, id est peni. (On the item Purpurilla, see above, p. 25).

From derivative glossaries come for the T-chapter:

Taureae plague: nervi geni(talis).

Tuditantes: verberantes, saepe tundentes.

Trabica: carina † tuba †.

Taura: sterilis.

Tesqua: deserta, aspera.

Tetini: tenui, habui.

Thomix: restis leviter torta.

Toles membra sunt circa uvam (see the note in my edition of the Corpus Glossary, p. 210).

Trossuli: equites Romani cum equis publicis.

Tiberis: a Tiberino rege sic nominatum, cum prius Albola vocaretur.

Tulli*< i >*: rivuli.

## U, V.

A long gloss in the middle of the VA-section heads a Festus-batch, (188, 35a) *Varam vibia* : *perticae duae inter se conligatae quae asserem sustinent, unde proverbium sequitur † ubiafantio †* ('vibia varam'?). There follow : (36) *Vafrum valde Afrum est* (Luc. Mueller credited Nonius with this etymology, but we may now assign it to Verrius Flaccus); (37) *Valgis* : *foras versus tumentibus* (cf. Fest. 514?); (38) *Vatia* : *diversis plantis*; (42, but misplaced in Vat.) *Vacillat qui non firmis nec stabilitis vestigiis gradiens baculo indi* (innititur?). Perhaps we should add No. 28, of doubtful form, *Vagurrit* (vac-?) : *per otium vagatur* (vacat?).

The VE-section opens with *Venundare* : *vendere, Veterator* : *strophosus, astutus* (cf. Paul. 507 *Veteratores*, where the Gannius citation might easily have suggested the *Abolita* form, 'mulieri non astutae facile veterator persuasit').

In the VI-section, on the other hand, it is not till the middle of the section that we find a trace of Festus, at 192, 49, *Vir a virtute nomen accepit, ut Varro docet, sicut et mulier a mollitie*. Perhaps there has been re-arrangement. On (193, 40) *Vitiligo* see Journ. Phil. xxxiv, 268, 275). The extracts from a Festus MS. printed in C.G.L. IV, p. xviii, claim for this source (193, 37) *Vietos* : *marcentes vel seniles*.

The UR-section adds (196, 3) *Urvus* : *circuitus civitatis* (cf. Fest. 514, 24).

From other glossaries we take first a portion of the gloss just mentioned :

*Urvum* : *quod būbulus tenet in aratro*.

Then a fuller form of 195, 28 :

*Vola* : *manus cava in medio, unde involare dicimus*.

Also the following :

*Vitili*<ti>*gat* : *vituperat* (Or -gant -rant).

*Vescus* : *saturatus, cibos non appetens, Vescis* : *saturatis*.

*Utpote* significat *ut possumus, ut potestis, ut possunt*; nam 'pote' et 'non pote' potest et non potest dicunt Tusci (rustici?).

*Veterina* : *saumaria* (*i.e.* sagm.-).

*Viduerta*<s> : *calamitas*.

*Veterinus* : *morbus inveteratus, hydrops*.

In the remaining parts (A-L), for which no Festus lemmas are available, but only Paulus' excerpts from a portion of them, the track, which has been growing fainter and fainter, threatens to be lost altogether. It is true that we have elicited, or seem to have elicited, from the clearer parts of our exploration a few rough-and-ready rules which may now help us. We have found that the opening glosses of a section are often Festus glosses (not however when there has been re-shuffling); that, when a gloss is patently a Festus gloss, its neighbours are often from the same source (not however when the Festus gloss has been attracted to its present place by a gloss of similar form or meaning); that coincidence in order between Abolita glosses and Paulus lemmas is a proof of a Festus-batch (but that discrepancy is not always a proof of the contrary, for the order may have been disarranged by the thousand-and-one accidents of transcription); that an archaic word may be an Apuleius or Terence gloss as well as a Festus gloss (the Apuleius-batch preceding immediately, as a rule, the Terence-batch); that long glosses (often omitted or curtailed by the uncial MS.) are, on the whole, more likely to come from a text (of Festus) than from a marginal note (on Apuleius, Terence, etc.).

Bearing these rules in mind, and bearing also in mind the uncertainty of them all, we may now apply the proverb 'Solvitur ambulando.' But in this portion of the glossary it will be well to run rather than amble, and content ourselves with Festus-batches and the stronger of the isolated claimants. Without any evidence from Festus, we could not hope to convince by a reference to him of glosses like Silere : tacere (see above, p. 3). And when the Abolita Glossary is edited and the Abstrusa intruders (in Goetz's misleading apograph) removed, a glance will reveal a batch sooner than a detailed statement.

## A.

AB- (4, 21 sqq.) Aborigines : convenae originis obliiti (-tae?) (cf. Paul. 17 Aborigines appellati sunt quod errantes convenerint in agrum, etc.); Abolere : obliisci, neglegere (see above, p. 19, on Opplere); Ausonia Italia dicta ab Ausonio Ulixis et Calypsus filio (split in the MSS., 4, 24 + 23, 11); Abiugat : dissolvit. To the last add the AA and Sangall gloss Abiuga : dissociata,

a iugo semota, non convenientia (if that is the right form). AD- (8, 5 sqq.) Adorea : genus frumenti, Adoreum : farris genus (Paul. 3 Ador farris genus, etc.) ; Adiugat : coniungit (used by Pacuvius) ; Adtrectavit : contaminavit ; Adrumavit : rumorem attulit (cf. Paul. 9 Adrumavit : rumorem fecit, etc.). AE- (12, 11) Aenatores : cornicines, id est qui cum cornibus cantant (see Journ. Phil. xxxiv, 280, and my edition of the Corpus Glossary, p. 191) (cf. Paul. 18 Aenatores cornicines dicuntur, id est cornu canentes). Did Festus add *ut liticines*? The Liber Glossarum has Liticines : cornicines, qui in cornu canunt; the Abavus Glossary, Liticines : cornicines, id est cornu canentes. (See below, in the LI-section, Liticines).

AF—(13, 2-3) Affatim : abundanter, Statim : continuo (cf. Paul. 10 Affatim dictum a copia fatendi, sive abundanter. Presumably Festus had mentioned another theory, that the Adverb had the same formation as *statim*) ; Affecta : addicta vel adtenuata (cf. Paul. 2 Adfecta femina vel in bonam partem dicitur, velut honorata, vel ad extremum periculum adducta). The last should apparently be Affecta : ornata (honorata), Affecta : in valetudinis periculum adducta, etc. For the English group (see my edition of the Corpus Glossary, p. 192) offer one part (Affecta : ornata vel attenuata) and the AA Glossary another (Adfecta : in valitudinis periculum adducta aut mota animi in aliqua parte). How Abolita has been whittled down in Vat. and Cas.!

AG- (13, 39 sqq.) Aegrum : <a>nigrum (Or is it Atrum : nigrum?) (Paul. 6 Aegrum ex Graeco ἀνύπόν appellatur, etc.) ; Agonia : hostia (Paul. 9, 16 hostiam enim antiqui agoniam vocabant) ; Agina : ictus vel qua trutinae perspicitur <pensio> (Paul. 9, 12 Agina est quo inseritur scapus trutinae, id est in quo foramine trutina se vertit, etc.) Higher in the section (No. 33) Agrippa : qui in pedibus (-des) nascitur.

AL- (15, 14-15) Altaria : arae in altitudinem instructae divinorum <dis superis faciendorum gratia> (Paul. 27 Altaria ab altitudine sunt dicta quod antiqui dis superis in aedificiis a terra exaltatis sacra faciebant, etc.) ; Alma : sancta, clara, vel lucida, candida, (cf. Paul. 6 Alma sancta sive pulchra vel alens, ab alendo scilicet).

AM- (16, 23 sqq) Amites : fustes aucupales (Paul. 19 Amites perticae aucupales). But the AA Glossary seems to have preserved, but split into two items, (C.G.L. v, 439, 31 ; 441, 58) the fuller form Amites : perticae aucupales in quibus retia suspenduntur. Then (No. 24) Amentum : ligamentum hastae (cf. Paul. 11) ; Ambrones : devoratores (Paul. 15).

AN- (17, 24 sqq.) The batch offers some difficulty. The first item clearly comes from that lemma of Festus which Paulus (15) has reduced to Antes sunt extremi ordines vinearum ; unde etiam nomen trahunt antae, quae sunt latera ostiorum. But what was its full, original form in Abolita ? All that Vat. and Cas. offer is Antae : regimen parietum. The Liber Glossarum, which drew from a better MS. of Abolita (*and* of Abstrusa) has Antae : destines (-ae), quod Graeci παρυστάδες dicunt, Antes : extremi ordines vinearum sive arborum (this Antes item is an Abstrusa item, from a scholium on Geo. 2, 417, where the scholiast had used Verrius Flaccus' phrase), Antes : vinearum angulos (a marginal note in a MS. of Virgil ?), Antes : capita ordinum vinearum summa, Virgilius 'iam canit effectos extremus vinitor antes (the full Abstrusa item ?). The AA Glossary, *one* of whose sources was a good MS. of Abolita, has Anta : tabula, Anta : locus relictus ostiis. The second item (No. 25) is Anclare : haurire (cf. Paul. 10 Anclare haurire, etc. ; 67, 28 anclatur, quod est hauritur ministraturque), but the AA Glossary offers Antlare : haurire aut in aliquo loco laborare. The third item is Antiae : capilli quos mulieres in capite conponunt, ab eo quod ante pendant, id est 'anteae.' Since it is followed by an Abstrusa intruder, Annitente (=9, 3), one is at first inclined to make it too an Abstrusa intruder (=18, 34 Antiae : capilli quos mulieres promissos in capite conponunt). But it stands in a Festus-batch and Paulus (16) offers Antiae, muliebres capilli demissi in frontem, appellati ex Graeco videntur, quod enim nos contra, illi ἀντίον dicunt. The truth may therefore be that it is an Abolita item recast after the pattern of an Abstrusa item (which brought in its company another Abstrusa item). If so, what then was its original Abolita form ? The AA Glossary has Antiae : capilli a<nte> missi, pro quos videant (? propter quod videantur, ? pro qui videantur) esse priores. What is the next item ? In Cas. (not in Vat.) Antanaclasis : (? Aen. 1, 5) 'multa mala passus.' But is this

a Festus item or does it belong to the group of Greek rhetorical items which closes the section? Then (No. 28) *Annuet oculo* : *oculo ostendet* (or else -it -it), which suggests the Festus lemma corresponding to Paul. 26 *Adnictat, saepe et leviter oculo adnuit*, etc. Finally (unless the batch ended at No. 26) *Anfractum* : *iter difficile, tortuosum*. This, the form in Vat. and Cas., is like the *Abstrusa* gloss, (17, 16) *Anfractum per flexum* (? *perplexum*) *adeunti difficile*. Less like (and with Festus' interpretation of *am* as *circum*) is the form in the AA Glossary *Amfractum* : *circumfractum, id est flexuosum*. Since Accius uses the plural (trag. 336 *terrarum anfracta revisam*) it is worth adding that in the St. Gall Glossary (and its archetype) the lemma-word is *Anfracta* (C.G.L. IV 206, 39 40). But this section has occupied too much space. We must run, not amble. So a reference to my edition of the Corpus Glossary, p. 193 and Journ. Phil. xxxiv, 281 must suffice for the curious item (No. 40) *Angiportum* : *androna biforum vel callem*.

AP- (19, 17 sqq.) *Apage sis* : *recede—sic sanus sis* : *Apparuit paruit, oboedivit*. Omit No. 19. Then (No. 20) *Aplustria* : *ornamenta navis*. If we could connect with this item another item (23, 12) *Aplustrum* : *amplificatum* (? *Augustum*), we should have a fuller expression of Paul. 9 *Aplustria navium ornamenta quae, quia erant amplius quam essent necessaria . usu, a[m]plustria dicebantur*. The next gloss (No. 21) we must make (with Goetz) <Al>*apiciosus* : *calvus*. For the suggested connexion with *apica* of Paul. 23 (*ovis quae ventrem glabrum habet*), the (South?) Italian shepherds' corruption of Greek *ἀπόκος* (as Ribbeck referred *apinae* to *ἀφάραι* and *tricae* to *τρίχες*), seems quite unlikely.

AQ- (19, 36-37) *Aquilm* : *fuscum, subnigrum, Aquilo* : *ventus* (cf. Paul. 9 *Aquilus color est fuscus et subniger, Aquilo ventus, etc.*; ; see above, p. 13, on *Subaquilus*; and in my edition of the Corpus Glossary change ABSTR to ABOL. at A 714).

AR- Since this section has suffered much re-arrangement (of *adr-* and *arr-*compounds, etc.) the Festus glosses are isolated : (20, 27) *Arma proprie dicuntur ab armis* (cf. Paul. 3, 24 *Arma . . ab armis, id est humeris, dependentia*) ; (21, 18) *Arcites* : *sagittarios* (cf. Paul. 19 *Arquites . . sagittarii*; and see my

edition of the Corpus Glossary, p. 195). So one wavers between Apuleius (Met. 6, 22, etc.) and Festus for 20, 37 Armillum : vas vinarium (cf. Paul. 2 Armillum vas vinarium, etc.) If Festus gets the verdict, he may claim its neighbour too (No. 38=21, 14), whose true form may be Artus : proprie iunctus, ἄρθρα (Arta MSS.) membra (cf. Paul. 19 Artus ex Graeco appellantur, quos illi ἄρθρα dicunt ; sive artus dicti quod membra membris artentur). The Abstrusa doublets (Artus decori : pulcra membra, Artus membra decora) hardly support *iuentus*, which the MSS. offer for *iunctus*. And is Festus the source of 21, 21 Ardalio : acutus cum malignitate ?

AT- Three 'splits' may be mentioned together. One from the next section : (23, 11 + 4, 24) Ausonia Italia dicta ab Ausonio Ulixis et Calypsus filio (cf. Paul. 16 Ausoniam appellavit Auson Ulixis et Calypsus filius, etc.) Two from this : (22, 36) < Aulaeum . . ex aula > Attali regis primum allatum est ; (23, 41 + 159, 5) Athenas a nomine Minervae dictas, quia Graeco vocabulo Athenam veteres dicunt.

AU- (19, 27 sqq.) Auribus plautis : flaccis et ingentibus : Ausim : ausus sum (sim ?) ; Aventes : cupientes vel gaudentes (cf. Paul. 13). That the true form of the first lemma was *Plautis auribus* is suggested by the English group of glossaries (see above, p. 20). With the third we may associate C.G.L. IV 486, 27 Aventibus : audientibus, unless this should be Faventibus. The section ends with a batch of three (24, 1-3) : Aullas : quas ollas dicimus (cf. Paul. 21 Aulas antiqui dicebant quas nos dicimus ollas) ; Auspicio : portenta, prodigia ; Augustum : sanctum, religiosum, venerabilem.

From derivative glossaries :

Adversus : contrarium vel † adversi † (cf. Paul. 14 Adversum aut contrarium significat aut idem quod erga).

Adsciscere : adsumere. Perhaps part of 4, 5 Adsciscit : adiungit (cf. Paul. 13 Adsciscere est adiungere vel adsumere).

Alpes : nives (cf. Paul. 4, 10 nomen Alpium a candore nivium vocitatum).

Arferia : vas vinarium [cum] quo vinum ad aras ferebant (quod vi. ad aras fert AA) (cf. Paul. 10 Arferia aqua quae inferis libabatur, dicta a ferendo ; sive vas vini quod sacris adhibebatur).

- Aginari : tricari, in parvo morari (cf. Paul. 9).
- Anticipassit : ante ceperit, prius prenderit, ante fecerit.
- Armilistrium : quod armis locus lustretur (cf. Paul. 17 Armilistrium festum erat apud Romanos quo res divinas armati faciebant ac, dum sacrificarent, tubis caneabant.)
- Ancti : excruciatati (cf. Paul. 26 Anctos : excruciatos).
- Actus : spatium agri CXX pedes (cf. Paul. 16).
- Augur : qui per auspicia divinabat (cf. Paul. 2).
- Amussis : regula fabri aequalis qua tabulae diriguntur (cf. Paul. 6 Amussim regulariter, tractum a regula ad quam aliquid exaequatur, quae amussis dicitur, etc. ; cf. Paul. 70, 21).
- Abarcet : prohibet (cf. Paul. 14, 24 Abarcet : prohibet ; cf. Paul. 24 Abercet : prohibet).
- Adescit : aderit (see Class. Quart. xi, 190).
- Ador : farris genus (cf. Paul. 3 Ador : farris genus, etc. ; see Class Quart. xi, 191).
- Atellanus : cantor e Campania ; Atella enim civitas est in Campania.
- Avillus : agnus recens natus (cf. Paul. 13 Avillus : agnus recentis partus).
- Apluda : panici et milii folliculi (cf. Paul. 10).
- Aestimiae : aestimationes (cf. Paul. 24 Aestimias : aestimationes).
- Allux : pollex in pede (cf. Paul. 91 Hallus : pollex pedis, etc.).
- Alebre : alimentum, Alebre : quod bene a quibus alitur
- Altellus : alte educatus, Altellus : in terra nutritus (cf. Paul. 6 Altellus Romulus dicebatur quasi altus in tellure, etc.).
- Arcera : plastrum (cf. Paul. 14 Arcera genus plaustri est, etc. ; see Amer. Journ. Phil. xxxviii, 363).
- Asparagus : quia virgas habet asperas (? cf. Paul. 18).
- Auctoratio : venditio ; nam sub auctoratione sunt gladiatores qui se vendunt.
- Accersibiles : evocati.
- Adasia : ovis maior quae peperit (cf. Paul. 11 Adasia ovis vetula recentis partus).
- Aduncis manibus : curvis manibus. (There is an Abstrusa gloss Aduncis naribus : curvis naribus).
- Alcedo : avis dicta apud Graecos quae in mari nidificat (cf. Paul. 7).

- Ambacti : servi, coloni, lixae, Ambactus : servus Gallice (cf. Paul 4 Ambactus apud Ennium lingua Gallica servus appellatur).  
Ambest : circum est (cf. Paul. 4).  
Amnis : flumen, rivus, seu fluvii circuitus ab ambitu dictus (cf. Paul. 15, etc.).  
Anet : anus est ; sed ex hoc <anas :> senectus. (Did Festus cite Plaut. Merc. 755 in the lemma from which comes Paul. 26 Anatem ?)  
Antegerio : perquam, admodum (cf. Paul 7 Antigerio antiqui pro valde dixerunt)  
Ancrae (scire MSS.) : intervallum arborum vel spatium inter duos montes (cf. Paul. 10 Antras convales vel arborum intervalla).  
Antruare : † non † dare (see above, p. 9, Redantruare).  
A[n]xitiosae conciliatrices (consolatrices MSS.) dictae (cf. Paul. 3).  
Arciva avis vetans (cf. Paul. 15 Arcula dicebatur avis quae in auspiciis vetabat aliquid fieri).  
Arculus : circulus quem in capite habent quo gerunt vasa (cf. Paul. 15 Arculum appellabant circulum quem capiti imponebant ad sustinenda commodius vasa quae ad sacra publica capite portabantur).  
Ariugas : hostias (cf. Paul. 89 Hariuga dicebatur hostia cuius adhaerentia inspiciebantur exta).  
Armitis : armati. (From the Philoxenus Glossary ? The Abstrusa Glossary has Armites : armipotens).  
Asser : sanguis, crux (cf. Paul. 15, 15 quod Latini prisci sanguinem assyr vocarent).  
Duellum : bellum civile, dum in duas dividitur partes (cf. Paul. 58 Duellum bellum, videlicet quod duabus partibus de Victoria contendentibus dimicatur, etc.).  
Aegilipon : Graece saxum eminens quo nec capellae valent ascendere (see my edition of the Corpus Glossary, p. 191).  
Ahenobarbus : flava barba vel dura (ibid. p. 193).

## B.

(Only in Cas. So the primitive order is more faithfully preserved.)  
BA- (25, 26 sqq.) Barrit elephans cum vocem dat (cf. Paul. 27 Barrire elephanti dicuntur, sicut oves dicimus balare, utique a sono vocis. See also Amer. Journ. Phil. xxxviii, 363 ; Class.

Quart, xi, 187); Bacchi latex : vinum; Barritus : clamor elephantis.

BI- etc. Blax ( $\beta\lambdaάξ$ ) : stultus, unde Blaterare : stulte loqui, Blattit (blaterat ?) : perstupide (praecupide ?) loquitur (cf. Paul. 30 Blaterare est stulte et praecupide loqui, quod a Graeco  $\beta\lambdaάξ$  originem dicit); Bifarius : bilinguis (25, 65 sqq.) Bigener : de duobus generibus natus (cf. Paul. 30 Bigenera dicuntur animalia ex diverso genere nata, etc.); Bipinnis : bis acuta; Bividuam : quae post duos maritos viduatur. Also (25, 54) Bidental extra portam Capenam (cf. Paul. 30). The first three items are emended with the help of derivative glossaries. To the fourth may be added from the same source Bidental : locus de caelo tactus.

BO-, etc. (26, 12, an Abolita item) Boia : id est catena (cf. Paul. 32 Boiae, id est genus vinculum, tam ligneae quam ferreae dicuntur); (26, 23 sqq., Abolita items) Bovinator (-tur ?) : tricat (-ator ?) insidiosus (see Class. Rev. 31, 128); Bombus : sonus tumidus, Boatus : vox plena, sive mugitus boum (cf. Paul. 27 Bombizatio est sonus apum . . ut mugitus boum, etc., Boare, id est clamare, a Graeco descendit); Brattea : auri lamina; Beneventum dicitur quasi bene inventa vel bene habens, id est fertili terra seu opulentissima; Bulimus : fames magna (cf. Paul. 29 Bulimum Graeci magnam famem dicunt, etc.) The first two are separated by the mysterious Bovestrura : busta rubentia (? cf. Paul. 29 Bustum). The second last may well contain the last part of Festus' lemma, which we know from the Isidore scholia discovered by Anspach (Class. Quart. x, 113) to have begun (?) in pretty much the same language as Paulus (31) uses. Or it may represent a second lemma of Festus.

BU-, etc., a defective section (27, 7) Buceriae : armenta (? cf. Paul. 29 Bucerum pecus, etc.)

From derivative glossaries :

Bardus : hebes, stultus, Bardus : carminum conditor (cf. Paul. 31 Bardus stultus, etc., Bardus Gallice cantor appellatur, etc.)

Bacario : urceoli genus, Bacarium : vas vinarium (cf. Paul. 28 Bacrionem dicebant genus vasis longioris manubrii, etc.. Bacar vas vinarium simile bacrioni).

Blenni : putidi, taetri (cf. Paul. 32).

Boves lucas : boves Lucaniae, elephantos, quorum stridor barritus dicitur (see above, on Barrit).

Bubinare : inquinare sanguine muliebri menstruo. (The same interpretation, presumably that of the old glossographi of Lucilius, is used by Paul.-Fest. 29 and by ps.-Plac. 8, 18. So correct Amer. Journ. Phil. xxxviii, 363 ad fin.)

Buteo : avis quae in auspicio servatur (cf. Paul. 3, 10 Alites volatu auspicia facientes istae putabantur, buteo, etc.)

Baburra : stulta, inepta (from ps.-Plac.?).

Bellicrepa saltatio : quam Pyrrhicam dicimus.

### C.

CA- (27, 49 sqq.) Capulum : manubrium gladii, Capulum : ubi mortui efferuntur (cf. Paul. 53 Capulum et manubrium gladii vocatur et id quo mortui efferuntur, etc.) ; Cassabundus : instabilis, vacillans (cf. Paul. 41 Cassabundus : crebro cadens) ; Caniles <sup>‡</sup> ex farina et aqua coquitur (? cf. Paul. 19 Comtum, genus libaminis quod ex farina conspersa faciebant) ; Calvitur : moratur (fallit) ; Caesit : cecid<sup><</sup>er<sup>></sup>it ; Capessas : incipias, ut Cicero, Capessere : incipere vel adimplere ; Capsit : ceperit (cf. Paul. 50 Capsit prenderit) ; Capides (-dines ?) : vasa festiva Saliorum capidores eo quod manu capiantur (? cf. Paul. 42 Capis poculi genus dictum a capiendo) ; Carissa lena est vafra (*v.l.* dupla) (cf. Paul. 38 Carissam apud Lucilium vafrum significat. See Amer. Journ. Phil. 38, 366 ; <sup>†</sup> Cariel <sup>†</sup> (*v.l.* Canier ; ? leg. Caries) : leno ; Canicae : recrementa (cf. Paul. 40 Canicae, furfures de farre, a cibo canum vocatae) ; Casnar : senex (cf. Paul. 41 Casnar senex Oscorum lingua).

(29, 36 sqq.) Canuam : canistrum translatum (cf. Paul. 40 Cana κανά dicunt Graeci, nos canistra, etc. ; 57 Canifera mulier appellabatur quae fert canuam, id est qualum. This suggests another sense for *translatum*) ; Camba : cavis (? curvus) (? cf. Paul. 38, 15 Campa) ; Caliendrum : quo capillus mulieris convenit in ornamentum ad occipitum ; Cassiculo : reticulo (cf. Paul. 41 Cassiculum reticulum, etc.) ; Catella : diminutive catena, ut asinus et diminutive asellus et unus, ullus ; Claudere : claudicare ; Cassabundae (-de ?) : saepius cadentes (-ndo ?) (see above, on Cassabundus) ; Carbunculi : gemmae, hos Graeci

sapteres vocant ; Callens : sciens vel intellegens, Calleat : noverit vel callide sciat ; Cantilena : antiqua cantione ; Calveris : frustratus fueris ; Caracutium (*not* carr-) : vehiculum altissimorum rotarum capsique devexi quo solo in Campania per arenas silvae Gallinariae vehebantur (?) fer-) antequam lapide sternerentur ; Capronae : hic (*i.e.* in Lucilius 288 ?) medios inter tempora capillos, proprie vero equorum iubae quae imminent, ita dictae quod sint in caput pronae ; Calabrum : genus versuum malorum, quasi κολοβόι vel iocularium (see my 'Early Latin Verse, on Miuric Metres') ; Capit : sumit (No clue to source) ; Cartibulum : mensa quadrata quae in atris ponitur.

CE- (33, 9 sqq.) Creperis : dubiis (cf. Paul. 46, 2 Creperum dubium, etc.) ; Creterrae : crateres (cf. Paul. 46, 22 Creterrae vocabulum trahitur a cratere, etc.) ; Cernuat : praecipitat se, Cernuus : in cervice praeceps (cf. Paul. 48 Cernuus : calceamenti genus. Usually referred to a disputed rendering of Lucil. 129 cernuus extemulo plantas convestit honestas, which Nonius 20-21 Me. renders 'inclinatus') ; Cetra : genus scuti Marsici (Mauri ?) vel scutum sine ligno ; Coetus (comitus ?) muliebres : capillos ad frontem (?) cf. Paul. 55 Comptus, id est ornatus, a Graeco descendit . . . et comae dictuntur capilli cum aliqua cura compositi. See also above, on Antiae). Also (No. 23) Clepit (-pere) : subripit (-pere). (The remarks, on pp. 22, 26, about the early arrangement together of pa-, pla-, pra-, etc., ta-, tra-, etc., apply also to ce-, cle-, cre-, etc.)

CO- (36, 21 sqq.) Commulcat : conculcat : conturbat ; Conrumant : contio ubi vo . . . ; Consum : granum ex † alto † ; Consuetio : consuetudo (cf. Paul. 53 Consuetionem Plautus pro consuetudine dixit); Confarrata : consociata, Confarratur : consociatur, Confarrati : qui una copula sunt alligati ; Comtionalis senex : <'comtionalis senex> emptu's, manu missu's et tutor auctor factu's' (from an old speech, of Cato ? See Journ. Phil. xxxiv. 281). In this long section there are probably many more Festus glosses. But the re-grouping separately of groups previously thrown together (co-, clo-, cro-) and the re-spelling (and consequently re-arrangement) of *coll*-compounds as *conl*- and of *corr*-compounds as *conr*-, etc., etc., have helped to disperse the original batches.

From derivative glossaries:

Comitiare : loqui in conventu.

Contio : conventus populi vel convocatio. (See Class. Quart. xi, 188).

Calbis : merces militi pro virtute data, † Clopeum : † ornamenti genus. (See *ibid.*)

Colustrum : lac concretum in mammis. (Or, with the next, from Nonius? See Class Quart. xi, 189, 191).

Cette : date.

Cillit : quatit, concutit, movet.

Clacendix : concha (cf. Paul. 40 Clacendix : genus conchae).

Caudicariae naves : onerariae (cf. Paul. 40 Caudicariae naves ex tabulis grossioribus factae).

Contamini : interrogamini, Contasti : interrogasti. (See Class. Quart. xi, 191).

Conliquiae : imbrium collectio (cf. Paul. 101, 13 colliciae tegulae per quas aqua in vas defluere potest).

Cracentes : graciles (cf. Paul. 46 Cracentes graciles Ennius, etc.)

Clive : difficile (cf. Paul. 56, 20 omnia enim difficilia clivia vocabant).

Cala (*καλα*) : genus ligni (cf. Paul. 54, 20 ligneas clavas gerezabant quae Graeci *καλα* vocant; Paul. 40, 1).

Campae : equi marini (cf. Paul. 38 Campas, marinos equos, etc. See above on Camba).

Capite census : qui de captivis sub corona vel sub hasta vendebatur.

Calator : minister sacrorum (cf. Paul. 34 Calatores dicebantur servi, etc.).

Caculae : servi militum (cf. Paul. 39 Cacula : servus militis, etc.)

Cocula : ligna arida vel vasa aerea (cf. Paul. 34 Cocula, vasa aenea coctionibus apta; alii cocula dicunt ligna minuta quibus facile decoquantur obsonia).

Caperrata : contracta, rugosa. (See Amer. Journ. Phil. xxxviii, 365).

Cicuma : noctua (cf. Paul. 35 Cicuma avis noctua).

Collibescit : complacet, delectatur.

Conierat : simul cum ceteris iurat.

Camuri boves : brevibus cornibus. (See Amer. Journ. Phil. xxxviii, 366).

Cerritus : subinsanus ex commotione cerebri (cf. Paul. 47).

Comibones : a bibendo dicti.

Classis : conspiratio iuvenum.

Conspopondit : pariter spondit (cf. Paul. 51 and 36).

Contumiae : contumeliae (from ps.-Plac. ?).

Copis : copiosus, dives, Cope : copiosa.

Cracilenti : graciles (for Grac- ?).

Crocotum : vestimenti genus (an Apuleius-gloss ?).

Cuias : † qualitates † (quali terra ?).

#### D.

DE- (50, 26 sqq.) Depegisse : defixisse (the subject also of a ps.-Plac. gloss); Deliquium lunae : quod Graeci eclipsis vocant; Despondit : hic in defectionem dedit (*hic* 'in the phrase *desp. animum*'); Decrepiti : qui iam dubii vitae mortisque sunt, unde res dubiae creperae vocantur, unde et crepiti quorum funera crepitu et clangore familiae iam conclamantur (cf. Paul. 62). Also (52, 7) Delicus : veruculatus quem dicunt (*i.e.* the lamb being weaned had a sharp stick tied to its mouth. Aug. Quaest. 7, 23 is not apropos).

There must be more Festus glosses in this long chapter. But the original confusion and later rearrangement of *de-* and *di-* words has scattered the batches.

From derivative glossaries :

Di aquili : manes inferi.

Dapsile : copiose, abunde, Dapsilis : largus dapibus.

Diabathra : genus calcei muliebris (see Class. Quart. xi, 192).

Dicier : dici, constitui.

Danista : fenerator (cf. Paul. 60 Danistae feneratores).

Delicat : probat.

Deglubere : vellicare.

Detrectat : valde tractat, contemnit.

Duellibus : adversariis, Duellum : bellum duorum hominum.

(See above, p. 35, Duellum).

Donique finiantur : donec deficiant.

#### E.

In Vat. and Cas. the traces of Festus are unaccountably few in this whole chapter. Re-spelling and rearrangement of compounds with *ex* (e.g. *effero* and *exfero*) may have had something (but only something) to do with this.

Derivative glossaries offer :

Egretus : egressus (Liber Glossarum) (cf. Paul. 68).

Examussim : diligenter aut ex toto, Examussim : absolute sive certe sive exquisite (cf. Paul. 70).

Evitaverit : effocaverit.

Exanclare : exhaustire (cf. Paul. 70 Exanclare : exhaustire).

Exhaustant : exhaustiunt (cf. Paul. 72 Exhaustant efferunt).

Exlex : extra legem.

Evelatus : spoliatus, Evelantur : spolianter (cf. Paul. 68).

Eamse : eam ipse, Eumse : eum ipse vel eum ipsum (cf. Paul. 68).

Aediles : aedificiis servientes (cf. Paul. 12).

Eierat : valde iurat.

Eicroca : perlucida (from ps.-Plac.?).

Erciscendae : dividenda<sup>e</sup>, partienda<sup>e</sup> (an Apuleius gloss ?).

## F.

FA- (74, 14) Falcones : qui pollices pedum intro curvos habent (cf. Paul. 78 Falcones dicuntur quorum digitii pollices in pedibus intro sunt curvati, a similitudine falcis).

FE- (75, 46-47) Feralia : parentalia ; Ferocibant : in ferociam ibant (cf. Paul. 81 Ferocit apud Catonem ferociter agit).

FO- (78, 27) Formum : calidum (cf. Paul. 74, 6 forma, id est calida).

FU- (80, 23 sqq.) Fungier : fungi ; (No. 25) Funesta : scelerata, ut funere polluta, id est in mortuo coquinata ; Fulvum : rubeum vel mundissimum, Furva : obscura vel nigra (cf. Paul. 74 and 83).

FR- (81, 4) Freniculus : ulcera circum rostrum quae iumentis fiunt asperitate frenorum. (Has Isid. Etym. 4, 8, 18 borrowed from Festus?).

From derivative glossaries :

Facessit : facit vel recedit (cf. Paul. 77).

Fritinniunt : cantant.

Fiscella : forma ubi casei exprimuntur (?) cf. Paul. 80 Fiscellus, casei mollis appetitor, etc.).

Forda sus : praegnans (cf. Paul. 74).

Fidustum : fidum, fidelem (cf. Paul. 79 Fidusta, a fide denominata, ea quae maxima<sup>e</sup> fidei erant).

Futat : reprimit, Futare : redarguere (cf. Paul. 79).

## G.

GA- (81, 31) Ganeo ab eo quod ganeum dicitur proprie receptaculum luxuriosum sub terra (cf. Paul. 85).

GL- (83, 34) Gloria a clarus et claritate (? cf. Paul. 87).

GR- (84, 12 sqq.) Gremia (cr-?) : siccamina lignorum ; Gradum grandis [alibi graderis] (cf. Plaut. Aul. 49) ; Graphice : picturate (cf. Plaut. passim).

The ABC arrangement has penetrated this chapter and concealed the original order.

From derivative glossaries :

Geruntes : geruli.

## H.

HE- (85, 59) Heredium : praedium (cf. Paul. 89 Heredium praedium parvulum).

HO- (87, 59 and 61) Hostia : victima, immolatio, sacrificium (? cf. Paul. 91) ; Hostit : aequat, adplanat ;

From derivative glossaries :

Hippitare : oscitare, bataclare (cf. Paul. 90 Hippacare ; and see Class. Quart. xi, 188).

Horea : navis genus.

## I.

IA- (88, 36) Ianiculum mons est in urbe Roma unde Ianuarius mensis nomen accepit.

IN-. Of words compounded with *in*, or (roughly) *in-* and *im-* words there are well over 100 lemmas in Paulus and about 400 Abolita glosses. For more than the first hundred of these the evidence of Cas. is lacking ; for the remainder it attests some re-arranging activity in Vat. Thus Vat. (not Cas.) has at the end (indeed after the IT-section) a second IM-section, in which *im*-words are entered a second time. And since 29 *in*-glosses (on p. 94) of Vat. are omitted by Cas., it is possible that there were similar discrepancies between the two MSS. in the part for which we lack the evidence of Cas. The appearance of all this portion of the glossary suggests that the common exemplar too had been subjected to re-arrangement. After a short -IM section comes a huge IN-section, broken up into eleven portions.

The first three of these (down to 92, 10) are in AB-order (some 80 glosses); the rest are in ABC-order (indeed the *inter*-words, 98, 44–99, 7, are all grouped together, e.g. the Apuleius gloss *Interibi*, the Terence gloss *Intertrimento*, the Virgil gloss *Interfata*), but after *inu-* has been ended (at 100, 24) the remaining glosses (some 80) appear in AB-order. (The 29 glosses omitted by Cas. break the ABC-order.) Then (after short IO-, IR-, IS-, IT-sections) comes, as has been remarked, a second IM-section. How to explain the treatment of the *in*-glosses, the AB-order of the first 80 and the last 80, and the ABC-order of the large mass intervening, is a puzzle; but it certainly gives the impression of a good deal of re-shuffling. A Festus-batch appears at 91, 57 sqq.: *Instigat* : *incitat vel initiat* (cf. Paul. 99 *Instigare incitare*) : *Insulae sunt quae non iunguntur communibus parietibus cum vicinis* (cf. Paul. 98 *Insulae dictae proprie quae non iunguntur communibus parietibus cum vicinis, circumituque publico aut privato cinguntur*; a similitudine videlicet earum terrarum quae in fluminibus ac mari eminent, sunt que in salo) ; *Insupare* : *inicere* (cf. Paul. 99 *Insupare inicere, unde fit dissipare*) ; *Insitum* : *ab inserendo [ut in mari natum maturius]* (due to ‘overflow’ from the gloss *Insulae*?) (cf. Paul. 99 *Insitum ab inserendo tractum, sed aliquotiens significat impositum*) ; *Indagatores* : *investigatores* ; *Incestum adulterium* : *quod cum propinqua committitur* ; *Induperator* : *imperator* (a doublet of 91, 12).

IU- (102, 28 sqq.) *Iugis* : *frequens* ; *Iugit milvus cum vocem dat* (cf. Paul. 92 *Iugere milvi dicuntur cum vocem emittunt*).

. From derivative glossaries :

*Inpolitus* : *inputatus* (? cf. Paul. 95 *Inpolitias*).

*Inprolis* : *nondum vir* (cf. Paul. 96).

*Inpos* : *non potens animi* (cf. Paul. 96 *Inpos est qui animi sui potens non est, etc.*)

*In procinctu* : *in expeditione* (cf. Paul. 67 *Endo procinctu, in procinctu*; *significat autem, cum ex castris in proelium exitum est, procinctos quasi praecinctos atque expeditos, etc.*)

*Interpola* : *reprobata*.

*Incilat* : *inclamat, arguit*.

*Irquitallus* : *puer cum primum ad res incedit* (cf. Paul. 93 *Irquitallus, puer qui primo virilitatem suam experitur*).

## L.

LA- (104, 31 sq.) Laturorum (stlatarium) genus navis est latrociniorum . . . ; Laxiores : vitae remissiores.

Though isolated, must be mentioned (106, 1) Lamia : saeva vel ferox. Its original form we can guess from another glossary (C.G.L. V 523, 21), Lamia : genus monstri *seu ales ferox*, simile pardo (see Niedermann 'Contrib.' 13). Since the Liber Glossarum and the AA Glossary share the error, *seu al* (with 'suspension'-stroke through *l*) must have become *seua vel* at a fairly early stage of the glossary's transmission.

LI- (108, 25 sqq.) Liticines : cornicines (? cf. Paul. 103, 27 ; and see above, p. 30) ; Libero : vino (cf. Paul. 103, 3 Liber) ; Lixabundus ambulat (the end of a dramatic verse ?) qui voluntatis causa dicitur (cf. Paul. 104 Lixabundus, iter libere ac prolixe faciens). Cas . offers (in the Abstrusa portion) a long gloss, not found in the Abstrusa MSS. nor yet in Vat. (but in the AA glossary), Limbus : fasciola quaedam assuta extrinsecus vel extrema pars inauratae (-ta ?) vestis sed ut Suetonius dicit, ornamentum capitinis significat. This suggests a Virgil scholium, i.e. Abstrusa. If a Festus gloss of Abolita, it shews Festus' recast of Verrius Flaccus.

LU- (111, 16 sqq.) Lustrum : quinquennii tempus aut lumen, Lustra : cubilia aprorum in silvis (cf. Paul. 107 Lustra significat lacunas lutosas quae sunt in silvis aprorum cubilia . . . significat nunc tempus quinquennale, nunc populi lustrationem) ; Lupas meretrices dicunt ; Lumina : oculi ; Luscus : minus videns (? cf. Paul. 107 Luscitio).

From derivative glossaries :

Lurcones : avidi devoratores (cf. Paul. 107, 26).

Lapit : cruciat, sollicitat, dolet (cf. Paul. 105 Lapit, dolore afficit).

Lingula<ca> : arguta (-tus), loquax (cf. Paul. 104).

Lampenae : stellae fulgentes.

Luculleum : genus marmoris albi.

Lacit : inlicit, inducit (cf. Paul. 103 Lacit, decipiendo inducit, etc. ;

104 Lacit, inducit in fraudem. Inde est alicere, etc.

Loreas : mortas (tor- ?) manus vel solutas. (The first the literal sense, 'tied with leather,' the second the metaphorical 'pliant as leather.'

The above are not all the Festus glosses of Abolita, nor have the finishing touches been put to them which would make them suitable for a place in the text or apparatus criticus of the second volume of my edition of Festus. More knowledge of glossaries is needed, especially an edition of Abolita and an edition, or at least analysis of the AA Glossary. But the list gives a fair idea of the Festus material embodied by the compiler of Abolita in his glossary. And it secures for us some firm footing in the treacherous sand of Latin Glossography. These glosses, though appearing in more or less different form in various glossaries, are all taken from the Abolita Glossary, and the compiler of Abolita took them from Festus. That was the beginning of their career as glosses so to speak. Many people, even glossary experts, seem to think of a floating mass of gloss-lore, surviving from ancient times, from which one form of a Festus (or Verrius Flaccus) gloss was taken by the compiler of Abolita, another by the compiler of Abba, another by a third compiler, and so on. That is a false view. Other people, not glossary experts, think of each glossary as wholly the independent work of its compiler, who read widely and put all the results of his wide reading into his glossary. That too is a false view. The parent glossaries were mere combinations of 'glossae collectae' from a limited number (say half-a-dozen) authors. The rest borrow from these parent glossaries (e.g. Abolita, Abstrusa) some of these already published materials. If they all had borrowed precisely the same materials, they would be indistinguishable from each other. But each compiler selected for himself that portion of the already published material which pleased him (or was handy), re-cast it and often supplemented it with a little new material. To reduce to order and put in their true light all that mass of glosses arranged (in dictionary form) in Goetz' Thesaurus, we must discriminate the 'archetype' glosses, those taken by a compiler from the marginalia in a MS. of a Latin author, from the others. The above article provides a list of the 'archetype' glosses taken by the compiler of Abolita from Festus.

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# FRAGMENTS OF ANCIENT SCHOLIA ON VIRGIL PRESERVED IN LATIN GLOSSARIES.

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## INTRODUCTION.

§ 1. In the *Journal of Philology* (35, 257 ff.) I have shown the relation of the Virgil glosses of the Abstrusa glossary to the commentary of Adamnan, and the probability that many items which originally belonged to Abstrusa are now to be found in other glossaries, especially the Liber Glossarum. I now give a collection of these Virgil glosses, arranged in the order of Virgil's lines, which claims to supplement the existing extracts from Adamnan for the *Eclogues* and *Georgics*, and to represent in a very partial manner the contents of his commentary on the *Aeneid*. A few glosses are added which may apply to the minor poems, but perhaps none of them is more than doubtful ; they are nowhere supported by occurrence in definite Virgil groups. No doubt I have assigned to earlier parts of Virgil some glosses which were really taken from scholia on later lines. In Abstrusa it is sometimes possible to fix the place of a gloss by the help of those which precede and follow it, but in Lib. Gloss., with its almost complete alphabetical arrangement, this becomes impossible. In these circumstances I have generally placed a gloss at the earliest line to which it seemed appropriate. It must be remembered that notes were often repeated in very similar terms at different lines ; and on the whole it will be found that the space here assigned to the different books of Virgil varies roughly with the space given to them by Servius. The greatest divergence is in the last books of the *Aeneid*, and it is by no means unlikely that the person who made the selection from Adamnan slackened his labour when he came to that stage.

§ 2. THE TEXT.—For glosses which are already printed in the Corpus I have not thought it necessary to take up space with an apparatus criticus. These glosses are here given for the most part as they appear in Goetz's *Thesaurus Glossarum Emendatarum*, and it is only where I venture to disagree with

him that I have mentioned the readings of the MSS. My collection however includes a considerable number of items from Lib. Gloss. which are not given by Goetz, and for those I report the readings of the two principal MSS., *Par. lat. 11529/30 (P)* and *Vat. pal. lat. 1773 (L)*. For my knowledge of these MSS. I am indebted to the kindness of Professor Lindsay, who allowed me to make the freest use of his rotograph copy of *L* and procured equal facilities for the use of a similar copy of *P*.

Farther investigation has confirmed the view which I expressed (*Journ. of Phil.* 35, 278 ff.) that in Lib. Gloss. we have a double stream of Abstrusa glosses, one coming from a pure Abstrusa MS. of early date, the other probably from the composite glossary of which our only representative is Par. lat. n. a. 1298. (See, for example, Notes *Aen.* I, 36 and 727; 3, 233). I shall add here only two instances of the value of Lib. Gloss. (1) At Abstr. 87, 8 the pure Abstrusa MSS. (*c* and *d*) have 'hiscitur : dividitur.' *Vat.* has 'hisciditur' (*a n. l.*), which points back to 'hiscinditur' (i.e. 'scinditur'); and 'hiscinditur' is the reading of Lib. Gloss. (2) At 174, 33 the reading represented by *Vat.* and *a* is 'spectacula : ubi omnia publicis visibus praebetur,' to which *c* adds 'spatio.' (*d n. l.*) Lib. Gloss. has the gloss in two forms, (i) 'spectaculum : ubi omnia publicis visibus praebetur inspectio' (= Par. n. a. 1298, 151, 46 with 'spectacula'). cf. *c* and *Aff.* 566, 53. (ii) 'spectacula : ubi omnium visui publica praebetur inspectio,' the correct form. (See *Isid. Et.* 18, 16, 1). Therefore the corruption which exists in all our available MSS. of Abstrusa and in Par. n. a. 1298 and Affatim took place later than that stage in the transmission from which Lib. Gloss. derived the gloss in form ii. In most cases of divergence *c* and *d* are closer than *Vat.* and *a* to this stage, and I take a stricter view than Goetz of their importance. I regard *c* in particular as, on the whole, in spite of errors, the most faithful of the Abstrusa MSS.; for *d* shows some affinities with *Vat.* which *c* is without. (See for example Goez's app. crit. at 70, 22; 85, 42; 99, 38.) Where therefore *Vat.*, or *Vat.* and *a* exhibit a gloss in a longer form than that of *c* and *d* (or *c* alone), the surplus matter must be considered suspect. When Lib. Gloss. too presents the shorter form, we reach certainty; on the other hand the agreement of Lib. Gloss. with *Vat.* and *a*

against *c* does not show that the longer form is genuine, since Lib. Gloss. receives streams flowing from both branches of the tradition. Whole glosses presented here and there by *Vat.* and *a* which are lacking in the pure Abstrusa MSS. are very likely to be misplaced items of Abolita (just as some Abstrusa glosses found in *c* and *d* have got into Abolita sections of *Vat.* and *a*) ; but glosses of *c* and *d* which are absent from the composite MSS. may be accepted as genuinely belonging to Abstrusa.

§ 3. THE SOURCE-MARKS IN LIB. GLOSS.—It seems likely that at first each gloss had its source indicated in the margin. We still find successive glosses each with a different mark (*Virg. de gls*, *Esid.*, etc.) ; and a series of lemmas ‘Sagittam,’ ‘Sagitta,’ ‘Sagma,’ ‘Sagmen,’ ‘Sagum’ (all from Isidore) in which the first, third and fifth are marked *Esid.*, suggests a stage when, in a succession of glosses from the same source, at least each new *word* had its mark. Rarely we find two successive glosses with the same source-mark, and as we shall see this is at least in some cases due to error. The natural tendency of scribes where a number of items had the same mark would be to write the mark opposite the first of the series only. The view that a mark is intended to cover all the glosses up to the next mark is acted upon by Goetz in the Corpus. Those items in his selection to which he attaches no indication of source are either marked *de gls* or occur in a series following that mark ; and when he prints a mark such as *Cic.*, he does not necessarily mean that the gloss actually has that mark written opposite to it. Hagen too in printing his ‘Glossae Vergilii nomine insignes’ (in *App. Serv.*) has followed the same practice, which is often misleading, and often clearly wrong. No doubt they are right on the whole. We can apply a kind of test by looking for items of other glossaries. These ought to appear with or after the mark *de gls*, and in general that is where they are found : *comparatively* few appear in series following other marks. Still, instances of this latter kind are numerous enough, and they warn us that all the glosses which follow a *de gls* mark may not be what they seem. Our present search is thus exposed to serious possibilities of error from glosses which really belong, say, to Isidore or Placidus. I have pointed out cases of this kind in the Notes. To guard against errors of identification I do not think it is possible to lay down

any infallible principle ; but a comparative study of the source-marks in *P* and *L* brings out some facts which serve at least as warnings of danger.

1. *Wrong marks.* *P* and *L* sometimes (though wonderfully seldom for a work so large) attach different marks to the same gloss. E.g., there are four successive glosses, (1) Creta, (2) Creta, (3) Creta Cimolia, (4) Creta argentaria, of which all but the first coincide with statements in Isid. *Et.* 16, 1, 6. (3) and (4) have no mark. In *P* (1) is marked *de gls*, (2) *Esid.*, but *L* has reversed the marks. Similarly in two glosses (1) Scylla, (2) Scyllam, *L* marks (1) *Virg.*, (2) *de gls*, while *P* has the marks in the opposite order. The gloss ‘Aeramen equum . . . coloris’ from Isid. *Et.* 12, 1, 53 is marked *Esid.* in *P*, *de gls* in *L*. In both MSS. the next gloss has the mark *de gls*, so that *L* has duplicated this mark,—a warning that the occurrence of the same mark at two successive glosses may be a snare. A scribe would be specially liable to placing marks wrongly if he copied the column of glosses first and the column of marks afterwards. When he found he had made a mistake, he might add the mark in the right place but not correct the wrong one, —either from laziness or from fear of spoiling the appearance of his page.—That *P* and *L* sometimes inherit a wrong mark from a common ancestor we see from ‘Colimbades appellatae,’ a torso which comes from Isid. *Et.* 17, 7, 67, but which both MSS. mark *de gls*.

2. *Omission of marks.* In this respect *P* and *L* differ from each other much more. Sometimes one omits a whole series of marks which the other preserves ; more commonly single marks only are involved. E.g. Altanus (= Isid. *Et.* 13, 11, 18) is marked *Esid.* in *P*, unmarked in *L* ; Damonis[mus] musam *Virg.* *P* ; Scaevus (=Isid. *Et.* 10, 253) *Esid.* *P*. Similarly Fucus (=Isid. *Et.* 17, 9, 98) is marked *Esid.* in *L*, unmarked in *P* ; Defre[n]sum (= Plac. 16, 24), *Plac.* *L* ; Concludere sulco (= Gloss. Verg. 435, 6) *de gls L*: Omissions are inherited too. E.g. four successive glosses, (1) Carcer=Isid. *Et.* 15, 2, 46 with the citation from Fronto, (2) Carcer=Isid. 5, 27, 13, (3) Carceres=Isid. 18, 32, (4) Carchesia=Isid. 19, 2, 9/10, are all unmarked ; and because the last preceding mark is *Virg.*, Hagen prints them all as ‘glossae Vergilii nomine insigne’

—(and prints them all in one paragraph with no distinction of lemmas, as though they all formed one scholium). Again there are three successive glosses with lemma ‘Linx,’ (1) = Abstr. 109, 33, (2) = Par. n. a. 1298, 113, 13, (3) = Plac. 30, 24, all unmarked in both MSS.

There are four common types of error or omission which may provide us with useful clues.

1. These four glosses occur in succession,—(1) *Esid.* Eonia, (2) *de gls* Eopse, (3) *Virg.* Eoratus, (4) *Esid.* Eoos. *P* has the marks as I have given them. *L* omits the marks at (2) and (3). —The gloss which stands before Goetz’s 200, 8 is marked *de gls* in *L*. The last preceding mark is *Virg.*, and the gloss next after 200, 8 is also marked *Virg.* *P* has the two *Virg.* marks but omits the *de gls*.—Thus when in both MSS. we find a succession like this,—(1) *De gls* 220, 34, (2) 220, 35 (3) Manicae sunt . . . (4) *De gls* 220, 36, we may argue that some other mark has been dropped perhaps at both (2) and (3), but certainly at (3). And in fact (3) = Isid. *Et.* 5, 27, 10. Similarly we have (1) *De gls* Sacratius (= Abstr. 165, 45), (2) Sacra etc.=Isid. *Et.* 15, 4, 1, (3) Sacrarium=Isid. *Et* 15, 5, 1/2, (4) *De gls* Sacrarium : ubi sunt sacra. So the gloss ‘Pilum : Varro refert Pilumnium quendam in Italia fuisse qui pilum et pilam invenit, atque ex eius nomine ita appellantur. pilum autem est unde constunditur quidquid in pila mittitur,’ is an adaptation of *Et.* 4, 11, 5 and not derived from a scholium; for though it is not marked, the last mark is *de gls*, and the next gloss after Pilum has the same mark.

2. Frequently in cases like those just mentioned, the loss of the intervening mark has led to the loss of the next mark also. 245, 23 is marked *de gls* in *L*, the last mark is *Esid.*, and the next gloss after 23 also has the mark *Esid.* In *P* both the *de gls* and the second *Esid.* mark are dropped.—In the series (1) Garamantes, (2) Garamantes = Isid. *Et.* 9, 2, 125, (3) Garamantis = Isid. *Et.* 14, 5, 13, (4) Garganus, (2) and (3) are unmarked in both MSS. *P* has *de gls* at (1) and (4), *L* only at (1). A common ancestor had dropped the mark *Esid.* at (2), leaving two *de gls* marks, of which *L* has dropped the second. In other cases the second mark has been omitted by both MSS. So when we find in succession (1) Monile=Isid. *Et.* 19, 31, 12/13, (2) Monile 223,

20, both unmarked, and the last mark *de gls*, we may argue that the mark *de gls* was dropped at (2) because *Esid.* had already been dropped at (1). Or in the unmarked series (1) *Ocreas=Abstr.* 131, 22, (2) *Ocreas qui suras tegunt,* (3) *Ocreae . . . tegant=Isid. Et. 19, 34, 5*, where the last mark is *Esid.*, we may argue that (3) is taken directly from *Isid.*, not from a common source in a scholium, and that (2) does come from such a scholium; the mark *Esid.* being omitted at (3) because *de gls* had already been omitted at (1).

3. One MS. often places a source-mark one gloss in advance of the other. E.g. 'Aether . . . sermo Graecus (= Isid. *Et. 13, 5, 1*) is marked *Esid.* in *L*, while in *P* the mark *Esid.* stands at the preceding gloss (not from *Isid.*)—The gloss 'Cives Romani . . . commannerent' (=Isid. *Et. 9, 4, 51/2*) is unmarked in *P* but follows an *Esid.* gloss, and the next item after it is marked *Virg.* *L* has advanced the *Virg.* mark to 'Cives Romani.' Thus when we find in succession (1) *de gls* *Tenedos*, (2) *Esid.* =Par. n. a. 1298, 156, 50, (3) *Tenedos* = *Isid. Et. 14, 6, 23*, thus marked in both MSS., we see that in a common ancestor the mark *Esid.* had been advanced from (3) to (2).

Cases of the opposite kind, where a mark has been postponed, occur also, but they are much less frequent. E.g. 'Faleris : bullis . falerae autem sunt ornamenta equorum' (cf. *Abstr. 72, 31*) has in *L* the mark *de gls*, which *P* places at the next gloss. In many cases some other factor enters. E.g. *P* has (1) *Virg.* *volitat*, (2) *de gls.* *volo*, (3) *Esid.* *volo et opto et cupio*. In *L* all that has been written of (2) is the letter *u*, and the scribe, copying the column of marks downwards, has placed the *de gls* mark at (3).—Both MSS. have the series (1) *Eucheris* *Tiris*, (2) *Tyro* : a *Tyro*, id est a Pygmalione (cf. *Aen. 4, 43*), (3) *De gls* *Tiro* : fortis Graece. Here it seems likely that we do not have a case of postponement, but that the mark *Virg.* has been omitted at (2).—So we must be careful. In a series like the following, we should not hesitate to say that the mark has been postponed.—(1) *Esid.* *Crateres*, (2) *Crateres duos*, 186, 14, (3) *de gls* *Crates solidi*, 186, 15. For (2) clearly has the form of a glossary item taken from a scholium; and the *de gls* mark has been placed at (3) owing (probably) to the similarity of the lemmas in (1) and (2). On the other hand there is an unmarked gloss 'Thenia

[i.e. Taenia] est vittarum extremitas dependens diversorum colorum.' The last mark is *Cic.*, but this is not the type of gloss drawn from 'Synonyma Ciceronis.' It suggests a scholium (cf. Serv. *Aen.* 5, 269; 7, 352), and the next gloss is marked *de gls.* But the 'taenia' gloss coincides with Isid. *Et.* 19, 31, 6; and as marks are much less often postponed than advanced, it is safer here to assume that the mark *Esid.* has been dropped.

4. A common practice in Lib. Gloss. is the manufacture of glosses by second entry under a different lemma-word, or by splitting. These second entries are frequently unmarked. E.g. one long gloss occurs three times, under 'Belua Lernae,' 'Lerna' and 'Ydra.' The first and third have the mark *Virg.*; the second is unmarked, and the last preceding mark is *de gls.*

In printing the glosses I have not thought it needful to add particulars as to source-marks in each case. The great majority of the following collection, if they do not bear the mark *de gls.*, at least follow that mark. Where this is not so, or where a gloss is otherwise of doubtful origin, I have mentioned the fact in the notes; except that I have not invariably specified cases (not a large number) where the last mark is *Virg.* The reason why I do not think this necessary will appear in the next section.

§4. THE GLOSSES MARKED VIRG.—Goetz's account of these glosses (*Der Lib. Gloss.* 266 ff.) is vitiated to some extent by his assumption that the source-mark applies without question to the unmarked glosses which follow it, and by the fact that in quoting examples he has had regard only to one MS. (*P*). For instance, 'Fineus,' (from a schol. on *Aen* 3, 209) which he cites on p. 268, has no mark of its own, though in *P* the last preceding mark is *Virg.* (In *L* it is *Esid.*). 'Alchion pelagi volucris,' etc. on the same page = Isid. *Et.* 12, 7, 25, and in *L* is actually marked *Esid.* Hagen's specimens in *App. Serv.*, as I have already pointed out, are unreliable for similar reasons.

The great majority of the *Virg.* glosses are trivial. Some of them, however, are elaborate and show a very considerable knowledge, especially of history and mythology. There are moreover a number of remarkable coincidences with glosses of Abstrusa (e.g. Abstr. 14, 49; 29, 31; 133, 22; 134, 6), and with Servius, Serv. Dan., the Berne Scholia, etc. (See for

instance the glosses on *Ecl.* 1, 30 ; 3, 63 ; 4, 19 ; 5, 20 ; 6, 3, 65, 74 ; *Geo.* 1, 14, 149, 205, 514 ; 2, 119 ; *Aen.* 1, 185 ; 5, 241 ; 6, 15 ; 11, 260). Before we can consider what this means, we must be reasonably sure that the marks are genuine. That mistakes do occur is fairly certain. The gloss 'Cervicalia dicta eo quod ponuntur sub cervice vel cubito' = *Isid.* *Et.* 19, 26, 4. The gloss before it is marked *Augustini*, and the mark *Virg.* has been moved up to 'Cervicalia' (perhaps after the omission of *Esid.*) from the gloss which follows ('cervice : collo,' followed in turn by 'cervice tenus : usque ad cervicem'). There are two glosses on 'Diluvium,' (1) Graecc cataclysmus, Latine tempestas, = *Abstr.* 54, 30, (2) Graecorum lingua cataclysmus dicitur. alias tempestatem et cladem belli significat.' (1) is marked *Virg.*, (2) is unmarked, and we may suspect strongly that the mark has been moved up from (2) and replaced *de gls.* But in most cases the mark cannot fairly be questioned. e.g. Baccare (*Ecl.* 4, 19) is followed by a gloss marked *de gls.*, and the last mark before it is *de gls.* 'Cultor nemorum' (*Geo.* 1, 14) stands between two glosses marked respectively *Esid.* (= *Et.* 20, 14, 3) and *de gls.* In the case of 'Hyacinthus' (*Ecl.* 3, 63) the last preceding mark also is *Virg.* 'Trahæ' (*Geo.* 1, 164) is followed by a gloss marked *de gls.*, and the last preceding mark is *de gls.* In the two 'diluvium' glosses just mentioned, the mark *Virg.* probably ought to stand at the second if it is wrong at the first. There is still a possibility that in some cases the mark was written because a scribe knew that the gloss referred to Virgil. This may have happened sometimes; though, if it happened at all, there are many *de gls.* items to which it might equally well have happened. It is hardly conceivable as an explanation of the mark at such glosses as 'Classico sermone' (*Aen.* 3, 128), or 'Adrumavit' (= *Abstr.* 10, 2, *Ecl.* 6, 54); and scarcely more likely even at a gloss like 'Balsama' (*Geo.* 2, 119). Even a scribe who knew Virgil well would not be likely to think first of him when he came to the gloss on 'Diluvium.' I accept the marks therefore as genuine and original, except in some few cases where it seems probable that error has crept in.

Goetz has remarked (p. 267) the striking number of double glosses in this collection (e.g. the two glosses on 'Aonas in montes,'

*Ecl. 6, 65), which he thinks must have been derived from marginalia in two MSS. of Virgil. The evidence of these double glosses, with the coincidences already mentioned between *Virg.* items and (1) Abstrusa items, (2) the Berne Scholia, etc. seems to me to indicate that one source of *Virg.* glosses was none other than Adamnan's commentary, or at least a MS. which contained extracts from it. If this were so, two glosses as similar as the pair just mentioned, and both bearing the mark *Virg.*, might come from the same source. As a matter of fact both members of the pair seldom do bear the same mark. I quote four such pairs. I *Ecl. 6, 83*, two glosses on 'Eurotas,' (1) = Lib. Gloss. 195, 17 which is unmarked but comes next after a gloss marked *de gls.* (2) marked *Virg.* in *P* (unmarked in *L*, where the last mark is *Esid.*) and = Schol. Bern. and Expl.—II. *Geo. 1, 205*, two glosses on 'Haedi,' (1) marked *Virg.*, (2) unmarked but with last mark *de gls.*, (1) = Brev. Exp. and (2) closely resembling it.—III. *Geo. 1, 336*, two glosses on 'Frigida (Saturni) stella,' (1) unmarked but standing next after a gloss marked *Virg.*, (2) marked *de gls* in *P* (unmarked in *L*), both inviting comparison with Schol. Bern.—IV. *Aen. 1, 292* (1) Lib. Gloss. 238, 18 marked *de gls*, (2) two glosses really one (a) *Virg.* Quirinus Sabini-  
rum lingua hasta dicitur, (b) Quirinus Romulus quia post mortem  
Quirinus est appellatus, where both (1) and (2) show omission  
of 'quiris' before 'Sabinorum.' These are clearly not cases  
of 'second entry,' nor can they be classed with those double  
occurrences of Abstrusa glosses which I have already noticed  
in § 2. I think the most reasonable explanation of such pairs  
is that, while both glosses come from Adamnan, one reaches  
Lib. Gloss. by way of Abstrusa and the other by way of a Virgil  
collection or directly from the margin of a Virgil MS.*

§5. THE GLOSSES WITH QUOTATIONS.—Goetz (*Der Lib. Gloss.* p. 273) speaks of 'das Glossar mit den zahlreichen Citaten,' in which words were illustrated with quotations from authors (oftn Virgil or Lucan), as one source of the compilation represented by Par. n. a. 1298, and thence of Lib. Gloss. If such a glossary ever existed separately, it is far from easy to fix its limits, for many a gloss of this kind may very well come through Abstrusa from a Virgil scholium in which a parallel passage was quoted. See for instance 187, 23 at *Geo. 3, 539*, where Servius

quotes the same lines of Horace in a remark on the gender of 'damma'; and 'Ferrugine' (*Geo.* 1, 467) where Isidore and Servius show that the quotation was part of the scholium. Even a gloss like 174, 5 may belong to this class, though Virgil nowhere has 'Chalybem.' (See on *Aen.* 8, 446 with note). But (1) in other cases the gloss seems to have been made by taking a word from Virgil's text (generally with, but sometimes without a brief explanation), and quoting the line or phrase in which it occurs: e.g. 225, 8 ('Nar albus,' *Aen.* 7, 517); 241, 38 ('ruris opaci,' *Geo.* 1, 156); or 'Celei' (*Geo.* 1, 165, a stupid extraction from a note like that of Servius, made by some one who knew so little of Virgil as to mistake 'Celei' for a Greek word); or 'Vadentem' (*Aen.* 6, 263): for these forms occur nowhere else in Virgil. (2) Some glosses have both characters, e.g. 166, 10 ('Amyclis, *Aen.* 10, 564, the only occurrence), or 209, 9 ('iactanti,' *Aen.* 1, 102) quoting both Virgil's words and a parallel. Glosses of these two kinds do suggest that there was a separate collection, for they are unlike any other type. Confirmation may be found in 'doubles' like 246, 3 and 4 ('Stiva,' *Geo.* 1, 174, the only occurrence) which evidently come from the same scholium but through different channels. The gloss on 'Flammisque armata Chimaera' (*Aen.* 6, 288) occurs also under 'Chimaera,' with the addition 'de qua Vergilius "flammisque armata Chimaera"', after 'habuit.' The identity of the two is too complete in detail to make it likely that one of them comes from a different place (*Aen.* 5, 118 or 7, 785), though in shorter glosses that would be quite possible; and one can hardly be a mere second entry of the other, since the lemmas are really the same. cf. also 230, 6 and 8 (*Geo.* 3, 53 with note). This glossary (if we may assume that it had an independent existence), was not a purely Virgil collection, but it had relations with Abstrusa (cf. 239, 24 with Abstr. 162, 34; 243, 7 with Abstr. 167, 21; and see the glosses 'Togam,' 'Lenociniis' *Vita Verg.*, 'Celei' *Geo.* 1, 165, 'Obest' *Geo.* 4, 346); with Abolita (cf. 243, 3 with Abol. 167, 43; 254, 19 with Abol. 194, 46 unless these are coincidences between Abol. and Abstr.); and possibly with the Virgil collection of § 4, for at 'Flammisque armata Chimaera' the last preceding mark is *Virg.*, and the next gloss is marked *de gls*, which is also the mark attached to 'Chimaera.' Whether this glossary of

quotations was already incorporated in Abstrusa does not matter for the present purpose ; but we must distinguish in it what we may call Adamnan items from Abolita items. I am not sure that I have always done this successfully, nor that I have assigned a gloss of this kind to its right place. I have assumed, wherever it seemed possible, that the quotation is derived from a parallel in a scholium on a different line. In the other cases the quotation is printed in italics.

#### § 6. RELATION OF THE GLOSSES TO THE PROBLEM OF DONATUS.

—Usener (*Rh. Mus.* 23, 496) called attention to some of the two dozen Lib. Gloss. items in which Donatus is named, and some others which seemed attributable to him. Goetz (*Der Lib. Gloss.*, 276 ff.) provided a fuller list, and Ender, collecting remains of Donatus in a dissertation (*Aelii Donati com. Verg. reliquiae praeter vitam, praefationem, prooemium*, Greifswald, 1910) made some use of them, but in a very imperfect manner and without adding anything new. Now that the nature of Abstrusa and the origin and extent of its Virgil glosses are known, we are in a position to consider its bearing on this problem. Since Thilo in the preface to his edition of Servius (1881) showed that Daniel's additions are really additions and not part and parcel of the original Servius, discussion has centred on the question of the origin of this extraneous matter. According to Thilo it consists of notes derived from various sources which had also been used by Servius ; but in the last decade this view has been displaced, and it is now generally accepted that the additions are not disjointed notes of diverse origin, but belong to a single connected commentary, and that at least they are closely related to Donatus. The unity of this commentary, which had characteristics of its own differing from those of Servius, was demonstrated in 1911 by Barwick (*Philologus* 70, 106), who dated its compilation about the year 400 ('500' i.c. p. 144 is a misprint), and its combination with Servius, which led to much cutting and chopping, in the 7th century. Philipp, who had concluded independently that Donatus lies behind both Servius and the additions, identified this commentary of "about 400" with that of Donatus himself, and maintained that the two strata are different extracts from it. (*Die historisch-geographischen Quellen in den etymologiae des Isidorus von*

*Sevilla*, Berlin 1912, Teil I, esp. pp. 42–45). The different characteristics which Barwick had remarked in Servius and the additions would then be due to the different methods and purposes of the two extractors. Servius began with the *Aeneid*, the other (like Donatus) began with the *Elegues*. Servius is more interested in verbal matters, and does not to the same extent subjoin lists of the views of the different commentators, which would be a feature of Donatus' ‘munus conlaticium’ (*ib.* p. 43 n.) Later discussion has tended to corroborate Philipp's conclusion. Lammert starting from traces of Donatus in Jerome (*De Hieronymo Donati discipulo*, Comm. Phil. Ien. 9, 2, 1912), and Homeyer from Isidore's use of commentaries on Virgil (*De scholiis Vergilianis Isidori fontibus*, Jena, 1913) maintain that in Daniel's additions we have the voice of Donatus himself. Funaioli (*Schol. Vat. Reg. ad Verg.*, Florence, 1914) inclines, without committing himself, to the same view; and in 1916 (*Class. Quart.* 10, 158) it was stated again in its full form by Rand, who pictures the compiler of our extended Servius selecting from Donatus material which Servius had not already taken.

It is notorious that Servius owes to Donatus much more than he indicates by direct reference. But it is not necessary to lay on him, as Rand seems to do, the odium of seeking to enhance his own reputation by ‘demolishing the minor judgments’ of the author from whom he was really filching his material. For the commentary of Donatus was written as a hand-book for teachers. In the ‘epistle dedicatory’ (printed in Brummer's *Vitae Vergiliana*) he says ‘si enim haec grammatico, ut aiebas, rudi ac nuper exorto viam monstrant ac manum porrigit, satis fecimus iussis.’ It was a collection of material from old commentators in a handy form, which could very conveniently be made the basis of lectures. At the same time the evidence does not really enable us to say ‘nihil est in Servio quod non prius fuerit in Donato.’ We can see that he often abridged, but we cannot know that he did not as often expand. Nor do I think it has been proved that Daniel's new matter comes directly from Donatus. On the other hand there is strong evidence of an intermediate commentary, which might well be that which Barwick postulates. From Lib. Gloss. 219, 10 we learn that Donatus made ‘lucifer’ neuter, and as I have shown (*Journ.*

of *Phil.* 35, 282), this probably refers to his note on *Ecl.* 8, 17, where apparently he took the words ‘Lucifer alumum’ together, and the mistake was mentioned (and corrected) by Philargyrius. Now the note of Serv. Dan. agrees with Servius: *Ordo est ‘nascere, lucifer, praeveniensque’ age diem clarissimum.*’ Rand’s view is that the compiler, when he found Donatus criticised by Servius, did not insert the note of Donatus separately. But here Servius has not criticised Donatus, he has corrected the mistake silently. Still, the instance is not decisive: perhaps the compiler perceived that there was a correction, or Donatus had included both interpretations while stating his preference for ‘lucifer alumum.’ (He describes his notes as ‘congesta de multis, admixto etiam sensu nostro’). But at *Aen.* 9, 675 (672 Thilo) we find Serv. Dan. criticising Donatus. Servius tells us that Donatus wrongly interpreted the words ‘portam quae ducis imperio commissa’ as meaning that the charge of the gate was entrusted to Pandarus and Bitias, whereas the commanders in the absence of Aeneas were Mnestheus and Serestus (line 171). The true view, he says, is that of Cornutus, who took ‘commissa’ to mean ‘closed’ (cf. lines 40 ff.). Now the additional note says the same thing in different words. ‘Either the gate had been committed to their charge; or, which is better, the gate had been closed by order of Aeneas, for the former view is inconsistent with line 173,’—the same preference of Cornutus, and the same reason as that given by Servius. Again, at *Geo.* 2, 4 Servius tells us that Donatus derived ‘Lenaeus’ from ‘lenire,’ ‘quod mentem deleniat’; to which he objects that a Greek word cannot admit of a Latin derivation. The word really comes, he says, ‘ἀπὸ τῆς ληροῦ, id est a lacu.’ Serv. Dan. nowhere represents this opinion of Donatus. On the contrary at *Aen.* 4, 207 he says ‘Lenaeus [ex calcatorio] ἀπὸ τῆς ληροῦ, hoc est <a> lacu,’ (whereas Barwick, *l. c. p.* 123, has pointed out ‘ex calcatorio’ is due to a gloss on the Greek phrase); and the Turonensis has the note in a fuller form, ‘Lenaeus dicitur non a leniendo, sicut Donatus dicit, sed ἀπὸ τῆς ληροῦ, id est a lacu, in quo premitur,’ with which compare the note in the *Brevi Expositio*. The additional notes of Serv. Dan. are therefore not Donatus ‘purus putus.’ Donatus has been revised; and not by the combiner, for at *Aen.* 4, 207 as well as 9, 675

Servius has a note to the same effect. Rand is right in arguing that the compiler, if he had both Servius and Donatus before him and found a note of Donatus criticised by Servius, would naturally select for his compilation not the former but the latter. A fortiori then, he would not duplicate the criticism. Daniel's additions therefore come from a commentary which at most was a revised and corrected edition of Donatus.

With these qualifications it may be said that the glosses support the view that Servius and Serv. Dan. are both in the main derived from Donatus. They do not furnish any novel proof of this, but they provide a considerable mass of fresh evidence of the same kind as that with which previous investigation has been concerned,—evidence of a common source behind Servius, Serv. Dan., Philargyrius and Isidore. If the non-Servian glosses which are not derived from Isidore do not come from Philargyrius, there are at least sufficient coincidences with Serv. Dan. and Isidore to show that they are extracted from some commentary which used that common source. (1) There is a preliminary question whether Isidore used any commentary on Virgil other than that of Servius. In his prefatory address to Sisebut he says his material is 'ita in quibusdam locis adnotatum sicut extat conscriptum stilo maiorum,' and it has generally been acknowledged that he frequently quotes Servius at least, in this manner. Nettleship, who held to the old view that the fuller version is the true Servius, argued that Isidore used original sources such as Verrius Flaccus, Pliny and Suetonius independently (*Essays in Latin Literature*, first series, p. 322); while Thilo held (though not quite consistently) that Isidore indeed borrowed from Servius, but Serv. Dan. borrowed from Isidore. It has been made clear however that Isidore's quotations from ancient authorities are often taken at second hand, and that Serv. Dan. is independent of him. A good instance is the note of Serv. Dan. on *Aen.* 11, 89, quoting Pliny for a statement which Isidore (*Et. 12, 1, 43*) gives in practically the same words without mentioning Pliny's name, and where Serv. Dan. and Isidore are much nearer to each other than either is to Pliny (8, 157). (See Homeyer, *l. c.* p. 8 ff.; Laemmerhirt, *De prisorum scriptorum locis a Servio allatis*, Comm. Phil. Ien. 4, esp. 377 ff. cf. Barwick *l. c.* 122, 140, Wessner B P W 1910, 817 ff.)

A good example of a gloss which shows Isidore using a non-Servian scholium will be found at *Geo.* 1, 467 (ferrugine). The gloss is not derived from Isidore nor from Servius, and clearly there is a common source behind all three, which cannot be any other than Donatus.—(2) Glosses which cite Donatus by name show Servius (and in some cases Serv. Dan.) using him at *Ecl.* 8, 27 ; *Geo.* 1, 47, 164 ; 2, 139 ; *Aen.* 1, 251.—(3). If the view here taken of the connection between these glosses and Adamnan's commentary is correct, they extend our knowledge of Philargyrius and give support both direct and indirect to the generally accepted opinion that his main source was Donatus. (See *Journ. of Phil.* 35, 263/4 and 282/3, and add to the references there Wessner, BPW 1910, 848, Philipp *l. c.* p. 44. Funaioli, *Riv. di Filol.* 48, 449 ff.) Just as Philargyrius in the Berne Scholia often agrees with Serv. Dan., so do non-Servian glosses which are not represented in the Berne MSS. In some cases the question may arise whether Adamnan's commentary contained extracts from Isidore. If he had made any extended use of Isidore, we should expect that name to appear in the heading along with those of Gaudentius, Gallus and Philargyrius. The attribution of 'haec omnia' to these three is not consistent with more than a rare quotation from Isidore; and no one so far as I know has suggested any more. The actual mention of Isidore's name in the Berne Scholia has been shown to come from later interpolation. (Funaioli, *Schol. Vat. Reg. ad Verg.* p. 77). The same probably applies to the remarkable coincidences pointed out by Barwick (*De Iunio Philargyrio*, Comm. Phil. Ien. 8, 2, p. 107) between Isidore and the *Explanatio*. See esp. Expl. *Ecl.* 4, 4 (p. 75) and Isid. *Et.* 8, 8. If any such additions had been made to the copy of Adamnan from which the nucleus of Abstrusa was derived, we should have to suspect a few long glosses of Lib. Gloss., which coincide notably with Isidore but do not appear to be *Esid.* glosses, e.g. on *Geo.* 1, 126. But generally the coincidence, though quite definite, is less marked and there can be no question of derivation from Isidore. See for instance glosses at *Ecl.* 4, 40 (rastrum), 10, 19 (subulci, cf. Serv. Dan.), *Geo.* 1, 71 (novalia), 187 (nux plurima). See also cases like those at *Geo.* 2, 441 (note), or *Geo.* 4, 298 (note). And even among longer glosses there are cases like those at *Geo.* 2,

88 and 241 (see notes) where Isidore is clearly copying from a commentary. Occasionally there are companion glosses which may be assigned respectively to Philargyrius and Gallus (see, for instance, *Geo.* 1, 57). There is a danger of assigning to the former what belongs to the latter, but the share of Gallus in Adamnan's commentary does seem to have been small (see *Journ. of Phil.* 35, 264) and his neglect probably means that he contained little or nothing that was not in the two others. With this caution especially in the early part of *Geo.* 1, we may use non-Servian glosses in the same way as known fragments of Philargyrius, so that a coincidence with Serv. Dan. or Isidore or both gives us certainty of Donatus. Confirmation can be got also from agreements with Donatus' commentary on Terence. Goetz has noted a number of these in *Thes. Gl.*, and I have added one or two.—(4). I have already cited glosses which mention Donatus and show Servius using him. In other glosses where he is not named but where presumably he is speaking through Philargyrius, we see how he was cut down by Servius (e.g. *Geo.* 1, 467), and by Serv. Dan. or his immediate source (e.g. *Aen.* 1, 726 laquearia), or how Servius sometimes corrected him (or someone quoted by him) without mention of any name (e.g. *Aen.* 1, 178 fruges; 200 Scyllaeam rabiem; 3, 351 scaevi. See Notes).

# GLOSSAE COLLECTAE.

*Abbreviations.* —S=Servius. D=additions in Serv. Dan. (and their immediate source). SB=Scholia Bernensia. E=Explanatio. BE=Brevis Expositio. VD=Vita Donatiana (ref. by lines in Brummer's *Vitae Vergiliana*). A=Abstrusa. LG=Liber Glossarum. Par.=Cod. Par. lat. n. a. 1298 (C.G.L. 5, 104-158). Thes. Gl.=Thesaurus Glossarum Emendatarum (Goetz).

MSS. of A—Vat. lat. 3321 (*Vat.*), Vat. lat. 6018 (*b*), Cass. 439 (*a*), Par lat. 2341 (*c*) and 7691 (*d*).

MSS. of LG—Par lat. 11529/30 (*P*), Vat. Pal. lat. 1773 (*L*).

## IN VITAM VERGILII.

ANDES: pagus ubi Virgilius natus est, civitatis Mantuae vicinus. LG 166, 26. cf. E II p. 1, VD 7.—CEBETEM: quem Virgilius dilexit nimis cum Alexandro, quem Alexim vocavit. LG 176, 31. cf. E. I p. 3, VD 29.—TOGAM: *advocationem iuridicam. aliquotiens de Virgilio; namque sic quidam ait*, ‘Togam est consecutus; egit causam non amplius quam unam.’ LG 249, 17. cf. E I p. 4, VD 48. See Notes.—LENOCINIIS: *Donatus*, ‘pronuntiabat autem cum suavitate, cum lenociniis miris. LG. VD 95.—TUCCA ET VARIUS: emendatores Aeneidae. LG. cf. E I p. 9, VD 140, S p. 2.—CHARACTERES: modi elocutionum. dicit esse *Donatus* quos Graeci *χαρακτῆρες* vocant, *ἰσχὺος* qui tenuis, *μέτος* qui moderatus, *ἀδρὸς* qui validus intellegitur. LG 175, 13. cf. E I p. 1, VD 254.

## IN BUCOLICA.

*Prooem.* Tityrus: hircus apud Libyes. Ampl. I 396, 28. Probus (*Appendix Serviana* p. 329.) Contrast S, prooem. p. 4.

## ECL. I.

1: Patens dicitur quod claudi potest. LG. cf. S.—2. Silvestrem: agrestem. LG (Par. 150, 1)=SB—Tenui avena: fistula; vulgo fiscla dicitur. LG 248, 14. cf. SB (avena fistula).—Avena: herba messibus noxia vel agrestis harundo. Ampl. II 269, 24, cf. Ampl. I 346, 54. SB (herba nocens messibus. cf. on *Ecl.*

5, 37).—**5.** Amaryllis : Romam antiqui ita appellari voluerunt. LG 221, 9 (Par. 115, 39). cf. E II, SB (on *Ecl.* 1, 31; 2, 52; 9, 22), S (1, 29).—**8.** Imbuere : inchoare vel initiare. LG. See also *Aen.* 7, 542. **12.** En : ecce. A 63, 4, =E and SB.—**14.** Corylos : avellanae [vel] nuces. A 44, 46. cf. E II, S (*Geo.* 2, 65).—**15.** Conixa : partu liberata. A 45, 16.—**17.** Tactus : fulgore percussus. tria enim sunt, tactus, adflatus, adtonitus. LG 247, 18 (Par. 155, 22). cf. E and SB (tactus, fulmine percussas).—**18.** Da : dic, sicut e contrario accipe pro audi. LG. cf. S (also on *Aen.* 1, 676; 6, 66).—**25.** Viburnus : genera virgultorum humilium A 192, 24.—Viburna : genus est ligni minutissimi. LG 172, 27.—Viburna : humilia virgulta et genere et forma a cyprosso remota. LG 253, 25 (172, 28).—**30.** Galatea reliquit : <Amaryllis> allegoricos Roma intellegenda, et Gallia Galatea. LG (marked *Virg.* in *P*). Galateam Virgilius Mantuam vult intellegi. LG 204, 10. cf. S (Galateam Mantuam vult esse, Romam Amaryllida). E I (Amaryllis id est allegorice pro Roma dicit. Galatea id est Gallia). E II (Gallia vel Mantua. cf SB *Ecl.* 3, 64).—**32.** ? Peculatus : furatus de peculio publico. A 138, 35, Ampl. I 380, 4.—Pecula<tus> : rerum publicarum. A 138, 36.—Peculator : qui pecuniam publicam furat. A 138, 41. See Notes.—**34, 35.** Ingratae urbi : quoniam parvi aestiment urbani quae rusticis magna constant. Non umquam gravis aere domum mihi dextra redibat : quoniam maiorem praestitit fructum. LG 211, 32 (see *Thes. Gl.*). cf E.—**39.** Arbusta : arboreta. A 20, 43.—**40.** Me licebat : mihi licebat. Virgilius (*Aen.* 5, 350) ‘me liceat cæsum miserere insontis amici.’ LG 221, 42. See Notes. **46.**—Rura : agri vel villa. A 165, 20.—**52.** Frigoris duo genera sunt, alterum quod fugimus hieme, alterum, quod captamus. LG 203, 4, cf. E.—Opacum : nemorosum. Corp O 192=SB.—**54.** Hyblaeis apibus : Siculis, ab Hybla civitate. LG. cf. E I.—**56.** Frondator : purgator. A 78, 7<sup>a</sup> (-ur *codd.*)—**57.** Palumbes : qui in arboribus degunt. Virgilius ‘raucae tua cura palumbes.’ Plautus aliter ‘unum expetitis,’ inquit, ‘palur bēm’ (*Bacch.* 51). LG 230, 20. Par. 128, 36 (quae). See Notes.—**58.** Turtur : avicula blanda de qua Iuvenalis ‘turture magno,’ generis masculini (*Iuv.* 6, 39). Physiologus dicit de turture valde virum suum diligere et caste cum illo vivere et ipsi soli fidem servare, ita ut si quando

evenerit ut masculus eius aut ab accipitre aut ab aucupe capiatur hanc alteri masculo non coniungi sed ipsum semper desiderare et ipsum per singula momenta exspectare et ipsius recordatione ac desiderio usque ad mortem perseverare. LG. See Notes.—**60.** Freta : angusta maria concitata, aestuosa. LG.—loca <in> mari angusta ; a fremitu et fragore dictum. LG. See Notes.—**62.** Arar : fluvius Germaniae. LG. Sangall. 208, 8 =SB. cf E I (1).—**65.** <P>ars : alii. LG.—Scythia : provincia. Scytha : civis exinde. A 168, 23/24—Cretae : genus terrae albae. LG. cf. E.—**67.** Umquam : aliquando. A 194, 53 =SB, cf. E II.—**68.** Tugurium : casa pauperis. LG 251, 21. —Tugurium : cellula parva a tegendo, quasi tegurium. A 187, 19+Ampl. I 396, 29. cf. E I and SB, Isid. Et. 15, 12, 2. —<Culmen> : tectum. <tecta> dicta culmina ab eo quod antiqui de culmis tecta tegebant. LG 174, 36.—Culmen quia culmis tegitur. Ampl. I 353, 6, Corp. C 939. cf. E I, SB, D (*Aen.* 2, 290), S (*Aen.* 2, 410).—Culmen aut a columine dictum est aut a calamo. LG 187, 10.—Column : culmen, unde et columnae dicuntur. A 43, 1.—Column : salus. A 39, 9.—firmitas. LG. cf. Don. Ter. Ph. 287. Isid. Et. 10, 55, Diff. 111.—**70.** Novales nota generis esse communis ex feminino et neutro. legitur enim et (ut *P L*) ‘tondas cessare novales’ (*Geo.* 1, 71). LG 227, 1.—**76.** Dumosa : spinosa. A 58, 42=SB. See Notes. —Procul : longe. A 147, 22<sup>a</sup>.—**78.** Cytisum : frutectum. A 35, 22.—<Cytisus : quasi> citaxus, similis taxo. A 35, 8. See Notes.

## ECL. II.

- 1.** Corydon ardebat : Alexim figurate ardebat. LG. cf. SB (allegorice putatur Virgilius de se hoc et Caesare dicere).—**2.** Delicias : puer in deliciis amatus a domino. A 49, 36.—**4.** Inconditus : inordinatus. A 91, 23.—Incondita : extemporalia, quae Graeci σχέδια vocant. LG 210, 21. [Graeci excidiam codd., corr. Goetz].—**5.** Iactabat : spargebat aut ingerebat. LG.—in cassum fundebat. sic alibi (*Aen.* 10, 95) ‘irrita iurgia iactas.’ LG. cf. E.—**10.** Rapidus aestus : fervens. LG 240, 23.—Rapidus aestus : vehementer fervens. LG.—**14.** Satius : melius [vel utilius]. A 167, 1. cf. SB.—**15.** Superba : crudelia. A 179, 36.—**18.** Ligustra : flores candidi. LG. Par. 113, 10. cf. SB.—Vaccinia : violae purpureae. LG=E

and SB.—*Vaccinia* : herba qua etiam pelles inficiuntur, vel propter alium usum quemlibet. nigra est. LG. cf. SB (leguntur, pro eleguntur, quia usui sunt).—*Ligustra* et *vaccinia* : florum genera crocei coloris (!) A 109, 4. See E.—**19.** *Despectus* : fastiditus, contemptus. A 55, 27. cf. E and SB.—**21.** *Mille* pro multis posuit. LG (*Virg.*).—*Mille* : pro multis. finitum numerum posuit pro infinito. LG. cf. D (*Aen.* 8, 291).—**22.** *Defit* : deest. A 49, 15.—**25.** *Nuper* : recenti tempore [vel modo]. A 126, 54.—**26.** *Cum* : quando. A 47, 14=SB. —*Cum* : quando aut quia. Aff. 501, 31.—**30.** *Hibiscus* : genus virgulti quo pastores pro flagello utuntur. LG 209, 18=SB. cf. E.—**31.** *Una* : simul, pariter. A 194, 54.—*Pan* : omne Graece. LG.—*Imago hirquina* quam vulgus incubum (incevum *P L*) vocat. habet ergo cornua quibus significat solem et lunam, caprinas unguis habet. LG, Par. 128, 40.—*Quem* pagani deum dicunt vel incubum appellant, caprinis pedibus, barbatum, rubicunda facie, in dextra fistulam, in laeva virgam tenentem, quem volunt rerum et totius naturae deum, unde Pan quasi omnia appellant. LG. cf. S. B E (*Geo.* 1, 17), Isid. *Et.* 8, 11, 81-83. See Notes.—**36.** *Dispar* : dissimilis. A 55, 22.—*Cicutis* : arundinibus aut herbis venenatis. A 34, 58.—*Cannarum* nodibus, alias <herbis> venenatis. LG.—? *Cicutentes* (cicue—*codd.*) : lippientes.—**46.** *Calathum* : canistrum, id est cartallum (*κάρπολλος*). A 31, 7. cf. SB.—**48.** *Narcissum* : genus herbae odoriferae purpureae. LG, (odoris fere *codd.*). Par. 119, 8. —**49.** *Casia* : odoris genus quod decoquitur oleo et fit unguentum. LG 175, 37. —*Casia* herba est odorifera unde oleum cassum. LG 175, 38. —**50.** —*Calta* : genus floris.—**51.** *Cana mala* : lanuginem habentia, id est *Cydonia*. A 31, 5. —*Lamugo* : prima capillatio in barba a similitudine *Ianarum*. A 104, 6. cf. SB (vel de lanagine barbae suae dicit, etc. tenera lanuine id est lanuginem habentia).—**52.** *Nuces* : cuncta poma quae extu (?) (textu *Par.*) clavuntur nuces dicuntur. *ut Virgilius 'castaneusque nuces.'* LG 227, 5. Par. 122, 26. Perhaps on *Ecl.* 8, 30.—**53.** *Honos* : honor. A 87, 36=E. SB (*Ecl.* 5, 78).—**57.** ? *Iollas* : pastor. A 87, 12a (*Hiulcus codd.* *Hiollas coni. Buecheler. v. Thes. Gl.*) cf. SB (alius pastor).—**63.** *Torva* : vultu aspera. A 185, 22. See Notes. —**68.** *Urit* : cremat, torquet. A 193, 18.

## ECL. III.

- 1.** Cuium : cuius. Terentius 'quid, virgo cuia est ?' (*Eun.* 321), quia veteres pronominibus universis addebant genus. LG 187, 1.—Cuium pecus : antiqua declinatione 'cuius' masculino, 'cuia' autem feminino; sic possessiva nomina declinantur. LG 187, 2 cf. S, E, SB.—**6.** Sucus : virtus. A 178, 27. cf. E and SB (vires).—**16.** Trium litterarum homo : homo sur. Plautus 'tu trium litterarum homo' (*Aul.* 325). LG 251, 17. cf. S. See Notes.—**18.** Lycisca : canis ex lupa et cane natus. Ampl. I 370, 2, Corp. L 338. cf. E and SB. Isid. *Et.* 12, 2, 28 quotes Pliny.—**20.** Carecta : loca carice plena. A 29, 24. cf. S.—loca carice obsepta. LG.—Carecta loca sunt, sicut virecta. LG.—**26.** (*Aen.* 4, 609.) Tri<vi>a : compita. LG.—**30.** Mulcitra : vas quo pecudes mulgentur. LG 224, 4.—vas in quo mulgitur. LG 224, 5. cf. E and SB.—**36.** Poculum : calix vel scyphus vel omne vas in quo bibendi est consuetudo. A 145, 22. cf. Isid. *Et.* 26, 5, 1.—**39.** Corymbi : hederarum bacae. A 45, 14. cf. E I.—**40.** Conon : Sainius vel ut quidam volunt Alexandrinus, mathematicorum maximus, magister Archimedis. LG 183, 48. cf. E I and SB. —Et quis fuit alter : quidam [sam] Aratum, plerique Eudoxum volunt intellegere. LG. cf. E, SB, Probus.—**52.** Age : incipe vel dic. A 13, 17. cf. SB.—**57.** Formosissimus annus : tropo synecdoche dictum, vernum enim tempus ostendit, ut sexto (*Aen.* 6, 312) 'ubi frigidus annus trans pontum fugat' significat hiemem. LG [tropus in hec docebat datum *P.L.* (hoc)]. cf. E II.—**59.** Alternis : vicissim. A 14, 44.—Camenae : Musae. A 103, 1. cf. S.—**63.** Hyacinthus : flos purpureus. A 86, 16. cf. Isid. *Et.* 17, 9, 15.—Hyancinthus [*Iachinctus P.L.*] pulcherrimae formae puer fuisse traditur ab Apolline dilectus, ab eodemque imprudenti ludiero disco per<emp>tas est. cuius cineribus flores nati sunt eius nomine inscripti. LG (*Virg.*)—E and SB. See Notes.—**64.** etc. Puella : a parvitate vocata, quasi pulla. LG. cf. Isid. *Et.* 11, 2, 12, which is the next gloss.—**68.** Parta : adquisita aut parata. A 137, 25. cf. D (*Aen.* 2, 784).—**69.** Congessere : proprie congercre aves dicuntur quando nidos faciunt. LG 183, 19.—**80.** Stabulis : cortibus (cur coad.) ovium. Virgilius 'triste lupus stabulis, maturis frugibus imbris.' LG 245, 23, Par. 152, 13.—**89.** Rubus : sentix agrestis minor

maiorce. LG 241, 21.—Amomum : odor herbae aut unguenti genus. A 16, 16.—**92.** Fraga : florum vel cibi genus rubicundi, cuius herbæ terræ adhaerent et dicuntur camelia. LG 202, 25.—**95.** Vellus : lana quæ ab ovibus veillitur. LG 252, 18. cf. Isid. *Et.* 19, 27, 1 (vellus dictum . . . tenerentur) which is the next gloss (*Esid.*).—**100.** Ervum : genus leguminis de quo tauri in pinguantur. LG 194, 13/14. cf. Isid. *Et.* 17, 4, 11, a previous gloss (*Esid.*).—**103.** Fascinat qui adulando impedit, laudando decipit. A 72, 24.—**104.** Dic quibus in terris, et eris mihi magnus Apollo : (*no interp.*) LG 189, 38. cf. E I (lenima).—**105.** Tris ulnas : tres cubitos. LG.—<Ulnas :> mensuras extensorum in utra<m>que parte<m> brachiorum <a> digitis summis usque ad summos digitos. has Latini primo olas, post ulnas, Graeci olenas dixerunt. LG 234, 16. See S (and at *Geo.* 3, 355). See Notes.

## ECL. IV.

- 2.** Myricæ : tamaricae. A 117, 18.—arbuscula sine fructu LG. cf. E.—sunt humilia virgulta quæ in aquosis locis et interdum in desertis nascuntur. LG 222, 27. cf. Isid. *Et.* 17, 7, 49.—**4.** Cumæi carminis : Sibyllæ quæ quattuor saeculorum ordinem scripsit. LG (*Virg.*)—**12.** (*Ecl.* 9, 48). Iulium mensem a Iulio Caesare vocatum Romani dixerunt LG.—ia honore Gai Iulii Caesaris imperatoris Romani pagani consecraverunt LG. cf. S (and at *Geo.* 1, 43).—**16.** (26 ; 35). Heroes : viri fortes. A 85, 42. See Notes.—Heroas : viros fortes aut caelo dignos. LG 194, 39 (eroas L coroas P). cf. Isid. *Et.* 8, 11, 98, which is the preceding gloss (*Esid.*).—Hera : terra, unde heroes. Ampl. I 364, 33. cf. D (*Ecl.* 4, 35).—Aera Iuno Graece appellatur. LG.—Heroas per ‘a’ inveni. LG 207, 22 (i.e. aeroas). cf. Isid. *l. c.* and 10, 2.—**17.** Pacatus : pacem tenens. A 135, 12.—**18.** Munuscula : dona modica. A 120, 23.—Munus : donum. A 120, 25. cf. E.—**19.** Baccare : herba iocundi <od> or <is>. A 24, 15.—genus herbae iocundi floris et odoris, quæ arceat fascinum. LG (*Virg.*). cf. SB and E (genus herbae floris et odoris iucundi). S mentions the fascinum. cf. also D and SB *Ecl.* 7, 27.—**23.** Cumabula : initia vel rudimenta. A 46, 41.  
**38.** Vector : portator. A 189, 30.—**40.** Rastrum : ferramentum culturae ; aut a radendo terram aut a raritate dentium

rastros dicimus : et est generis masculini pluraliter, hi rastri et hos rastros, his rastris. et aratra dicuntur rastri. LG 239, 20, Par. 141, 16. cf. SB (and at *Geo.* 1, 155). Isid. *Et.* 20, 14, 6. Contrast S (*Geo.* 1, 94). See Notes.—Humus : terra inferior humecta. LG.—inferior terra ab humore. terra quae pedibus teritur. solum terra solida et fortis. arena terra soluta. LG. cf. Isid. *Et.* 14, 1, 1, which comes later (*Esid.*)—**44.** Murice : genus purpurae. A 120, 33.—Murex : regalis purpura. A 120, 34.—**45.** Sua sponte : sua voluntate. A 177, 5.—Sandix : genus coloris qui sandicinus dicitur, quia sandix herba est. LG 242, 22.—cf. S.—**46.** Talia : eiusmodi. A 181, 13.—Fusus : quo netur lana, quasi fila in eodem prosternantur. LG. (quod neetum *P L*). See Notes.—**47.** etc. Fata : dicta. fari dicere est. LG. cf. D (*Aen.* 4, 614).—**49.** Incrementum : accessio aut profectus. A 90, 39.—**57.** Calliope : una ex novem Musis. A 103, 2.

## ECL. V.

**4.** Aequum : iustum. A 11, 24 =SB.—**5** (?). <Zephyrus> : Favonius ventus. dicitur etiam solis radius qui nonnumquam vitro aut argento repercussus vagi ac tremuli fulgoris aemula claritate resplendet. A 72, 29. See Notes.—**7.** Labrusca : uva silvatica. LG 214, 38.—uva quae in saepibus nascitur. A 103, 26.—vitis silvestris. dicta quod in labris ruris (rubi *P L*) nascuntur. LG 214, 39. cf. SB (Philarg.) E. Isid. *Et.* 17, 5, 3 (from S) occurs next but one in LG. See *Journal of Philology* 35, 285.—**14.** Epitaphium : carmen quod dicitur sepulto corpore. Epicedion : carmen quod dicitur non adhuc sepulto corpore. Corp. E 251 2. cf. S. (Lindsay, *The Corpus Glossary*, p. 200).—**16.** Lenta : flexibilis. Sangall 254, 22 =SB E I.—**20.** Tria sunt genera funerum, acerbum, crudele, felix. LG. [Tria est (es *L*) generum funium *P L*]. See Notes.—Daphnis : Mercurii et Hersae filius, in Sicilia pastor. LG (*Virg.*) =SB. cf. E II.—**30** **31.** Thiasus : thiasi choi sacra dicentium Liberi patris. et <hasta> gestamen in sacris erat [ut vitibus uvae]. LG cf. Sangall. 291, 52. [coros sacra *L* corosisacra *P* in sacrorum *P L*. *Scholium fortasse* ducentium *habuit*. Hasta *inscrui*, cf. SB. Ut vitibus uvae *videntur e v.* 32 *inrepsisse*].—**35.** Pales dea pastoralis pagani dicebant. Virgilius (*Geo.* 3, 1) ‘ Te quoque

magna Pales et te memoranda canemus.' LG 230, 10.—**a** pabulando, unde et pasci. LG 230, 11. cf. D. See Notes (*Geo.* 3, 1).—**37.** (*Geo.* 1, 154) *Lolium* : herba tribulosa. LG. —herba amarissimi seminis. LG.—herba amarissima, inutilis et infecunda. LG. cf. S (inutile, infecundum).—**39.** *Paliurus* : herba spinosa, hoc est zura. LG 230, 13.—spina quam tugzira dicunt. LG 230, 14.—herba spinosa altero adunco altero mucrone erecto. LG 230, 15. (SB *herba spinosa*. cf. S).—*Paliurus* genus fructeti est A 135, 23. See Notes.—**42.** *Tumulum* : sepulcrum. A 187, 22.—*Tum<ul>us* : locus qui tumet. A 187, 23. cf. S (*Aen.* 2, 713). See Notes.—**46.** *Sopor* : levis somnus. A 174, 3.—**48** (?). *Aequiperat* : coaequat. A 11, 25. cf. SB (*aequiperas* : *coaequaris*, *adsimulas*).—**58.** *Alacris* : velox, hilaris. A 13, 53.—**68.** *Crateras* duos : vasa vinaria . . sed masculinum est LG 186, 14 [*crateres PL*].—*Crateras* masculini generis est. LG (perhaps *Aen.* 1, 724). See Notes.—**71,** etc. *Nectar* : genus odoris. A 123, 10.—**76.** *Iuga* : capita montium. A 102, 39. See Notes.—**79,** etc. *Ceres* frumenti dea a paganis dicitur LG.—dea quae frumentum repperit, quae a Graecis Demetra dicitur. LG 177, 17.—**80.** *Damnabis* : hic liberabis, consecrabis, alias dedolabis (?) *dilebis* (*Goetz, Thes. Gl.*) LG 187, 24. cf. SD *Aen.* 12, 727. See Notes. **82** (?). *Sibilus* est spiritus tenuis ; fit autem vel exilis aeris pulsus vel verberati aeris ictu. LG.—**88.** *At tu* : tu vero. A 22, 23.—*Pedum* : fustis recurvus quo pastores pedes ovium capiunt. LG 232, 6.—*baculum curvum* est quo pedes ovium detinentur, et pastorale gestamen. LG 232, 7.—dicitur *virga pastoralis* cui uncus additur ferreus, qua pedes tondendarum ovium capiuntur, et in se habet pares nodos aere decoratos, quaeque aliter clava appellatur. LG 232, 8 (cf. line 90). Cf. S, E, SB.

## ECL. VI.

**3.** Cum canerem : id est cum canere vellem, *<ut>* (*Aen.* 2, 111) ‘et terruit auster <euntes>.’ LG (*Virg.*)—Cum canerem reges : dicitur enim reges (rex *PL*) Romanorum [r]eum [euntis] primo scribere cogitasse, et misso proposito *<bu>colica*. LG. cf. SB (*Philarg.*)—**20.** *Timidus* est qui semper timet, nam timens qui tantum ad tempus formidat. LG. cf. S.—**22.** *Morus* : arbor. *Mora* : poma. A 119, 15/16.—**27.** In numerum :

ad modulos. sic alibi ‘[ad] numeros memini’ (*Ecl.* 9, 45.) LG.—**29/30.** Cirrha : Cirrha et Nysa duo capita Parnasi montis. In Cirrha Apollo, in Nysa Liber colebantur. LG. cf. E and SB (on *Rhodope*). **31.** Coacta : collecta. A 44, 48. S, E, SB.—**33.** Exordium : initium. A 66, 37. —**35,** etc. Solum : terra. A 173, 17. cf. SB.—**41.** (G 1, 62) Deucalion : frater Pyrrhae, quem alii maritum dicunt. LG.—**42.** Prometheus : a providentia dictus. Ampl. I 379, 4, Corp. P 619. cf. S.—**54.** Ruma : gula, unde ruminant animalia; in rumam revocant, id est in gulam. LG 241, 28.—? Adrumavit : rumorem adtulit. A 10, 2. See Notes.—**63.** Alnos : nunc populos. A 14, 49. cf. D, E, SB.—**65.** Aonas in montes : <in montes> Boeotiae et Helicona et Cithaerona, ubi Musae morantur. Boeotiae et licaoniae *P L.* et citero *P*, et caero *L*. LG (*Virg.*)=SB.—in Beeotia provincia <Helicona> et Cithaerona ubi poetae Musas aiunt morari. LG. (Repeated under lemma *Aunas*, and there marked *Virg.*)—**72.** Gryna : locus oraculi Apollinis fuit in Myrinaeorum finibus. LG 206, 7. See Notes.—Dicatur : consecratur. Corp. D 276=SB.—**73.** Iactet : glorietur, magnificet. A 88, 22. cf. D (also at *Aen.* 1, 140), SB.—**74.** Scyllam : unam e duabus, *Virgilius* ‘quid loquar aut Scyllam Nisi quam fama locuta est.’ LG, Par. 147, 20. cf. S, E II. See Notes.—Scylla : Phorei et Creteidos nymphae filia. LG (*Virg.*)=E, SB. S (*Aen.* 3, 420).—**76.** Gurses : locus altus in mari vel in flumine. A 84, 27.—**83.** Eurotas : amnis Laconices, cuius arbores edidisse carmen poeta refert, quem et beatum dicit. LG 195, 17.—Eurotas [*Eoratus P L*] : fluvius Lacones in cuius ripa [pyra *P L*] lauri sunt et templum Apollinis, cuius arbores edidisse carmen poeta refert. LG (*Virg. P*)=E and SB. See Notes.

## ECL. VII.

- 8.** Ocius : citius vel velocius. A 131, 16=SB.—**13.** Mincius : amnis Mantuam praeterfluens ingens flexuosus. LG [profluens *L*, ingens *om. P*.]—**17.** Seria : necessaria, gravia, ut Donatus. LG 244, 21, Par. 149, 14.—**22.** Codrus : nobilissimus pastor significatur et poeta quem Vergilius elegis laudat. LG 180, 16 cf. SB. (*Vergilius* for *Valgius*. See D and Schol. Veron.)—**32.** Puniceo : rubeo. A 139, 35=E, SB.—**33.** Sinus vasis genus fuit antiquitus. LG 245, 2.—Sinum vas vini fuit anti-

quitus; tamen Virgilius ‘sinum lactis et haec te liba, Priape, quotannis exspectare sat est.’ Varro quidem dixit tribus hunc a Romanis nominibus vocari, primo lepistam, deinde galenum, tertio sinum, pro quibus nunc acratoforōn nominant iuxta Graecum; nam Plautus ‘eine hic sinus fertur’ (*Circ.* 82). LG 245, 3, Par. 150, 30.—Vas testeum. Plautus ‘eine cum vino sinus fertur’ (*ibid.*). LG 245, 4. cf. S, D, Schol. Ver. (Asper). See Notes.—Liba: nam hoc libum et haec liba pluraliter <dicimus>. LG.—Liba dicta eo quod libeant et placeant. haec et placenta dicuntur. LG 217, 23. cf. Isid. *Et.* 20, 2, 17. See Notes.—**34.** Sat est: sufficit vel satis est. A 166, 48.—Sat: sufficit. A 167, 2. cf. E, SB.—**42.** Ruscum: lignum foliis spinosum. LG 241, 16 (39), Amp. II 327, 33 (329, 31), Ampl. I 387, 53, Corp. R 253.—Ruscus: fruticis genus spinosum vel, ut alii, herbae asperae. LG 242, 2 cf. SB (genus fruticis spinosi amarae corticis).—Alga: herba maris A 15, 10.—**45.** Muscosi fontes: herbis mollium frondium. LG (A 121, 23). See Notes.—**46,** etc. Tegit: celat. A 182, 8.—**47.** (*Geo.* 1, 100) Solistitium quia dicitur in ipso die uno momento quasi sol crescere. A 173, 16 [dicitur ipsa dies *cj.*] See Notes.—**49.** Taedae pingues propter crassam picem dictae. LG.—**52.** Flumen torrens: quando crescit; quia flumen proprie dicitur [*et*] ipsa aqua. differentia est inter flumen et fluvium. LG 201, 26. [Flumen: torrens quia flumen proprie dicitur et ipsa aqua quando crescit *P L. verborum ordinem mutavi*, et *seclusi*. cf. Isid. *Diff.* 244, *Et.* 13, 21, 2]. See Notes.

## ECL. VIII.

**3.** Lyncis: lupus cervarius. Aff. 534, 30. cf. SB (lupi cervarioli).—**6.** Timavus: fluvius Istriae. LG.—**10.** Cothurno: supercilio aut fastu. genus calciamenti. A 47, 17-18.—superbia aut calciamenti genus. LG 186, 8. cf. SB.—**17.** Lucifer genere neutro dicitur ut Donatus. LG 219, 10, Par. 114, 4. See *Journal of Philology* 35, 282.—Phos: lux Graece. LG.—ignis Graece. LG.—Phosphoris: Lucifer Graece. LG.—lucem ferens. A 78, 12. Almuna: sanctum. A 14, 2.—**19.** Queror: iniurias meas indico [vel querella depono]. A 157, 38.—**21.** Maenalios [—as *codd.*]: pastorales. A 116, 5.—**24.** Iners: neglegens, sine arte. A 92, 20. cf. D.—**27.** Grypes: quadru-

pedes volucres. Donatus ait grypides <genus ferarum> infestum equis apud Hyperboreos oriundum. LG 206, 8. cf. S, E, SB, Isid. *Et.* 12, 2, 17, which follows in LG. See Notes.—Aevo : tempore vel saeculo aut aetate. A 11, 36. cf. D.—**34.** Hir-sutus : capillis concretus. A 86, 33.—**44.** (*Aen.* 6, 794) Garamantes : gens extrema Africae. LG.—**49.** Inprobus : importunus. A 97, 5. cf. E, SB.—**55.** Cavani : ululae aves. Ampl. I 353, 39. cf. Corp. C 119. cf. SB. See Notes.—**65.** Verbenae : sacrae frondes. LG.—Masculus, non ut quidam mascel. LG 221, 22. See Notes.—**87.** Propter : iuxta. A 149, 27=S, E II, SB.—**91.** Exuviae : vestes mortuorum. A 66, 38.—Exuvias : vestes ab exuendo dictas. LG. cf. SB and Isid. *Et.* 18, 2, 8 (exuviae ab exuendo dictae, etc.) which is the next gloss.—Perfidus : qui semel fidem fregit. Perfidiosus : qui semper. A 141, 9/10.

## ECL. IX.

**1.** <In hac> ecloga quasi interlocutio dramatico charactere inducitur. LG 192, 23. cf. D, SB, E. Also *Ecl.* 3, 1. cf. S.—**25.** Occursare : saepius occurrere. A 131, 17. cf. E I.—**29.** (*Geo.* 3, 108). Sublime : excelsum, quasi supra limen. LG.—Cycni : poetae : A 35, 23. cf. S (27), E, SB.—**30.** Cyrneas taxos : quae in insula Cercura sunt, quae antea Cyrnea appellabatur, in qua plurimae taxi nascuntur. LG [Grineas *P L*, antea brinea *P L*].—Cyrnea insula quondam dicta quae nunc Cercura dicitur, ubi plurimae taxi nascuntur. LG [Grinea insula *P L*, Cercira *P L*]. LG.—**60.** Bianor : animo et corpore fortis. Ampl. I 348, 9, Corp. B 114. cf. S, E, SB.

## ECL. X.

**5.** Doris : mare, vel mater Nereidum aut nympha. A 58, 25.—**7.** Simae capellae : hoc est naribus pressis, unde simiae quoque dictae sunt. LG 244, 30. cf. S.—**9,** etc. Saltus : silva vel mons. A 166, 10.—**19.** Opiliones : pastores ovium. A 133, 15. cf. Isid. *Et.* 10, 200.—Subulci : porcorum pastores, icut bubulci a cura boum. LG 246, 25. cf. Isid. *Et.* 10, 263.—**20.** Uvidus : crassus, pinguis. *Virgilius 'uvidus hiberna venit de glande Menalcas.'* LG. cf. SD.—**36.** Vinitor : vineae custos. *Virgilius 'aut maturae vinitor uvae.'* LG 253, 35. cf.

D. (Perhaps on *Geo.* 2, 417).—**50.** Chalcidico versu : elegeo, quia Euphorion qui elegeiam scripsit Chalcidensis fuit. LG [euforion quia qui elegiam *L*, euforion quia iam *P*]. cf. Probus.—**66.** Sithonias : Thracias, a rege Sithone. LG.—Sithonius : mons Thraciae in qua perpetuae nives sunt. LG, Par. 150, 35. cf. SD, SB (Philarg.)—**68.** Aethiopes : homines nigri. A 65, 47.—**71.** Fiscellam : vas viminis gracilis factum. LG 200, 29.—**77.** Hesperus : stella quae primo vespere appetet Sangall. 243, 50=E, SB.

## IN GEORGICA.

## I.,

*Proem.* Georgius : rusticus Graece. Bene ergo georgicus rusticus. LG.—Quattuor species dividit Virgilius boum, maritos gregis, victimas, aratores, armentivos ; et equorum quattuor, currules, dorifarios (dorsuarios ? *Goetz*), admissarios, armentivos. LG 238, 3. See Notes.—**1.** Laetas segetes : proprie fertiles fecundasque. LG. cf. D.—Quo sidere : cuius sideris ortu vel occasu, id est quo tempore. LG=SB, cf. BE.—**2.** Maeccenas : qui Vergilium Octaviano commendavit. LG 221, 35.—**3.** Cultus : diligentia, cultura. Virgilius (*Geo.* 4, 559) ‘haec super arvorum cultu pecorumque canebam.’ LG 187, 14. SB, BE.—**4.** Experientia : experimentum. A 67, 46. See SB.—efficacia, sapientia. A 70, 24.—**8.** Chaoniam pingui glande[m] : Chaonia regio Epiri. LG. See Notes.—Chaonia : regio in Epiro ubi templum Dodonaei Iovis fuisse dicitur. LG 174, 9.—**10.** Fauni dicuntur quidam silvestres homines, quos nonnulli faunes sicarios vocant. LG 199, 14. cf. Isid. *Et.* 11, 3, 22. See Notes.—Fauni : dii, alias vates, a fando ; unde et fatidici dicti eo quod futura canebant. LG 199, 15. cf. SB. (Philarg.).—Fanum : templum, a Faunis dictum. LG cf. A 73, 35. cf. D, Isid. *Et.* 15, 4, 8, which is a previous gloss.—Fanaticus : templi minister. A 73, 36.—Fanatici : ministri templorum, dicti eo quod futura canebant, sive a Fauno. LG 198, 19.—qui futura canunt, dicti a Fauno. LG 198, 20. cf. D.? Fauniorum modorum : antiquissimorum versuum qui<bus> fanum celebrab[n]tur. LG. See Notes.—**13,** etc. Tridens : iaculum tribus dentibus. LG.—**14.** Cultor nemorum : Aristaeus Apollinis et Cyrenes nymphae filius, qui usum mellis et

lactis a nymphis didicisse fertur LG (*Virg.*) [cineres *P* tinceres *L*]. cf. BE.—Cea : insula in oceano omnium frugum fertilissima LG. cf. SB.—insula. Sallustius ait Aristaeum primo insulam Ceam relecta patria coluisse. LG 176, 30. cf. S.—**17.** Pan ovium <custos> : pastoralis deus. LG.—**19.** Unci : curvi. A 195, 8.—**20.** (*Geo.* 2, 494). Silvanus et Faunus : quos vulgo Incubos vocant. LG [Silvanos et frianos *P L*]. cf. Sil<v>-anos : tubos (*leg. Incubos*) A 171, 22. cf. on *Aen.* 6, 775, Isid. *Et.* 8, 11, 81 and 101.—**21.** Dique : dique. A 56, 39.—Inpor-  
citorem deum pagani habebant agricolae. LG 212, 10.—Occatorem, Insitorem, Obaratorem, Subruncinatorem, Satorem, Vervactorem, Aratorem, hos homines agricolae pagani deos habuerunt. LG 228, 28. cf. S and D. See Notes.—**30.** Thule : insula in oceano. LG Tylae *P L*. cf. BE, SB. —**32.** Sidus : stella. A 171, 15.—**33** (?). Chelae : brachia Scorpii, eo quod fissa sunt. Lucanus (1, 659) 'chelasque perures' LG. See Notes.—**34.** Panditur : aperitur. A 137, 4.—**43.** Februare : purgare. LG 199, 20.—Februarium mensem a februis, <id est> sacris Luperculorum gentiles appellaverunt. LG 199, 21. See S and Notes.—**44.** Liquitur : fluit aut exprimitur. A 109, 18.—**46.** Vomis et vomer dicitur. LG cf. S, BE. See Notes.  
**47.** Demum : vel maxime vel postremo vel novissime vel denique. Donatus tamen demum 'vere' intellegit. LG. cf. S.—**50.** Aequora : marius aut campi diffusi, ab eo quod aequales sint. LG 164, 15.—non tantum aquae sed et campi, propter aequalitatem dicti. LG 164, 14.—Mare tantum congregatio aquarum est. LG. cf. Isid. *Diff.* 66. See Notes.—**56.** Tmolus : mons Lydiae vitium ferax. LG [Thimonus *P L*].—**57.** Mollis : effeminatus, vel qui barbam non habet. A 119, 5.—Sabaei : Arabes Libani < $\alpha\pi\circ\tau\circ\sigma\epsilon\beta\epsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$ > dicti.—<Arabes> quia Sabaei inter montes Arabiae fuere. LG [Arabes libaminum dicti quia Sabaei *P L*. Cf. S and Isid. *Et.* 9, 2, 49, which comes later. See Notes.—**58.** (*Aen.* 8, 421) Chalybe[n]s : gens Pontica apud quos ferri metalla sunt. LG.—gens munita ubi ferri metalla sunt. LG.—Pontus : provincia. Ponticus : civis exinde. A 146, 12 13.—**59.** Castoreum : testiculi beluarum. A 31, 13.—testiculi fibrorum. LG 176, 6. medicamenti genus quod conficitur ex testiculis fibrorum. LG 176, 7. cf. BE, SB.—**69.** Officiant : obsint vel noceant. A 131,

**45=SB.**—**71.** *< Tonsas >* : messas, quasi tonsas. *< proprio >* de ovibus dictum. LG. [messes *P L*].—Novales : campos vel silvas nuper satas. A 125, 45.—agri, feminini generis. Virgilius ‘*alternis idem tonsas cessare novales.*’ LG 227, 2.—Novalia : agri qui alternis annis vacant novandarum virium gratia. LG 227, 3=BE. cf. Isid. *Et. 15, 13, 12* Funaioli, *Riv. di Filol.* 48, 452.—agri primum proscissi. Ampl. I 374, 7 cf. S, BE, SB.

—**73.** Farra : veteres farre vivebant vel<ut> Cymbri, unde et farrago dicta. LG 199, 28. See Notes.—**75.** Vicia : leguminis genus. LG=SB, BE.—Viciae fetus : leguminis tenuissimi fructus. LG.—? Ailia : vermis fabae. LG 165, 8, for which Goetz (*Thes. Gl.*) suggests ‘*Ala* : culmus fabae.’ cf. D. See Notes.—**78,** etc. Papaver : genus herbae cuius semen somnum [-ium *L*] omnibus provoca[n]t. LG.—Papavera : pluraliter. papaver vero Cere[li]ale est genus herbae seminis minutis. LG.—**79.** Facilis dictus a faciendo, nec tardus, LG = Isid. *Et. 10, 98.* See Notes.—Arida : iejuna et sicca. A 20, 55.—**80.** Fimum : stercus animalium. A 76, 18.—**94.** Rastri : ligones. A 160, 6.—**96.** Nequiquam : sine causa. A 123, 20=SB. cf. S.—**98.** Obliquum : <in> gyrum aut curvum, vel de angulo in angulum ductio. A 128, 41. cf. Ampl. II 315, 23, Ampl. I 376, 42.—**103.** Iactat : gloriatur, ut (*Aen. 1, 140*) ‘*illa se iactet in aula Aeolus*’ ; praefere[e]nt. LG 209, 10.—Gargara : regio Asiae uberrima et mons idem vocantur. LG. See D (102).—**104.** Comminus : prope vel iuxta, coram, in praesenti. A 39, 1 (35, 34).—Cominus : iuxta, cui contrarium est eminus, id est longius. LG. cf. D.—**105.** Cumulus : plenitudo, acervus. A 46, 22.—Ruit et patientis est et facientis. Virgilius (*Aen. 1, 83*) ‘*utque data porta ruunt*’ ; Terentius (*Ad. 319*) ‘*alios raperem ruerem tunderem et prosternerem.*’ LG 241, 26, Par. 145, 29..—Ruit tria significat, aut cadit aut deicit aut festinat. LG 241, 27, Par. 145, 30.—**108** Trames : conpendiosa via quae transmittit. LG 250, 12. cf. Isid. *Et. 15, 16, 10.*—**109.** Elices : sulci ampliores per quos aquae eliciuntur. LG 192, 28.—Aquilici : scrutatores aquarum. Ampl. I 342, 5, Corp. A 718.—Harinulc[a]es : repertores aquarum. Ampl. I 364, 37, Corp. H 18. cf. D. (with *app. crit.*)—**110.** Scatebra : aquarum eman<an>tia, id est ortus aquarum. LG. cf. A 168, 13.—Scatebris : scaturri-

ginibus ; scatit enim aqua dum in sicco et arido quasi bullit ; hoc facit et cum erumpit venis et cum avide sorbetur. Temperat : rusticus scilicet. Scatebris : ideo excetra dicta est hydra quod scateret percussa in multitudinem capitum. sic Plautus multorum penium receptatricem vel malam ancillam excetram <dicit> quod ab ea venena scateant. LG 243, 9. See Notes. Scatebris : venis scaturientibus aquas. LG.—**111.** Culmus : calamus quo spica continetur. LG 187, 12. cf. Isid. *Et.* 17, 3, 16.—**114.** (*Aen.* 6, 227). Bibula papyrus dicta eo quod humorem bibat. Lucanus (cf. 4, 136) ‘conficitur bibula Memphis carta papyro.’ LG 172, 26. cf. Isid. *Et.* 6, 10, 1.—**115.** Praesertim : praeterea aut maxime. A 153, 39. (SB maxime).—**117.** Lacuna : collectio aquarum. A 103, 44.—Lacunae : aquae, lacus aquae. lacuna dicitur omnis aquarum congeries. LG 215, 3. See Notes.—**120,** etc. Fibris : venae iecoris. LG.—venis vel radicibus sive viscera. LG.—Fibras : viscera vel iocinera. A 76, 8.—**125.** Subigebant : domabant, molliebant. LG [donabant *P L* ]. cf. D.—**126.** Limites : transversae viae. Ilimum enim transversum, unde et limes dicitur. limes decumanus ab oriente in occidentem respiciens. cardo a meridie ad septentrionem, et reliqua. LG. See D and Isid. *Et.* 15, 14, 2–5 which is the next gloss (*Esid.*) See Notes.—**129.** Virus : venenum. A 193, 22 = SB.—Virus malum : quia erat et non malum, unde veteres virus et venenum <malum> dixerunt. LG 254, 4. cf. S.—**130.** Pontum : mare. A 146, 11.—**135.** Abstrusum : inclusum vel occultum. A 3, 27.—**136.** Alnum : lignum, id est verna. A 14, 43. See Notes.—Alnus : arbor unde naves fiunt. Lucanus 3, 441) ‘et fluctibus aptior alnus.’ LG 165, 26.—**137.** Navita : nauita. A 122, 2. cf. S, BE.—**138.** Pleiades : stellae. A 144, 17.—stellae septem splendidae quae post . . vere ex riuntur. his Latini Virgiliae vocant. LG. See Notes.—Virgiliae stellarum Graece. LG. cf. S.—Vergiliae : stellae quae signum faciunt quas Graeci Pliadas vocant. LG—Hyades : tres stellas. A 86, 18.—Hyadas : septem stellae in similitudinem <Y> litterae. LG. cf. D, SB.—Arctos Latine septentrio dicitur. LG [Aectos *P L* ].—qui et Bootes, stella septentrionalis. A 21, 9a.—**139.** Viscum : genere masculino Plautus (*Bacch.* 50) ‘viscus merus est vestra oratio’ ; viscus qua<si> similitudo viscerum. LG 254, 8.—Viscus species est arboris unde et viscum conficitur,

in quo haerent aves quae propria voluntate descendunt ad escam; si quidem plerum<que> et de herba viscum solet gigni quae vascarago appellatur. dictum autem viscum quia glutinosum est. LG. cf. Isid. *Et. 17*, 9, 70.—**141.** Iaculum : genus retis piscatoriae quae et funda appellatur. LG 209, 12. cf. Par. 110, 16, SB, Isid. *Et. 19*, 5, 2 which is the next gloss (*Esid.*) See Notes.—**144.** (*Aen.* 6, 181). Fissile † subile est et quod findatur cito. LG 200, 5. See *Thes. Gl.*—**146.** Paupertas honesta esse potest, egestas vero turpis LG 231, 33. cf. D, Isid. *Diff.* 185.—**149.** Dodonae columbae supra querum sedentes hominibus fa[c]ta cecinerunt. LG (*Virg.*) [colubre *P om. L*]. See D.—**151.** Robigo vitium calametrum est rodens ferrum vel segetem vel podicem. LG cf. SB (*Geo.* 1, 4<sup>o</sup>5 vitium rodens ferrum vel segetes), Isid. *Et. 16*, 21, 5, which comes later in LG. See Notes.—proprie tinea. LG.—**153.** Triboli : genus herbae spinosae. LG 250, 22. cf. BE.—**162.** Vomis : aratri † tofus ferreus, quem et dentem dicunt. LG 255, 2.—**164.** Tribula : machina qua fruges tribulantur. LG 250, 17.—ad triturandas messes machina. LG 250, 18.—? genus vehiculi unde teruntur frumenta, et ob hoc ita vocatum. LG 250, 19. cf. S, BE, SB, Isid. *Et. 20*, 14, 10. See Notes.—? Tribulatio : contritio, amaritudo. LG 250, 20.—Trahæ : quae rustici tragula vocant. LG 250, 8 (*Virg.*)—Trahæ quidam putant esse quibus in area colligitur pabulum. Donatus vero dicit vehicula esse trahæ sine rotis. LG 250, 14. cf. D, BE, SB. See Funaioli, *Rivista di Filologia* 48, 452.—**165.** Celeus rex Eleusineorum, quod Cererem hospitaliter accepisset, usum vini ab ea didicisse fertur. LG 177, 1.—cui Donatus dicit a Cerere rustici operis instrumenta monstrata ; unde Virgilius ‘Celeique supellex’ dixit. LG 176, 36.—Celei : genus vasis vimineum Graece. *virgea praetera Celei vilisque supellex.* LG [Celel *P L bis.*] cf. S. See Notes.—Supellex : omnia utensilia domi. A 179, 35.—Corbes feminini generis dicit esse Donatus. LG 185, 25 [*Corbos P L*] cf. S. See Notes.—**166.** Vannus : argumentum de vimine factum in modum scuti, necessarium tempore messis. Vas purgatorium est et mundandi farris instrumentum legitur et vallus. Varro † ‘hanc festuculo pallio amicta vallus mitis iacta ventit lem ad auram crassas quae ut iert pale et unicos cortices’ LG 252, 6 [*festuculae Buecheler* vetusculo

*W. Heraeus iactu venti ventilat lenem ad auram crassasque aufert paleae tunicas Buech.]. See D (with Thilo's app. crit.) and Notes.—Ventilabrum : instrumentum quo palea ventilatur. LG 252, 20. cf. Isid. *Et. 20, 14, 10* from which the next gloss is taken (ventilabrum a ventilandis paleis nominatum, with mark *Esid.*)—**170.** Buris : curvamentum aratri. Ampl. I 348, 10, Corp. B 210. cf. S, SB, BE.—Burim : ea pars aratri quae inflexa est, cui temo adiungitur. LG 173, 7.—In burim : pars curva quae aratro iungitur. LG 269, 27 (210, 5).—**171.** Stirp-  
ijs : origo vel radix. A 175, 46. See D.—Temo : pars aratri. LG.—longitudo aratri vel plaustris. *Virgilius 'huic a stirpe  
pedes temo'* LG 248, 5, Par. 156, 32. Perhaps on *Geo. 3, 173.*—**172.** Dentales aares dicuntur aratri quibus latior redditur suicus. LG 189, 7, Ampl. II 285, 20. See S, SB, BE, Notes.—**174.** Stiva velut manubrium est aratri quod manu tenens arator aratum sistit ut dirigat sulcum. LG 246, 4. See Notes.—**178.** Cylindrus : lapis volubilis. A 34, 59.—Cylindrum : semi-columnum. A 35, 7.—Cylindrus : lapis rotundus quo area coaequatur. LG —lapis arealis quasi fracto columne, qui lapis volutus tractusque aream simul et aequat et solidat.—LG **180.** Fatiscat : aperiat se, ut (*Aen. 1, 123*) 'rimisque fatiscunt.' fatiscere est enim fatim hiscere, id est multum inhiare. LG. 199, 11. See D.—**181.** Mus terra dicitur, unde et humus appellatur. LG. cf. Isid. *Et. 12, 3, 1* (next gloss), 20, 3, 4. See Notes.  
**183.** Talpae : genus feminini. LG 247, 25.—Talpa : genus muri similis. Aut oculis capti fodere cubilia talpae : feminini generis, genus animalis muribus similis, noxiun hortis. LG 247, 26, Par. 155, 25. See Notes—**186?** Cirelio : vermis frumenti vel fabae. LG. See Notes (*Geo. 1, 75*).—**187.** Nux plurima : amygdala, eo quod plurimum floreat. nam omnium nucum prima se flore convestit. LG 227, 21, Par. 122, 44. cf. Isid. *Et. 17, 7, 23* 4. See Notes.—**197.** Spectata : probata. Par. 151, 48. cf. S, SB.—**198.** Vis : violentia, a virtute. A 194, 2 (with c. cf. Aff. 579, 20). See S.—**201.** Lembus : navicella non grandis. Lembunculus : quod supra. A 109, 12 13.—Lembum : navem. *Vergilius 'non aliter quam qui adverso vix  
flumine lembum [a] remigiis subigit.'* carabum brevissimum intellegere debemus; sic enim alia appellatione dicitur, et cumba et caupilus; aut navicula piratarum. LG. cf. Isid.*

*Et.* 19, 1, 25 which is the next gloss (Lembus . . . utuntur). See Notes.—**203.** In praeceps : in praeceps riparum. A 96, 40.—Alveus : quidquid aquam recipit, canales fluvii. LG 163, 36.—**205.** Haedi inter sidera sunt in humero sinistro Aurigae stellae figuratae, quorum occasu tempestates concitantur. LG (*Virg.*)—Haedi in sinistro humero Aurigae stellae figurantur, quarum occasum tempestates secuntur. LG. cf. BE (in numero).—**211** (*Aen.* 2, 472). Bruma : tempus hiemis. A 26, 33.—**212.** Cereale papaver : quia longum hoc cibo ieunium Ceres solvit. LG 177, 11.—**222.** Corona : duodecim signis proxima, in quam Ariadne Liberi auctor <trans>figurata est. LG 185, 35. cf. BE and SB. See Notes.—**229.** Bootes : stella septentrio. A 26, 10. **230.** Pruina dicitur aqua alba hiemalis quae ante lucanum cadit super herbas. LG 237, 24.—**238.** Corusco : micanti vel relucenti. A 47, 16.—**236.** Caerula nigra, a cerae colore tractum puto ; est autem nox palliore suffusa. A 33, 40. See Probus and Notes.—**237.** Aegri : infirmi vel tristes aut aegroti. A 11, 37. **240.** (*Geo.* 3, 382). Riphaeas arces : Riphaei montes sunt Scythiae. LG. cf. S. Riphaei montes Scythiae ut Lucanus. LG.—**243.** Styx : vorago. A 173, 49a. **249.** Aurora : quae ante solem procedit. A 22, 45.—**252.** Dubium : incertum. A 58, 40. **256?** Tempestivius : tempestivius in domum Pauli purpureis ales oleribus comissabere Maximi' (*Hor. C. 4, 1, 9*). LG 248, 7. See Notes.—**257.** Frustra : inaniter, sine causa. A 79, 35.—**261?** Maturat : accelerat. A 121, 24. cf. D.—**265?** Reti<na>c<ul>a : ligna quibus vites retinentur. LG 241, 2. See S and *Thes. Gl. s. v. Retica*.—**263.** Fiscina : a fisco per derivationem. est autem fiscus publicus sacculus. Fiscelia a fiscina diminutive. LG. 201, 4 2. cf. BE, Isid. *Et.* 20, 9, 7, which follows No. 4.—Fiscina : saccus, sarcina. *Virgilius 'nunc facilis rubea texatur fiscina virga.'* LG 201, 3.—**269.** Iera : leges, decreta, a iustitia tractum. A 102, 31 [aut iustitia vel tractatus *Iat.* aut iustitia tractum *cd* (aut iniustitia *c*)]. See Notes.—**270.** Denicalibus feriis : apud paganos erant eae feriae, quando aquam non licebat inducere agris [aut p. a ratis ob honorem nympharum. LG 189, 5. cf. D.—**271.** Vepres : virgulta e[st] spinosa[e]. A 190, 32. cf. BE.—**278.** Nefandus : nec dicendus. A 123, 22.—**280.** (*Aen.* 8, 5). Coniurat qui leviter iurat vel qui occulte

iurat. LG 183, 26.—**282.** Scilicet : scire licet. LG, Par. 147, 21. Videlicet : vero enim, videre licet LG [videre dicit *P L*]. cf. Don. Ter. *Ad.* 450.—scilicet : sciendum est. LG. —Olympus : mons Maccedoniae nimiae altitudinis, sub quo manentes ventum Iapyga eius defensione non patiuntur; nec totum septentrionem vident. illic enim cito fit solis occasus montis altitudine. LG, Par. 126, 8.—**288.** Eous : lux. A 63, 40.—**292.** Inspicat : fissae taedas mittit. *Virgilius* ‘firroque faces inspicat acuto.’ LG 212, 37.—Inspicare faces : proprie faculas infi<n>dere. LG. cf. BE (infindit).—**296.** Aeni: . . . ollas . . . quas caulas dicimus. LG 163, 49. See Notes. **298.** Tostas : siccas, aridas. *Virgilius* ‘et medio tostas aestu terit arca fruges.’ LG 249, 35.—**301.** Laeti : alacres vel gaudentes. A 107, 15.—**302,** etc. Invitat : vocat. A 99, 29.—**306.** Cruenta myrta : a colore suci ba<ca>rum eius. LG [sucivarum *L* sacivarum *P*].—Myrta : pluraliter. *Virgilius* ‘cruentaque myrta.’ Myrtle singulari numero, ‘te myrtle’ (*Ecl.* 2, 54). LG. See Notes.—**307.** Peducas : laquei sunt quo pedes inlaqueantur, de quibus in *Iob*, ‘abscondita est in terra peduca eius.’ LG 232, 5. cf. S. See Notes.—**308.** Lepus : animal timidum hieme albescens et in suum colorem rediens. LG 217, 2.—**314.** Spic<e>a messis : . . . unde credo spiculum dici, sed spicas dicimus generis feminini. LG 245, 18. See Notes.—**315.** Lactentia : quasi suco lacteo plena, dictum de segetibus. LG 215, 1.—Lactantia : ubera. sane et qui lacte nutriuntur et ipsae quae nutrit participialiter lactantes dici possunt. de quo (*lch.* unde quae?) plena sunt lactantia. LG.—Lactens est quod lacte alitur, lactans qui decipit, lactens lacte abundans, ut ‘lactentes ficos.’ *Lucilius* ‘lactantia coagula cum melle,’ <*Horatius* (cf. C. I, 13, 2) ‘lactea> laudas brachia.’ LG [*lacteus P L bis*]. See Notes.—**318.** Concurrere : congregari. A 40, 23.—**322.** Inmensum : magnum. A 95, 24.—**332.** (1*en.* 3, 506). Ceraunii : mons maximus sub quo immensa sunt petrae. LG.—Cerauni montes Epiri quibus Ionium mare ab Adriatico separatur. LG. Ceraunius : mons Epiri ἀπὸ τοῦ κεραυνοῦ, id est a iactu fulminis dictus. LG [tactu *P L*].—Ceraunus : fulmen Graece. LG.—Ceraunius : lapis flammeus similis hispano; nam et hispanum lapidem antiqui ceraunium vocaverunt a calore. LG 177, 10 (colore? *Goetz*). cf. Isid.

*Et.* 16, 13, 5 which follows.—**336.** F< r >igida Saturnia stella : quod omnibus sit contraria. LG.—F< r >igida < s >tel< l >a : eo quod omnibus si[n]t contraria ; a f< r >igendo. LG 200, 23 [Fida L]. cf. SB (nociva et contraria). See Notes.—**338.** Annua : anni dies exulta. Anniversaria : quod supra. A 17, 17/18.

—**349.** Redimiri : coronari. Redimitus : coronatus. Redimiculum : ornamentum. A 161, 16–18. (SB Redimitus, coronatus).

—**358.** Fragor : strepitus. A 80, 36.—**359?** *Aen.* 8, 14? Increbrescit : innotescit, infrequentat. A 91, 14.—**363.** Fulica : genus aviculae nigrae quam Graeci ἐρωδίος vocant. quidam per h eam scribunt. LG 203, 22 [herodius *P* herodios *L*] cf. Par. 105, 6.—avis stagnensis habens nidum in petris in medio aquae. LG 203, 23. cf. Isid. *Et.* 12, 7, 53. See Notes.—**364.** Tantalus < a >vis est quam quidam ardeam nominant. LG [Tantalis *L* et quam quodam *P*]. cf. Isid. *Et.* 12, 7, 21. See Notes.—**369.** (*Aen.* 1, 118) Nantes : natantes. A 122, 7.—**384.** Rimari proprie sues dicuntur. LG [Rimare, sue sedicuntur *P L* (redic- *P*)] = SB.—**389.** Spatiatur : deambulat. A 174, 25.

—**391.** Testa : vasa argillacia quae igne efficiuntur tosta. LG 249, 1. cf. Isid. *Et.* 20, 4, 4, which follows (with lemma *testa* and marked *Esid.*). See Notes.—**397.** Tenuia : tenuissima. Virgilius ‘tenuia lanae per caelum vellera ferri.’ item ‘velleraque ut foliis depestant tenuia Seres’ (*Geo.* 2, 121). LG 248, 15, Par. 156, 43.—**399.** Alcyone< s >. avis marina quae pelago nidum medio facit, cuius partu tertia die pullamina excluduntur, quarto cibo foventur, septimo volatui ostenduntur. LG (*Thes. Gl.*) cf. SB. See *Journal of Philology* 35, 270.—**400.** Manipulus : numerus militum brevis, unde et manipuli dicti fasces cremiorum, quod manu capiantur. A 113, 32.—**403.** Cantus : sonus. A 28, 24.—**408.** Insequi : persequi, insectari. A 98, 18.—**418.** Austris : ventis. A 23, 44a.—**422.** Concentus : simul cantus. A 44, 10.—**431.** Aurea : speciosa. A 22, 46.—Phoebus : sol. Phoebe : luna. A 76, 9, 10. cf. S, SB.—**448.** Pampinum feminino genere dixit Varro, et facit ‘harum pampinorum,’ ergo ‘haec pampinus’ et ‘harum pampinorum.’ LG 230, 21, Par. 128, 38. cf. SB.—**449.** Grando a rusticis calamitas appellatur, unde et Terentius (*Eun.* 79) ‘sed ecce ips< a > egreditur nostri fundi calamitas.’ LG 205, 42. cf. Don. Ter. *l.c.* See Notes.—**453.** Denuntiat : protestatur aut praedicit. A 49,

**43.—467.** Ferragine : ferrugo proprie est purpura magis nigra quam rubens, quae fit in <Hi>spania, ut 'ferragine clarus Hibera[t]' (*Aen.* 9, 582). LG. See S and cf. Isid. *Et.* 19, 28, 6 which stands next but one in LG.—<ferri> obscuritate aut ferri colore aut ferri rasura. Ampl. II 294, 25. cf. LG 200, 4 and 2, Aff. 518, 11, Corp. F 154, BE.—**471.** (*Aen.* 1, 201; 3, 617). Cyclopes : semiferi homines qui in Sicilia in Aetna monte fuisse perhibentur, qui humanis corporibus consuerant vesci, ut poeta ait. LG 178, 4.—**473.** (*Aen.* 3, 574). Globus : rotundus acervus aut volumen vel agmen. A 83, 13.—Globat : acervat. A 83, 14. See Notes.—**475.** Alpes : montes Galliarum. A 14, 51.—**483.** Armenta : pecuaria. A 20, 56.—**484.** Haruspicina : quam Aruns primo Tuscius invenit, cuius domus fulmine crevuit. LG 206, 37.—**488.** Demissum fulgur cum expiatum et conditum est. LG. See Notes.—Cometes stella est noxia quae quasi comam habet, in cuius ortu pestilentia oritur. LG 182, 2. cf. A 39, 21a.—Cometa : nomen stellae masculini generis. *Virgilius* 'nec diri totiens arsere cometae.' LG 182, 1.—**505.** Quippe : maxime aut certe. A 158, 21.—**507.** Squalent : sordent vel sicca sunt. LG.—**511.** Saevit : furit vel fremit aut insanit. A 170, 23.—**514.** Currus : ἀντὶ τοῦ equi qui currus trahunt. LG (*Virg.*) cf. S, BE.

## II.

**1.** Hactenus : huc usque. A 84, 38. cf. S, BE SB.—**4.** Lenaeus : Liber pater, ab eo in quo uvae premunir, quia poetae dicunt quod ipse invenisset vinum. LG 216, 21, Par. 112, 15. cf. BE. See Notes.—**5.** Lenaee : [O] Lenaeus, ad quem Virgilius loquitur, pro omni genere frugum. LG 229, 2.—**13.** Salicta : ubi salices nascentur. Ampl. I 390, 20.—salices. *Virgilius* 'populus et glauca canentia fronde salicta.' LG 242, 16, Par. 146, 8. **Salic.um** : locus vel genus quod cito [de]crescit. Ampl. I 389, 54. cf. S (and at *Ecl.* 1, 54).—**18.** Cerasus : arbor. Cerasia : poma. A 33, 27, 28. cf. S, BE, SB, Probus.—Cerasia Graecum est. LG.—**25.** Quadrifidas : quattuor fissuras. LG 237, 45.—Sudes : perticae quibus naves producuntur. LG 246, 30. **30.** Caudicibus : codicibus iuxta radicem, unde 'caudicibus sectis,' omnino excisis taleis. LG 176, 18.—Codex : ramalia arborum in radice iuncta. LG [ramuli L]. See Notes.—Caudex :

robur vel radix. A 27, 26.—**31.** Truditur : excluditur, nove, ut Donatus. LG.—**34.** Prunus : arbor. Prunum et pruna : poma. A 152, 19 20.—Corna : poma silvestria. A 45, 2 (29, 6).—**37.** Iuvat : delectat, libet. A 102, 32.—**38.** Taburnus : mons Apuliae. LG, Par. 155, 14. cf. Probus, BE, SB.—**46.** Exorsa : dicta. *Vergilius 'et longa exorsa tenebo.'* LG.—**50.** Scroibus : scrobes sunt fossae ubi vites ponuntur. LG 243, 26. = SB.—Scroben Lucanus feminino genere dixit secutus Plautum. LG 243, 27, Par. 147, 37. cf. S.—**54.** Digesta : disposita. LG Corp. D 94. cf. BE, SB.—discripta. A 54, 26.

—**58.** Nepotes dicuntur et virgultæ novæ, eo quod de pomo, id est quasi de filio nascuntur. LG 226, 5.—**60.** Racemus : medicus ranunculus cum uvis. A 159, 45.—**62.** (*Geor.* 4, 150). Mercede : operis compensatiōne. A 116, 8.—**69.** Insertio : insitio. LG 212, 28.—Insertio dicitur quod de alia arbore aliae insertit. LG 212, 29. —**78.** Enodis : sine nodo. A 63, 17 = SB.—**84.** (*Aen.* 3, 680). Cyparissus : cypressus. Graecum est. A 35, 11. —**88.** Volaemis : genus olivæ quod volam compleat magnitudine, hoc est medianam manum, unde involare dicimus. LG. —Vola : media pars manus, unde et involare dicimus. LG 254, 27. cf. S, SB (S and D *Aen.* 3, 233), Isid. *Et.* 17, 7, 67. See Notes.—**96.** Ne contendere : ne certa, id est ne certes. LG.—**97.** Amineæ : sine rubore. Ampl. I 337, 2, Corp. A 501.—Amineum vinum : quasi sine mino, id est sine rubore ; nam album est. LG = SB. cf. S.—**102.** Bumaste : uva in similitudinem mammae bovis. Ampl. I 348, 23 /buccæ baccae codi. bovis *Gaetz.* cf. Corp. B 214, S, BE, SB.—**104.** Refert : interest. A 162, 17. cf. D, SB.—**119.** Balsama : in India quaedam arbores sunt ex quibus lacrimæ emanant, quod opobalsamum dicitur. LG (*Virg.*) = BE.—Opobalsamum : lacrimæ balsani. A 133, 22.—sucus collectus ex arbore nam opo<s> dicitur sucus ; balsamum autem ipsa arbor est. LG. cf. S, BE, Isid. *Et.* 17, 8, 14. See Notes.—Acanthus : genus floris quo vestes inficiuntur. A 6, 41.—**127.** Medica : citria Latine. LG 221, 37. cf. SB (*Philarg.*), Isid. *Et.* 17, 7, 8 which is the next gloss. See Notes.—**139.** Panchaia ipsa est Arabia, ut Donatus. LG 230, 22, Par. 128, 41. cf. S, SB, BE. See Notes.—**144.** Laeta armenta : pinguia, ut 'ecce laeta boum passim' (*Aen.* 3, 219). LG 217, 4. See Notes.—**146.**

Clitumnus : lacus in Umbria ubi optimi boves nascuntur. LG. cf. BE.—lacus est in Umbria. boves ex eo aquam bibentes maximi fiunt. LG. 180, 8. cf. Isid. *Et. 13*, 13, 6.—lacus in finibus Pollentionorum. huius ut fertur aquam bibunt cuiuslibet coloris gravidae et candidos pariunt. LG 180, 9. cf. D (Spole-tinorum).—**152.** Aconitum : genus veneni. A 6, 9.—Aconitum genus est herbae venenatae quod in portu Acone de spuma Cerberi natum est. Aff. 483, 33, Ampl. II 260, 30/49. cf. S. (Lindsay, *The Corpus Glossary*, on A 104).—**154.** Spiram : spira proprie funis nauticus tartus. <funis> . . . generis feminini secundum Homerum. LG 245, 22, Par. 151, 49. See Notes.—**155.** Egregius : summus, magnus. A 60, 44.—**156.** Congesta : coadunata. Sangall, 222, 2, = SB.—Praeruptis : excissae rupes extremae. A 155, 36.—Oppida : municipia. oppida dicta sunt ob ope<m> danda<m>, sed nunc civitates et municipia dicimus. LG. cf. Isid. *Et. 15*, 2, 6.—**161.** Lucrinus : lacus proximus Baiis. LG [locus *P L*] = BE.—? Lucrinus et Avernus lacus Campaniae sunt. Lucrinus autem dictus quia olim propter copiam piscium vectigalia, id est lucra, magna praestabat. LG. cf. S and Isid. *Et. 18*, 19, 8. See Notes.—**164.** Aestus : reciprocus maris tractus. LG 164, 20.—**168.** Ligures prope Alpes colunt dura et frigida loca. LG.—Vulsci Ausones dicti. LG. cf. D.—Veruti : gens a genere teli novati in quo ferrum solidum est atque productum. LG 253, 11. See Notes.—**169.** (*Aen.* 6, 824). Decios : Decii duo feruntur, Mures cognomento dicti et ob parvitatem corporis nominati. diversis temporibus pro re publica se devoverunt, pater Samnitico bello, filius Latino. LG (*Virg.*) [samnati quo vello *P L* pater Gallico bello *Bern.* 16]. See S (and at *Aen.* 6, 824), SB.—**170.** <Scipiadas : Africanum et> Aemilianum intellegimus, quorum prior Hannibalem devicit, sequens ex Aemilia adoptatus filius Africani Carthaginem Numantiamque delevit. LG (*Virg.*) [defecit si quis *P*, deficit seques *L*, filii *P L*]<sup>1</sup>.—Scipiones duo, avus et nepos, alter victae Carthagini legem dedit, alter eam diruit et aravit ; qui postea Numantium cepit. Par. 147, 22. cf. S, SB, BE.—Scipiones : virgae consulum ornatae. Ampl. I 389, 28, cf. A 168, 26.—**180.** Argilla : terra vivida (*leg. umida?*)

<sup>1</sup>Perhaps <filii> filii.

LG 168, 13.—Calculus : lapillus, calx enim lapis est ; unde et calculari<us> dicitur, id est numer<ari>us. A 30, 6. See Notes.—**184.** Ulico : humor terrae perpetuus. LG, Sangall. 297, 29. cf. BE.—naturalis terrae humor, quasi uidigo. LG. cf. S, D.—limus ex humore terrae. LG. cf. A 194, 29 (humor aut limus).—Uligine : sordes limi aut aquae. LG 254, 14. cf. Isid. *Et.* 16, 1, 5 which occurs later.—Uliginosus : humidus. A 194, 30. See S.—Uligine : voragine. LG. See Notes.—**185.** Floralis ager optimus. A 77, 41. (Perhaps *Geo.* 4, 30 ff). **187.** Liquuntur : defunduntur. A 169, 10.—**189.** Filix : herba altissimas radices habens. LG.—**192.** Patera, : fiala, a potando. A 138, 2a. See Notes.—Pateris : fialis antiquis argenteis. Virgilius ‘qualem pateris libamus et auro.’ LG 231, 24, Par. 129, 37 (aureis).—Libamus : degustamus, sacrificamus. LG.—**193.** Pinguis : crassus, nam obesus plus est quam pinguis. Catullus ait (39, 11) ‘aut pinguis Umber aut obesus Etruscus. LG 233, 27. cf. Isid. *Diff.* 114. See Notes.—**194.** Pandum : flexum, curvum. A 137, 7a.—Exta : mediae pecudum partes. LG 197, 1.—**203.** Fere : admodum, prope. Ferme : plus minus. A 75, 15 16.—**211.** Enituit : effulsit. Enius [est] : elaboravit, adiuvavit. A 63, 12 13.—**212.** Ieiuna : sterilis, infructuosa. A 88, 56a.—Clivosum : inaequale. A 35, 24.—Glarea : stricta, glutinosa. A 81, 8.—**213.** Rorem : ros marinus dicitur, quod est virgulti genus. LG 241, 13. cf. D (212), SB.—**214.** Chelydris : quasi chersydris, id est a terra et aqua. LG 177, 4.—Chelydris serpens est qui et in terris et in aquis moratur. LG. cf. S (*Geo.* 3, 415). Isid. *Et.* 12, 4, 24 follows.—**216.** Latebras : locus occultus, a latendo. A 105, 9.—**225.** Acerra : urbs Campaniae cuius agros fluvius Clanius paludes fecit, et ideo pauci eam incolunt. LG. cf. D, BE.—**229.** (*Aen.* 1, 686). Lyaeum : vinum, ab eo quod nos cura solvat. LG (*Virg.*) cf. Isid. *Et.* 20, 3, 2.—**234?** Aptus : utilis, necessarius. A 19, 3.—**241.** Specimen : indicium vel signum. A 174, 28.—Qualos : corbes quibus uvae portantur. LG 237, 46.—corbes colaque prelorum, per quos mustus fluit, a colando dictos. LG 238, 1 [dicta *P L*]. cf. Isid. 20, 14, 13. See Notes.—**247.** *Sensa* : nota pro sensu corporis sensa dici. Donatus ait ‘Epicurus ostendit omnia comprehendi posse sensa corporis.’ LG 244, 10, Par. 149, 2. See *Journal of Philology*, 35, 282. cf. Isid. *Et.*

**11, 1, 18.—249.** Fatiscit : dissolvitur, evanescit. A 74, 16. cf. SB.—**251.** Alit : nutrit. A 14, 6.—**257.** Taxus : genus arboris. nascitur . . [h]ac <f>rigo loco. LG. cf. BE.—**261.** Gleba : caespes durus cum herba levatus. Glebo : arator. A 83, 8/9 [levatur, levata *codd.*] cf. S *Ecl.* 1, 68.—**264.** Robustus : fortis aut validus. A 164, 36.—Iugera : arata. A 102, 35.—**274.** Metari : constituere vel locare. A 116, 18. See Schol. Veron.—**280.** Legio : numerus militum, a legendo. Legio sex milia sunt. A 106, 13. cf. Isid. *Et.* 9, 3, 46. See Notes.—**282?** Renidens vultus dicitur laetitia vel risu perfusus. LG. cf. Plac. 40, 2.—**288.** Fastigia : de imis scrobium dicta. ait Lucanus (4, 296) ‘ad inrigui premitur fastigia campi.’ LG 199, 1.—**291.** Aesculus : arbor glandifera. LG. See S and Isid. *Et.* 17, 7, 28 which comes later.—**293.** Hiemes : tempus vel tempestas. A 86, 27.—Flabrum : aurae incitamentum. A 77, 7.—**299?** Flagella summit<at>es et vitium et fruticum sunt, dictae eo quod flatu agitantur. LG. cf. Schol. Veron., Isid. *Et.* 17, 5, 8. See Notes.—**325.** Fecundus : fructuosus, copiosus. A 75, 4.—**328.** Avium : extra via<m>. A 22, 48.—Avia : secreta, extra via<m>. A 23, 45.—**350.** Halitus : aura, flatus [vel anhelitus]. A 84, 39.—**353.** Hiulca : rimas habentia. LG [Ibulca maris P L].—scissa, fissa. Virgilius ‘hiulca siti findit Canis aestifer arva.’ LG 208, 16.—**355.** Bidentat : fodit. LG 172, 34.—Bidento : fodio. A 25, 47.—**362.** Ac : autem. A 6, 42.—**364.** (*Ecl.* 7, 48; *Gcc.* 2, 90). Palmes : ea pars vitis in qua uva nascitur. LG. cf. Ampl. I 382, 55, Corp. P 135.—pars vitis est ubi uva nascitur, quasi palma. LG 230, 18, Par. 128, 30. cf. Isid. *Et.* 17, 5, 9.—in vitibus velut principia flagellorum, generis feminini, ut ‘palme<s> fecunda.’ LG 230, 19. See Notes.—Palmes laetus : vitis brachiolum quo uvae sunt, masculini generis. Virgilius ‘dum se lactus ad aures palmes agit.’ LG 230, 17.—**365.** Unca manu : curva manu. A 195, 11.—**372.** Praecipue : plus quam optime, vel maxime aut eximie. A 155, 44.—**374.** Uri : vituli agrestes quos bubalos vocant. LG 255, 7. cf. BE, SB, with S and Isid. *Et.* 12, 1, 34.—**381.** Proscaenia : theatalia. Virgilius et ‘veteres ineunt proscaenia ludi.’ LG 237, 13.—**382.** Pagi : . . . pagani in pagis habitantes. LG. See Notes.—Compita : loca ad quae undique convenitur. LG 182, 8.—ubi plures viae in unum

iunguntur. LG 182, 9.—**383.** Posuere : constituere. A 146, 41.  
**—385.** Atellanus : mimus vel histrio. cantor e Campania. Atella enim civitas est in Campania. Ampl. I 342, 11 (Corp. A 870) = Ampl. II 269, 5. (Lindsay, *The Corpus Glossary*, p. 195).—**386.** Incompti : incompositi. A 90, 24.—Incomptus : in compositus. A 91, 24.—**389.** Oscilla : genus ludici. proprie funis ligatus agitatione perducens sedentem. LG (*Virg.*) [funus *L*].—**390.** Pubescit : ad nuptialem transit aetatem. A 152, 23.  
**395.** Sacer : consecratus. A 165, 43.—**396.**—Veribus : virgis ferreis. *Virgilius pinguiaque in veribus torrebimus exta columnis.* LG 252, 31.—Columnis : ex arbore coryli factis. LG 180, 36.—**407.** Fingit : format. alias tergit, Cicero 'pavimentum sfungia fingebant,' et (*Aen.* 8, 634) 'corpora fingere lingua,' id est ursa natos. LG 200, 27. cf. BE, SD (*Aen.* 8, 634), Isid. *Et.* 12, 6, 60. See Notes.—Putare : purgare. LG.—**409.** Vallos : palos vinearum. LG.—**416.** Vinciri : ligari, vel nodari]. Vinculum : ligatura. A 193, 14/15.—**417.** Antes : vinearum angulos. LG 167, 5.—extremi ordines vinearum sive arborum. LG 167, 6. cf. A 18, 15. cf. S.—Antae : destinas, quod Graeci παπαράδες dicunt. LG 167, 1.—Antiae : capillos quos mulieres promissos in capite conponunt. A 18, 34.—cincinni dependentes. LG 167, 12. cf. Isid. *Et.* 19, 31, 8, which comes next but one. See Notes.—**428.** Unco : curvo. A 195, 7.—**430.** Aviaria : secreta nemora quae aves frequentant. Ampl. I 346, 53. Corp. A 916 = S.—**437.** Buxum neutro lignum est, buxus feminino arbor est. LG 173, 19.—Buxus arbor est, buxum autem ipsa materia. LG. See S (*Aen.* 9, 616) and Isid. *Et.* 17, 7, 74.—Cytorus : mons Paphlagoniae buxi ferax. LG (*Virg.*) = BE.—**441.** Animatus : animo firmatus. LG [formatus *L*]. cf. Isid. *Et.* 10, 7, which follows. See Notes.—**444.** Tympana modiolos rotarum dicere possumus. LG.—**449.** Toreumata : vasa quae sunt a torno facta. A 185, 20. See BE.—**452.** Padus : fluvius. A 135, 15a.—amnis qui inter Italiam Galliamque oritur. profluit ad orientem versus prope Ravennam. LG. See Notes.—**456.** Hylaeus et Pholus : centauri quos Hercules pro Lapithis dimicando occidit. LG [centaurus, lavitis *P L*].—**463.** Inhiare : satis avide concupiscere vel intendere. A 94, 45.—Testudo : quam vulgo tesudinem alij golaiam dicunt. [gradu lento gradiuntur, secum domum suam portans, dorso picta, et est vene-

nosa]. A 184, 7. See Notes.—**464.** Ephyreia : <Corinthia>. Corinth[e]us ante sic dicta. LG. (*Virg.*). [Esirea *P L*].—Ephyreiaque aera : Corint<hi>aque. <Corinthus> antea Ephyre est nominata. LG [Esireaque *P L* era *P terra L esire P esira L*]. cf. S, etc.—**466.** Casia : flores bene olentes unde unguentum fit. A 30, 49. cf. S, etc.—herba rufi coloris est odorifera. Persius (2, 64) ‘haec sibi corrupto casiam dissolvit olivo.’ LG 176, 1.—**469.** Tempe : locus quidam frigidus nebulis semper tectus in valle, cuius cacumina saxosa et alta multum. *puto Statius (Theb. 10, 84–98 omissu v. 90),*

‘Stat super occiduae nebulosa cubilia noctis  
 Aethiopasque alios, nulli penetrabilis astro,  
 Lucas iners, subterque cavis grave rupibus antrum  
 It vacuum in montem qua desidis atria Somni  
 Securumque larem segnis natura locavit.  
 Limen opaca quies et pigra oblivio servant.  
 Otia vestibulo pressisque silentia pinnis  
 Muta sedent abiguntque truces a culmine ventos  
 Et ramos errare vetant et murmura demunt  
 Alitibus. non hic pelagi, licet omnia clament  
 Litora, non ullus caeli fragor : ipse profundis  
 Vallibus effugiens speluncae proximus amnis  
 Saxa inter scopulosque iacet : nigrantia circum  
 Armenta, omne solo recubat pecus.’

LG 248, 6, Par. 157, 27 (super tectus). See Notes.—**471.** Lustra ferarum : cubilia. A 111, 26.—**476.** Percussus : permotus, pertractus. A 141, 11.—**478.** Defectus : pluraliter. ‘*defectus solis varios lunacque labores.*’ LG 188, 15. See Notes.—**484.** Praecordia : interiores partes. A 153, 36.—**487.** Spercheus : amnis Thessaliae. LG.—**491.** Inexorabilis : qui nullis precibus flectitur. A 92, 21.—**492.** Acheron : fluvius apud inferos. A 6, 10.—**494.** Nymphas : Nymphaeum genera multa sunt, ut Oreades, Pediades, Naiades, Potamides, Napaeae. LG, Par. 121, 17.—**495.** (*Aen. 6, 818*) Fasces : honores, sive dignitas consularis. LG 198, 30 cf. A 73, 13.—**504.** Aula : domus regia. A 22, 47.—**505.** Excidium : expugnatio. A 66, 32.—Penates : dei quasi domestici. A 145, 27.—**508.** Adtonitus : intentus. A 8, 50.—**509.** (*Aen. 1, 19*) Enim : vero. A 63, 21.—**515.** Iuvencus : bos qui iam a vitulis discessit et labores

hominum iuvat. LG 213, 47. cf. Isid. *Et.* 11, 2, 16 (which comes later) and 12, 1, 28, Varro *L.L.* 5, 96.—**517.** Mergites : fasces spicarum vel lini. LG 222, 18. cf. Sangall. 258, 5. cf. SB.—**518.** Proventus : eventus bonus. A 149, 43. —**519.** Trapetae : molae oliv<ari>ae. A 186, 5 (LG olivariae). cf. BE.—Trapetum mola est olivaria. LG.—**522.** Apricis : mansuetis. A 19, 5. See Notes.—**523.** Pendeo : faveo vel blandior. A 139, 34. See Notes.—**527.** Festus : laetus. A 75, 60. cf. D.—**531.** Palaestra : luctatus, vel luctatorium ubi athletae exercent se. A 135, 20. See Notes.

## III.

**1.** Pales : unde paleae. hanc deam Cererem et Vestam et Tellurem dicebant pagani. Pales autem a pabulando pecora dicta. LG 230, 12, Par. 128, 26. cf. Isid. *Et.* 17, 3, 19 ; 15, 13, 18. See Notes.—**5.** Inlaudatus : vituperatione dignus. A 95, 4.—**7.** Insignis : clarus, altus, nobilis, decorus. A 97, 38. —**11.** Aonio vertice : Helicone Musis sacro, qui est in Boeotia, quod ante Aonia dicta est. LG cf. SB. See Notes.—**19.** Lucos Molorchi : qui sunt circa Clieonas, a Molorcho qui Herculem euntem ad leonem <Nem>eum recepit hospitio. LG. cf. D.—**20.** (*Aen.* 5, 69). Cestus : cestus est corium quo manus suas pugiles armant et in vicem caedunt. LG 178, 2.—**23.** Delubra : templa. A 48, 16.—**25.** Aulaeum : velum. A 22, 51.—**27.** Gangarida : India, a rege Gangaro, nam et Gangaridas nigros [nigros] conterminos esse Indis verum est. LG [a rege gangaronum *P.* nam etiam garidas *L.*].—**30.** Niphates : fluvius et mons Thraciae. LG.—mons Armeniae et fluvius rapax qui ob impetum aquarum saxa trahit. LG. cf. SB.—**44.** Epidaurus : urbs Graeciae, a quo Aesculapius Romae est advectus. LG 193, 38 [scolapius *P L.*] See Notes.—**48.** Ab origine : a genere. A 5, 8.—**51.** Torvae boves : terribiles vaccae, ut ‘torva leaena.’ LG [bobes *P boles L.*] cf. S, with Isid. *Et.* 10, 269.—**53.** Tenus ablativo casui servit. LG. cf. SB.—Palearia : pelles dependentes ex gutture. LG 230, 6 = S.—pelles quae bubus a mento pendent. LG 230, 5.—latitudo pellum a mento ad crura dependentium. generositatis in bubus signum est. LG 230, 7. cf. Isid. *Et.* 12, 1, 30 which comes later (*Isid.*).—latitudo <pellum, unde et palea, quac> collum ligat. sic Cicero ‘cum

convertisset anuli paleam.' LG [colligit sinccum *P L*]. cf. D. See Notes.—**55.** Camuris : curvis, unde et camera appellatur. LG 175, 3. cf. S, SB.—Camara Latinum est, a curvitate dicta. est enim volumen introrsum respiciens. LG 174, 40. cf. Isid. *Et.* 15, 8, 5 which comes later. cf. D.—Camba : curvis. LG [cavis *P L*].—inflexa, tortuosa. LG.—Cam<*p*>sare : flectere iter. LG [plectere *P L*]. See Notes.—**59.** Imus : novissimus. A 89, 33.—**60.** (*Ecl.* 4, 10). Lucina : dea quae lucem nascen-tibus praestat; hoc poetae fingunt. LG 219, 11. cf. D.—dea quae par*<i>*entibus praeest. LG cf. EI (*Ecl.* 4, 10) and Placidus 30, 22 which comes later in LG.—**62.** Habilis : ad habendum commodus. A 84, 36. cf. Isid. *Et.* 10, 117.—**64.** Mares : masculi. A 113, 43.—Mas : masculus. A 114, 3. —Pecuaria : pecora. LG 231, 37. cf. D.—Pecuarius : armentarius. LG 231, 38—Pecua : loca, quae pecuaria appellantur. LG 231, 34.—armenta. LG 231, 35.—pecus femin*<in>*a. LG 231, 36. See Notes.—**68.** Inclemencia : feritas vel iracundia. A 91, 17.—**75.** Generosus : nobilis, honestus. A 82, 3.—**80.** Alvus : venter. Alveum : sinus fluminis. A 14, 13/14.—Obesaque terga : distenta et quasi subfarcinata. quod forinsecus, obesum est, quod extrinsecus, crassum dicitur. LG 227, 24.—**82.** Spadices : equi russei. LG 245, 11—Spadix : color palmae quam Siculi spadicam vocant. Glaucus spadix<*que*> equus qui oculos habet glauci coloris, corpus vero spadicis. LG 245, 13. cf. Probus, Isid. *Et.* 12, 1, 49.—Spadicis : subrubeus color. LG 245, 12 [subniveus *P*].—? Glaucus equus : veluti pictos oculos habens et quodam splendore perfusos; nam glaucum veteres dicunt. LG 72, 4. Isid. *Et.* 12, 1, 50. cf. S. See Notes.—**89.** (*Aen.* 10, 564). Amyclae : urbs Laconices in qua nati sunt Castor et Pollux. LG [Amucla *P L*].—**90.** Cyllarus : equus Pollucis. LG 178, 10.—**93.** Pernix : velox [vel percitus]. A 141, 13 = SB.—**113.** Eric*<h>t<h>*onius ex reluctancee Vulcani et Minervae natus, qui pri*<m>*us quattuor equos iunxisse traditur. LG. cf. D (and at *Geo.* 1, 205), Isid. *Et.* 18, 34 which comes later.—**114.** Rapidus : velox. A 159, 50 = S, SB.—**115.** Pelethron : locus in Thessalia in quo Chiro centaurus habitat. LG [evrocentaurus *P L*]. cf. SB, D.—Pelethronia regio dicta in Thessalia in qua Chiro nefarius commorabatur. ubi Pelethonium oppidum. LG [cyron*<f>* *P L*].—**116.** Eques

et equester unum sunt, equitatus et peditatus numerus equitum et peditum. Corp. A 332/3. cf. A 64, 24/3. (Lindsay, *The Corpus Glossary*, p. 192).—**117.** (*Aen.* 10, 20). Insultare : insolenter invadere. A 98, 21.—**135.** Obtunsior : hebetior vel occlusior. LG.—Obtunsum : ex omni parte tunsum, id est repandum, vel hebes, ut facile intellegit qui vim verborum animadverterit, ut ‘campum’ pro ‘circu’ (*Geo.* 3, 103), ‘ruunt’ pro ‘exeunt’ (104), ‘currius’ pro ‘equis’ (*ib.*). LG [haerbesit facile *P* herbesit facile *L* animadverteret *P L*]. cf. Isid. *Et.* 10, 198 which comes later (*Esid.*).—**136.** Oblimet sulcos : obducatur, id est limo repletus. LG 88, 20. See Notes.—**144.** Muscus : lanugo in  $\frac{1}{2}$  partu similitudinem, unde et ‘(*Ecl.* 7, 45) ‘muscosi fontes.’ LG 224, 33. See Notes.—**147.** Alburnum : albescentem aut exalbidum. A 14, 18.—Asilum : quem Graeci oestrum, rustici tabanum appellant. LG 169, 17. cf. A 21, 52. cf. S (148), SB, D (146, 148).—**151.** Tanagrus : amnis Lucaniae. LG.—**154.** Instat : urguit, imminet. A 98, 23.—**156.** Recens : nuper, in ipso tempore. A 160, 32.—**166.** Periculum : periculum. LG 232, 34. cf. S.—**168.** Terques : circulus a collo usque ad pectus dependens. LG 249, 34. cf. SB, Isid. *Et.* 19, 31, 11 which is the preceding gloss.—**176.** Fetae <et> partu liberatae sunt et adhuc plenae. LG. cf. S (*Aen.* 1, 51).—**177.** Mulgaria : vasa in quibus lac mulgitur. LG 224, 7. See D (176). cf. Isid. *Et.* 20, 6, 7, which is the next gloss.—**179.** Turma : certus numerus. A 187, 27.—ordo. A 187, 28.—triginta milites habet. LG. cf. Isid. *Et.* 9, 3, 51, which comes later (*Esid.*).—Turmalis : ordinalis. A 187, 29.—**183.** Lituus : tuba. A 109, 21. cf. SB.—**199.** Flabris : ventis, tempestibus. A 77, 9.—Sonorem : sonitum gravem. LG [Sonorum *P L* sonorum gr. *L*].—**204.** Essendum : vehiculum. A 65, 33. cf. S, D, SB.—Esseda : basterna. A 69, 6.—**205.** Farrago : genus frugis. LG, Aff. 517, 56, Ampl. II 293, 16.—fruges adhuc in herbae colore. LG 198, 25. See Isid. *Et.* 17, 3, 14.—**208.** Lupatis : frenis. A 111, 21.—frenis. Lucanus (4, 758) ‘... spuma lupatis.’ LG 219, 27/32.—Lupata : frena duriora inaequalium et asperiorum dentium ad domandas equos lupata dicuntur. LG, Par. 114, 18. cf. S. See Notes.—**209.** Industria : studium, vigilantia [vel doctrina]. A 91, 39.—**215.** Carpit : concidit aut detrahit aut poma incidit. A 28, 22.—**217.**

Inlecebra : dulcedinis inlicitae delectatio. A 95, 1.—Lecebra : seductio vel occulta blanditio. A 106, 11.—**223.** Reboant : resultant, remugunt. LG 239, 26 7 = S.—Reboare : resonare. Virgilius 'reboantque silvae cicades.' LG 239, 24, cf. A 162, 34. See Notes.—Boare : sonare, strepere. A 26, 16.—? Bovinatores : inconstantes. A 26, 18. [—] Bovinatur : tricat<ur>, insidiatur. A 26, 23.] See Lindsay, *Class. Rev.* 31, 129, and Notes.—**225.** Exsulat : extra solum suum habitat. LG 196, 47 = S, SB.—**230.** Pernox : pervigil. A 140, 50. See D. cf. Isid. *Et.* 10, 211 (pernix) and 212 (pernox).—**233.** Lacessit : provocat vel iniuriis agit. A 103, 40.—Lacessire : provocare aut irritare. A 103, 41. cf. SD (*Aen.* 5, 429).—**235.** Robur : fortitudo. A 164, 35.—**240.** Exaestuat : fluctuat. A 66, 43.—**244.** In furias : in furorem. A 93, 27.—**245.** Draco dicitur et dracaena, sicut et leo, leaena. LG 191, 17. cf. S.—**251.** Adtulit : adduxit vel adportavit. A 10, 23. See S.—**259.** Nempe : recte vel certe, sed gravi pronuntiatione. A 123, 29. See Notes.—**281.** Virus : proprio humor fluens a natura viri, id est semen, unde et veretrum dictum est. LG 254, 5. cf. Isid. *Et.* 11, 1, 103. See Notes.—**287.** Agitare : agere. A 13, 18.—**293.** Orbita : strata.—vestigia rotarum in strata. Sangall. 265, 44. cf. SB and Isid. *Et.* 15, 16, 13.—**305.** Capellae : haec capellae, non hac capellae, ut Donatus. LG 174, 10. cf. SD.—**309.** Ex-<h>auritur puteus, hauritur vero aqua. LG.—**310.** Mammas esse et ubera hominis scilicet, pecudis ubera solum modo. LG 220, 20. See D (nota mammas pecudum dici).—**314.** Pasco pascor. LG 231, 22. cf. S, SB.—**315.** Dumos : spinas. A 58, 43.—**319.** Egestas : ab eo quod egere compellat. A 60, 48.—**321.** Faenile : locus ubi faenum ponitur. A 75, 12.—**328.** Rumpent : pro implebunt. Virgilius 'et cantu querulae rumpent arbusta cicadae.' ergo rumpent implebunt. LG 241, 35. cf. D.—**332.** Sicubi : si[c] alicubi. LG, Par. 149, 42 = SB.—**334.** Crebris : spissis. A 33, 36.—**338.** Acalanthis : cardellus. A 5, 39.—cardellus, alibi carduelis, avis vepribus adsueta. LG 161, 26/27 (Lindsay, *Class. Phil.* 13, 2).—Dumi : loca silvestria vel colles asperi vel spinosa mora. LG 191, 33.—**340.** Mapalia : pastoralia tabernacula. A 113, 38.—casa pastoralis LG 221, 4, Ampl. II 309, 29. cf. on *Aen.* 1, 421.—**341.** Ex ordine : ex numero, <ut 'ex ordine matrem invocat> et duplicitis caeloque

ereboque <parentis> (*Aen.* 7, 139). LG.—**344.** Agit : portat. A 13, 21.—Lar : domus. A 105, 3.—Larem : ignem. Corp. L 61 = SB. cf. D.—**346.** Secus : aliter. A 169, 2.—**349.** Maeotides <in> Scythia paludes, ubi aqua nimio frigore adeo congelascit ut plaustris iter praebat. Lucanus (2, 641) ‘Scythici patiens Maeotica plaustri.’ LG. cf. S, SB (and at *Geo.* 3, 362).—**366.** Stiria : gutta Graece. LG 245, 31. cf. Isid. *Et.* 13, 20, 5 ; 17, 8, 5.—pendens glacies. LG 245, 32.—spinae nomen est cuius fructus grana habet guttis similia ; ergo stiria stillicidium congelatum, et si naribus mucci congelaverint stiria dicitur. LG 245, 33. cf. D. SB.—Stirma : aqua dura tenuis in gelu conversa. LG 246, 1. cf. SB (stiriam . . a duritia). See Notes.—**368.** Circumfusa : circumdata. A 34, 15.—**370.** Exstat : superat, eminet. A 66, 44.—**371.** Casses : retia. A 103, 3a. cf. S.—**379.** (*Aen.* 9, 167 ?) Alea : ludus tabulae a quodam mago Alea nomine, qui hunc lusum adinvenit [id est iocum]. A 14, 26 [ludum tabulae *codd.*]. cf. Isid. *Et.* 18, 60. See Notes.—**380.** Cervesia : genus potionis. LG 177, 24 = S (on *fermento*), SB (Gaudentius).—vini genus ex fermento. LG 177, 25 [frumento *P L*] cf. SB (Philarg.).—Sorba : poma silvestria. LG 245, 10. —Sorba Graece. Latine vero mespila dicitur. LG. See Isid. *Et.* 17, 7, 14.—**382.** ? Riphaei montes in capite Germaniae sunt, a perpetuo ventorum flatu nominati. nam ῥιφη Graece impetus dicitur, ἀπό τοῦ ῥιπτεων. LG. cf. Isid. *Et.* 14, 8, 8. See Notes.—**383.** Renones : vestes de pellibus. Ampl. I 387, 34, Corp. R 83. cf. S, SB. See Isid. *Et.* 19, 23, 4.—**384.** Lanitium : cura ovium, diligentia ut lanas habeant. LG 215, 16.—**389.** Pullati : nigri, qui in luctu vestibus nigris utuntur. A 152, 36. cf. SB (on *pullis*), Isid. *Et.* 12, 7, 5.—**400.** Diurnum : unius diei. A 56, 37.—**402.** Adit : intrat vel interpellat. A 7, 37.—**405.** Molossus : canis. A 119, 6. cf. SB.—**409?** Onager : asinus silvaticus. LG 229, 12. cf. A 132, 36. See Notes.—**411.** Volutabra : ubi apri porcique se volvunt. LG 255, 1. cf. S. Isid. *Et.* 16, 1, 5 is the next gloss.—? lacunae in quibus iumenta voluntur. A 195, 39. See Notes.—**412.** Agens : persequens. Aff. 475, 7, Ampl. II 263, 27, Corp. A 394. cf. SB.—**415.** Nidore : odore. A 124, 51.—Nidor : ignis odor, qui a Graecis κνῖσα dicitur. LG [nifa *P L*].—**418?** Coluber : serpens, ὄφες Graece. A 41, 18. See Notes.—**425.** Anguis : serpens. A 18,

**16.—431.** Ingluviem 'famem' alibi non inveni. LG 211, 28.

See Notes.—**435.** Sub divo : in rore, sub patente caelo. A 177, 12. [in rure *Nettleship, Journal of Philology*, 20, 60].—**448.**

Amurca : faex olei. LG 166, 15, Corp. A 540, Ampl. II 265, 8 (adding 'aqua olei.' cf. Isid. *Et. 17, 7, 69*) = SB.—humor sordidus qui oleo subsidit. LG 166, 16. See Notes.—**450.** Unguine : unctione[m] aut adipe m'. A 195, 5.—**470.** Creber : frequens. A 32, 45.—Turbo : venti vertigo. A 187, 30.—**475** (*Aen. 11, 247*) Iapyges : Apulia [spolia *P L*, see S. cf. SB.—**484.** Fluvius : impetuosus. A 77, 12. See Notes.—**497.** Angit : constringit vel praefocat. A 17, 9. consignat *codd. corr. Nettleship, Journal of Philology*, 17, 121].—**509**, etc. Latices : aquas ab eo quod per venas terrae lateant. LG, Par. 111, 28. cf. S (*Aen. 1, 686*).—**514.** Lanius laniat. Lanista : magister gladiatorum. A 104, 3 5. Lancinat : vellicat, trucidat. Lancinaverunt : Lacesserunt. Lancinata cute : osculis mordacibus laceratum. A 104, 4, 9, 11.—**526.** Atqui : quin etiam, quin potius. A 9, 1.—**530.** Abrumpit : incidit aut rumpit. A 4, 1.—**533.** (*Aen. 2, 269*). Donaria : loca templi ubi dona reponuntur. LG, 191, 13. cf. S, D (*Aen. 2, 269*).—Pulvinaria : caerimonia vel religiones. Pulvinar : templum. Pulvinus : lectus. A 152, 33-35. cf. S. —**536.** (*Aen. 11, 138*). Plaustrit quod e plaustro sonat. A 145, 2. (Lindsay, *Class. Quart.* 11, 124).—**539.** Dammae : generis feminini Horatius (*C. 1, 2, 11*, 'et superiecto pavidae nacarunt aequore dammae'). LG 187, 23. cf. S. —**543.** Focae : Graece, vituli marini. Ampl. II 296, 7, cf. SB.—**548.** Refert : praestat, melius est. Ampl. I 387, 21. cf. SB.—**552**, etc. Tisiphone maxima Furiarum fuit ut poetæ aiunt. LG.—**556.** Catervatim : gregatim. A 28, 11.—**557.** Cadaver ab eo dicitur quod per mortem ceciderit. A 29, 8.—a cadendo dictum. LG 173, 31. cf. S (*Aen. 6, 481*), D (*Aen. 11, 143*). Isid. *Et. 11, 2, 35*.—Tabe : corrupto sanguine rumpente viscera. nam tabo destillant qui pestilentia corrumpuntur. LG, Par. 155, 17.—**559** (*Aen. 6, 599*). Viscera : vitalia, id est quae circumfusa cordi sunt, <quibus> anima continetur. A 194, 4 [id est qui circumfusa cordis *codd.*]. cf. Abol. 192, 45, Isid. *Et. 11, 1, 116*. See *Thes. Gl.*—**561.** Inlувies : sordes, squalor aut humor. A 94, 49.—Peresum : comestum vel exinanitum. A 141, 16.

## IV.

7. Laeva : sinistra [vel contraria]. A 107, 18. See Notes.—**8.** Statio : ab stando. A 175, 32.—portus navium. LG.—**9.** Aditus : introitus. A 9, 4.—**10.** Petulci : petentes vel hilares. Petulans : lascivus, a petendo. A 142, 15 16. cf. S, SB.—**18.** Muscus : genus herbae mollissimae. LG, Aff. 539, 47, Ampl. II 311, 57 = SB.—**20.** Vestibulum : introitum. A 191, 27.—**28.** Forte : casu fortuito. A 78, 4.—**34.** Alvaria : vasa apium. LG 165, 32, cf. A. 14, 24.—alvares, id est vasa apium. LG 165, 33.—praesepia. LG 165, 31.—Alvearia : apium examina sive vasa. LG 165, 35.—**39.** Fucum : genus herbae ex quo tinctura fit. LG. cf. S. Isid. *Et.* 17, 9, 98 follows.—**44.** Pumex : lapis spongiosus et aridus ; unde et scriptores eum pro poliendis libris utuntur. Catullus (1, 1) ‘Cui dono lepidum novum libellum  
Aride modo punice expolitum ?’ LG. See Notes.—**47.**  
Taxum : genus ligni venenos<um>. LG. cf. S.—**54.** Libare : degustare aut minuere. A 107, 48.—**66.** Intima : interiora. A 98, 43.—**77.** Sudum : serenum. A 178, 28. cf. S, D, SB.—**79.** (*Aen.* 1, 500). Glomerantur : congregantur. A 83, 15.—**85.** (*Aen.* 5, 794). Subagit : coagit. A 177, 15.—**90.** Orge : occide. Aff. 544, 10, Ampl. II 316, 70, Ampl. I 376, 29, Corp. O 238. See Notes.—**91.** Squalens pars orationis et sordes significat et ornatum ; sordes cum dicit (*Aen.* 2, 277) ‘squalentem barbam,’ <id est> squalore, ornatum (*Aen.* 12, 87) ‘auro squalentem loricam,’ <id est> squamis. LG [capax orationis *P L*], Par. 147, 6. cf. D (*Aen.* 2, 277).—**99.** Lita : inlita, id est distincta. LG. 218, 34. cf. S, SB. See Notes.—**101** 2. Mulsus : mitigatum Bacchum, quod vulgus conditum dicit. LG 224, 9. See S.—? ex melle dictum : est enim potio ex aqua et melle, quod Gracci μελικρατοι vocant. LG [mellicatum *P L*] = Isid. *Et.* 29, 3, 10. See Notes.—**109.** Halantes : redolentes. A 84, 40.—**114.** Feraces : fertiles. A 75, 17. cf. SB, BE (*Geo.* 2, 79).—**116.** Evidem : ego quidem. A 64, 26. cf. D (*Geo.* 1, 193), SB (*Ecl.* 1, 11). See *Journal of Philology* 35, 262 n.—**122.** Comat : frondet. A 36, 11. See D (*Aen.* 3, 468).—**127.** Corycium civitas fuit piratarum. LG. See S.—**129.** Commodus : utilis, aptus, congruus. A 36, 57.—**130.** Dumis : spina in qua nascitur morum silvestre, id est rubus. LG 191, 32. See Isid. *Et.* 17, 7, 19.—**131.** Verbenas : frondes

sacrae. Virgilius (*Ecl.* 8, 65) ‘verbenasque adole pingues et mascula tura.’ LG 252, 25. See Notes.—**144.** Seras : serotinas. ‘se’ enim syllaba in huiusmodi nominibus producitur; † almar enim serum ex lacte dicimus. LG [aliter? Goetz]. cf. SB.—**145.** Eduram : valde duram. ‘*eduramque pirum*’ ut emortuum pro mortuo. LG 192, 11. cf. SB, S (*Aen.* 8, 610).—**151.** Secutus : imitatus. A 169, 5. cf. SB.—**153** (*Aen.* 10, 906). Consors dicitur qui sortem iungit, sicut et concors vocatur qui cor iungit. LG 184, 30. cf. Isid. *Et.* 10, 37. See Notes.  
**164.** Nectare : melle. A 123, 12. cf. SB.—**168.** Fucos : genus apis quod in usum nullos favos construens alvearibus se inserit ut aliena mella consumat. LG. See D and Isid. *Et.* 12, 8, 3.—**169** (*Aen.* 1, 436)? Thymum : flos, quod odorem refert. *Virgilius* ‘*redolentque thymo.*’ LG 249, 11. See Notes.  
**173.** Aetna : mons in Sicilia semper occultis ignibus ardens et nonnumquam flammarum globos evomens. A 65, 49.—**175.** Forceps : forcipes fabri eo quod fortiter teneant. LG. 202, 10. See Notes.—**179.** Daedala : ingeniosa. Ampl. II 283, 34. Corp. D 121. cf. S, SB.—**182.** Crocum et neutro et masculino genere dicitur. Sallustius neutro, ‘in quo crocum gignitur.’ LG 186, 31. cf. S, SB. See Notes.—**189.** Thalamus : cubiculum sponsae et sponsi. A 181, 14.—**195.** Cumba : navis. A 46, 23.—**201** (*Aen.* 7, 710) Quiritat : populum adloquitur. A 35, 5.—prope adloquitur plebem. LG 214, 22. See Don. Ter. *Ad.* 155.—**218.** Obiectant : obiciunt aut opponunt. Obices : qui opponuntur. A 127, 42 ‘*42a.*’—Vulnera : morsa apium sunt quibus etiam quae percutserint moriuntur. LG 255, 14.—**219.** Exemplum : similitudo. A 66, 42.—**235.** Hibernas : magnas et turbidas. hoc Vergilius. Plautus enim (*Rud. prol.* 69) ‘increpui hibernum.’ LG 207, 38.—**243.** Stilio ab stellis macularum quas habet appellatus, qui et stello dicitur. LG 245, 29, Par. 152, 24. See Isid. *Et.* 12, 4, 38 and Notes.—Blattae : genera animalium. LG. 171, 50.—**245.** Crabro : vespa longa. A 31, 4.—Scabrones : vespa longiora crura habentes. A 167, 24—Inpar : inaequalis. A 96, 42.—**246.** Dirum : atrox, crudele. A 56, 43.—**257.** Conexae : coniunctae. A 43, 3.—**259.** Contrahere : colligere. A 43, 2. cf. Hor. *Ep.* 1, 11, 13.—**264.** Galbaneos : <galbanum> genus medicamenti, id est lacte ferulae. A 81, 18.—**269.** Defruta : quod aruit. Graece enim dicitur *ψημα*, unde et defretum

eo quod coquendo arescat minusve fiat. LG 188, 26. cf. 23/24. See Notes.—**280?** Canistrum fissis kannis contexitur, unde et nuncupatum. alii Graecum asserunt. LG 174, 26, = Isid. Et. 20, 9, 8. See Notes.—**287.** Pella[m] : Macedoniae urbs in qua natus est Alexander, qui Alexandriam condidit in Aegypto ubi urbs etiam Canopus. LG. [in Aegypto *post* etiam *P L*].—**289.** Vehitur : portatur. A 189, 36.—Phasele : navicula. LG 198, 34. —**296.** Imbrices : tegulae, eo quod accipient imbræ. LG 255, 25. cf. Isid. Et. 15, 8, 15; 19, 10, 15.—**298.** Obliqua luce fenestrae sunt quae in interiore plus . . . lucem infundunt. LG. See Notes.—Obliquæ fenestrae sunt in modum sagittæ factæ, quod ad instar sagittarum angustum lumen in aedes inmittunt. LG. —Obliqua : non recta. A 128, 42.—**303.** Ramea <fragmenta> pro ramalibus posuit, seu pro frondibus, vel pro opacitate. dicitur enim . . et ramalibus. LG 239, 5. [Rama-*lia* in *lem. P L. corr. Goetz*]. See Notes.—? **304.** Fragmenta : quae fracta sive comminuta sunt fractamenta dicuntur. LG. 202, 30. See Notes.—**307.** Garrulus : verbosus, loquax. Garrulitates : verbositates. Garrit : iocatur, verbosatur, perstrepit. A 81, 21, 20, 19. —**310.** Trunca : sine pedibus. A 187, 14 = S, SB.—**314.** Ineunt : committunt. A 92, 28.—**327.** Sollers : ingeniosus, astutus vel cautus. A 173, 10.—**331** (*Aen.* 5, 307) Bipennem : securem quae duas pinnas habet, id est acutas partes. LG 171, 30.—Bipennis dicitur qui utrumque habet aciem. LG 171, 31.—Pennum : acutum, quia antiqui pennum dicebant. LG 177, 8. cf. Isid. Et. 19, 19, 11 (which follows 171, 31), D (*Aen.* 11, 651).—**335.** Hyalium : vitrum Graece. LG 255, 19.—**337.** Caesariem : comam, unde et omnes imperatores antiqui Caesares dicti sunt, quod comati essent. LG 177, 30. cf. Isid. Et. 9, 3, 12.—**346.** *Obest* : *Donatus* ‘dolosus est qui imprudenti obest.’ LG 227, 23. See Notes.—**352.** Flavum : rubeum. A 77, 16.—**367.** Phasis : fluvius in Colchide. LG. cf. D, SB.—**373.** Efluit : largiter fluit. A 60, 10.—**380.** Carchesia : genus poculorum. A 29, 22 = SB. cf. S.—**392.** Grandaevus : [longaevus], senior, antiquus [aut senes]. A 83, 43.—**420.** Scindit : dividit. A 168, 21.—**421.** Olim : antiquitus vel aliquando. A 132, 8. cf. D, SB (and at *Ecl.* 10, 34).—**429.** Antra : obscura loca. A 16, 43.—**436.** Recenset : numerat aut religit vel recognoscit. A 160, 33. —**439.** Manicis : catenis. LG 220, 36.—

- 447.** Nec quicquam : nec modicum. A 123, 19. See Notes.—  
**452.** Frendens : fremens sive murmurans. LG 202, 37.—Frendere est dentes comprimere vel concutere. LG 202, 38. cf. Isid. *Diff.* 226. See Notes.—**463.** Geta : Gothus. A 82, 35. Getae : Goths. A 82, 36. = D.—**464.** Testudo : cithara. LG, Par. 157, 16. cf. S (463).—**467.** T<a>enaron locus est qua ad inferos descenditur. Lucanus (9, 36) ‘et apertam Taenaron umbris.’ *Virgilius* ‘Taenareas etiam fauces, alta ostia Ditis.’ LG, Par. 156, 44.—**476.** Heroum : antiquorum aut iuvenum. A 85, 43.—Heroicas : antiquas. A 85, 44. See Notes.—**477.** Rogus : lignorum strues ardens. A 164, 34. cf. on *Aen.* 6, 177; 11, 185.—**478.** Deformis : foedae formae. A 48, 27.—**482.** Inplexa : innexa, incorporata. A 96, 36.—**483.** Cerberus : canis Orci qui apud inferos Stygium <fluvium> custodire dicebatur. Tres fauces eum habuisse scribit Vergilius. LG 177, 23. See Notes.—**489.** Manes : dii mortuorum, ab aere quia manus, id est rarus, est. LG [ab aere *L* habere *P*].—Manus : rarus atque perspicuus. LG. cf. Isid. *Et.* 8, 11, 100 (which comes later), and 5, 30, 14. See Notes.—**492.** Inmitis : non placabilis. A 95, 25.—**517.** Tanais fluvius ex Riphaeis montibus veniens nivibus augetur, dirimitque Europam ab Asia, duas mundi partes. LG [Taniis *P* Tamnais *L* duas andi paras *P*], Par. 155, 37. cf. D, S (*Aen.* 11, 659), Isid. *Et.* 13, 21, 24, which comes later.—fluvius Scythicus, ponitur contra Nilum. tantum enim abest a G[r]adibus Tanais quantum et Nilus. nascitur autem hic fluvius de monte Hyperboreo; influit in Pontum. currit milia ducenta duo. LG [enim ab eti *P* enim id est *L*]. cf. Par. 155, 38. See Notes.—**518.** Viduata : desolata. LG.—Vidui clavi : desolati gubernaculi navis. poeta ‘subita vidui moderamina clavi.’ LG. See Notes.—**534.** Supplex : preces fundens. A 177, 30.—**535.** Napaeae : deae florum agrestium, sicut Naiadas Veneris, Oreadas Diana, ut Donatus. LG 225, 6. See Notes.—**538.** Eximus : nobilis, pulcher. A 66, 33. —magnificus [*praecipuus*, nobilis, decorus]. A, 70, 5.—**544.** Aurora : matutinum tempus. A 22, 49.—**545.** Lethe : flumen apud inferos. A 107, 16.—**564.** Ignobilis : sine dignitate. A 89, 11.

## IN AENEIDA.

*Prooem.* Plautinarum : Plauti auctoris res gestas. LG 234, 12.  
See Notes.

## I.

- 2.** Fatum : dictum. A 74, 48. See Notes.—Profugus : porro fugatus vel fugitivus. A 148, 25. cf S.—**3.** Iactatus : vexatus, proiectus. A 88, 23.—**5.** Dum : donec, quamdiu. A 58, 46a. See S.—Conderet : constitueret. A 40, 24a.—**6.** Latio : Italia, ubi Saturnus latuit. LG (*Virg.*).—in Latium, id est in Italiam. Latium autem dictum est pars Italiae quod in ea Saturnus latuerit vim fugiens Iovis. LG. cf. Sangall. 253, 47 (with c). cf. S.—Lati<n>um : Latinorum. A 105, 14.—**7.** Moenia : aedificia murorum. A 116, 5a.—pinnae murorum ex quibus propugnatur. LG.—**8.** Memora : dic, indica, refer. A 115, 45. See app. crit.—Laesus : offensus. A 106, 23.—**10.** Insignem pietate : valde pium. A 97, 48.—Adire : introire vel subire. A 9, 5.—Adeo : ingredior. A 7, 25 (Adio).—**11.** Impulerit : adegerit [coegerit.] A 96, 38.—**12.** Coloni : incolae aut peregrini. A 40, 40. See Notes.—**16.** Coluisse : amasse [diligere]. A 40, 41.—**20.** Verteret : everteret aut converteret. A 190, 39. See Notes. **22.**—Libya : Africa, a Libye <F>paphi filia dicta. LG. cf. Isid. *Et.* 14, 5, 1 which comes earlier in LG. See Notes.—Parcas : fata. A 137, 14.—fata sunt <cata> antifrasin, Clotho, Lachesis, Atropos. LG [sunt aut fratri *P L*] —fa]ta quae quidem tria esse dicuntur, Clotho, Lachesis, Atropos. Parcae autem cata antifrasin dictae quod nemini parcant. LG. cf. S D.—fata dicebant pagani eo quod nemini parcerent. LG, Par. 129, 10. Isid. *Et.* 8, 11, 93 follows.—**23.** Veteris belli : diu gesti proelii. Troicum bellum dicit, quod decem annis tractum est. LG [indicit *L*]. cf. SD.—**26.** Alta mente : profundis sensibus. A 14, 21.—**36.** Sub pectore : in animo. A 179, 28. See Notes.—**37.** Haec secum : haec intra se. A 85, 39.—Mene : me ergo. A 115, 44. cf. S.—**39.** Pallas Minerva est, dicta a Pallante gigante quem ipsa occidit. LG (appellante *P L*). cf. S. Isid. *Et.* 8, 11, 75 follows.—Calones : qui ligna militibus portant. LG 174, 36. cf. S, D (*Aen.* 6, 1). See Notes.—**41.** Noxa : crimen aut peccatum [vel culpa]. A 126, 5.—**43.** Disiecit : dispersit, diciunxit. A 55, 18.—Rates : naves, proprie

ligna quibus rustici profunda fluminum transeunt. LG. 239, 21. cf. S.—**45.** Turbine : volubilitate ventorum. LG 251, 27 = S.—**46.** Ast : verum. A 21, 54.—**50.** Volutans : cogitans. A 195, 22. cf. S.—**51.** Feta : fecunda, plena. A 76, 2. cf. S.—**52.** Aeolus : ventus quem regem ventorum appellant. A 11, 50.—**54.** Premit : prohibet aut refrenat. A 154, 37.—Frenat : regit, coerset, corrigit. A 80, 53.—**58.** Profundum : altum vel demersum. A 148, 29. cf. D, S (*Geo.* 2, 288).—Supremus : altissimus vel novissimus. A 179, 41. cf. D.—**59.** Verrant : invol<v>ant, vexent, trahant. Plautus (*Pseud.* 164) ‘versa sparsum strata’ ; et quemadmodum verris id est trahis. LG 252, 23 (*sparsa Plautus*). See Notes.—Verrere : trahere, a rete quod verriculum dicitur. LG 252, 27 = S. (Isid. *Et.* 19, 5, 2/3 occurs later).—**61.** Insuper : adhuc super. A 97, 49.—**62.** Inposuit : superposuit. A 96, 39.—**66.** Mulcere : placare, lenire vel delectare. A 120, 24.—Tollere : erigere. A 185, 8. cf. S.—? Tolor : hasta. A 185, 7. See Notes.—**70.** Disice : disperge, effuga, discute. A 55, 19.—**71.** Nympha : virgo caelestis vel numen aquae. A 124, 55.—dea aquarum. A 125, 1.—**73.** Dicabo : dabo. Terentius (*Ph.* 62) ‘hanc operam tibi dico,’ id est do. a passivo participium ‘dictus’ facit, non ‘dicatus.’ LG 189, 32. cf. D.—utrum dabo an ut potiori in obsequium tradam, ut dicari diis dona dicunt ? LG 189, 33. cf. S.—**77.** Fas est : iustum est, convenit. A 73, 12.—**79.** Concilias : amicum facis. A 40, 24.—*Frugi* : parci. *Donatus* ‘Carthaginienses accumbunt ut luxuriosi, Itali sedent ut frugi et fortes.’ LG 203, 11. See D (and on *Aen.* 1, 708).—**85.** Eurus : subsolanus, Donatus. Notus : auster.—Eurus et Notus : nomina ventorum. LG 195, 18. See Notes.—**87.** Stridor : strepitus. A 176, 1.—**90.** Notios et Borios : duo poli. dicit Donatus quod sint quasi Notos et Boreas. LG 226, 37. cf. D.—Aether : caelum. A 12, 30. Aetheria : caelestia. A 12, 31. See D (*Aen.* 1, 394).—**91.** Intentant : inferunt. A 98, 34.—intendunt. A 98, 40.—**92.** Extemplo : mox, statim. A 68, 4.—**96.** Oppetere : occumbere aut mori. A 129, 9.—**99.** Aeacides. id est Achilles, Aeaci nepos. Aeacus enim genuit Peleum, Peleus Achillem. LG.—**102.** Iactanti : quasi in cassum dicenti. *Virgilius* ‘*talia iactanti*,’ et (*Aen.* 10, 95) ‘irrita iurgia iactat,’ et (10, 322) ‘voices dum iactat inertes.’ LG 209, 9. cf. S. See

Notes.—**107.** Aestus : procellae. A 11, 26.—vis marina, vis ventorum, vis vertigo. LG 164, 19.—**108.** Abreptas : cum impetu ablatas. LG 161, 13.—**110.** Dorsum : plana et eminens moles dorsum dicitur, sed proprie superficies durior dorsum. LG [morsum dicitur *P L* dirior *L* durit *P*. cf. D and Isid. *Et.* 11, 1, 91, which follows.—**111.** Syrtes : scopuli eminentes super dorsum maris. LG. cf. *Abstr.* 172, 24.—loca arenosa in mare. LG, Sangall. 289, 55. cf. S (*Aen.* 10, 678), Isid. *Et.* 13, 18, 6.—**112.** Vada : eo quod per ea vadi possit, id est ambulari. LG. [pro ea *P* ambulare *P L*]. cf. S, Isid. *Et.* 13, 18, 6, which follows.—**117.** Vorat : ingluttit. A 195, 40—? Vorri : edaces. A 195, 41 (See *Thes. Gl.*)—Vertex : locus in mari vel in flumine rapacissimus. proprie autem est vertex caput hominis. LG 253, 6. —ea pars est qua capilli capitidis colliguntur et in qua caesaries vertitur. LG 253, 7 = Isid. *Et.* 11, 1, 26, which follows.—**119.** Gaza : opes, divitiae. A 81, 22.—**121.** Vectus : portatus. A 189, 33.—**123.** Rima : fissura tabularum fissura † et rames. LG 241, 10. See *Thes. Gl.* **126.** Stagnum est lacus ubi immensa aqua convenit. dictum autum stagnum ab eo quod illic aqua stet nec decurrat. LG [locus *P L*]. cf. Isid. *Et.* 13, 19, 9. See S, Notes.—**127.** Extulit : praetulit, erexit, elevavit, in sublime tulit. A 68, 9.—**128.** Disiectam <aequore> : mari, ab aequalitate dictum. LG [Disiectum *L* dictam *P L*].—**132.** Generis fiducia : originis confidentia. A 82, 2.—Confidentia in malis rebus esse solet, fiducia vero in bonis. LG 183, 5. cf. S, Isid. *Diff.* 217, which occurs later.—**133.** Saevum nunc potentem, alias crudelem. LG, Par. 149, 30. cf. D; BE, SB (*Geo.* I, 279).—Tridente : fuscinam. LG.—Tridens : telum Neptuni quod Graeci fuscinam dicunt. LG.—**139.** Inmania : ingentia, horrenda. A 95, 29.—**140.** Aula : domus regia, sed nunc carcerem ventorum dicit. LG.—**148.** Ac veluti : quasi, quemadmodum vel sicut. A 5, 44.—**149.** Vulgus : populus diversus vel vilis. Aff. 580, 36. cf. Ampl. II 336, 47. A 197, 1.—**150.** Furor : irati animositas. A 79, 38.—**152.** Consipere : videre. A 40, 25.—Aures ponitur aliquotiens pro auditu. LG 169, 40. cf. D.—**153.** Mulcet : oblectat. A 120, 16.—**154.** Cadere : fluere, deficere. A 103, 17.—**157.** Aeneadae : coniurati Aeneae. A 11, 49.—**160.** Efficit : perficit. A 60, 5. **164.** Scaena : theatri pars summa dicitur scaena ab altitudine

aedis. LG 243, 11. See Isid. *Et.* 18, 43.—nunc arborum cacumina. LG.—in modum scaenae obumbratio. LG.—**165.** Atrum : nigrum vel obscurum. A 22, 26. cf. S.—**166.** Antrum : spelunca. A 17, 11.—**168.** Vincula : funes quibus naves ad terram deligant. LG [diligent *L*].—**171.** Subit : succedit. A 177, 19. See D (*Acn.* 8, 125).—**174.** Excudit : elicit, excutit, ut (*Geo.* 1, 135) ‘silicis venis abstrusum excuderit ignem.’ LG [Excidit, exciderit *P*]. elicit aut sculpit. A 68, 10. See Notes.  
**176.** Nutrimenta : alimenta, quibus ignis nutritur. LG 227, 19 20.—Fomes : lignum aridum quo ignis foveatur, id est nutritur. LG 202, 8.—Fomites : ligna vel stipulae, eo quod ignem foveant. LG 202, 9.—**177.** Cererem corruptam : frumenta vitiata. LG 177, 16.—**178.** Expediunt : educunt, proferunt. A 68, 11.—Fessus ad omnia referunt. *Virgilius* ‘fessi rerum.’ ideoque aliquotiens inopes. Sallustius (*fr. I* 128 *M.*) ‘fessus in Pamphyliam se recepit.’ alias fessus consilii incertus. LG 200, 7. cf. SD, and S *Aen.* 8, 232.—Fruges generis feminini, ‘frugesque receptae.’ sunt et minores fruges. proprie frumenta dicuntur ea quae aristas habent, fruges autem reliquae. unde Cicero (*In Verr.* II 3, 7, 18) ‘vini et olei decumas et frugum minutarum.’ frumenta autem vel fruges a fruendo, hoc est vescendo, dictae. LG. cf. Isid. *Et.* 17, 3, 2 which comes later. See Notes.—Frumen : summa pars gulæ qua fruimur cibis, id est qua vescimur LG (uile *P L*). cf. Isid. *l.c.* and 17, 6, 23 (which precedes this gloss).—**179.** Torrere : cremare vel siccare. A 185, 14. See S.—Pistores : veteres non moltores sed pistores dicebant, quasi pinsitores a pinsendis granis frumenti. Persius (1, 58) ‘O Iane a tergo quem nulla ciconia pinsit.’ LG 233, 34 [pinsatores *P* pindendis *P L* tundendis *Goetz. v. Isid. Et.* 15, 6, 4.] cf. S. Isid. *l.c.* is the next gloss. See Notes.—**182.** Biremes : naves quae duorum remorum ordinibus aguntur. LG 171, 32 [duobus ?].—**183.** Arma Caici : hoc est navis eius armamenta, vel certe quia frequenter in puppibus na<u>tae arma conportant. LG. cf. S, D.—**185.** Armenta : greges ovium, <armenta> equorum ferarumque. LG 168, 26 [armenta inserui. cf. Isid. *Et.* 12, 1, 8.]—greges boum vel equarum. LG. cf. D, S (*Geo.* 3, 49).—greges boum vel equarum, sed nunc cervorum multitudinem dicit. LG (*Virg. P*).—**186.** Agmen : multitudo. A 13, 9.—ordinata multitudo, id est exercitus ambulans. LG 164, 48.

cf. S, Isid. *Et. 9, 3, 64*, which is the next gloss.—Longum agmen longus ordo. agmen autem est multitudo iter agens. LG.—**188.** Fidus : amicus fidelis, [certus]. A 76, 13.—Gerebat : portabat aut faciebat. A 82, 13.—**190.** Cornibus arboreis : quod in modum arborum cervorum cornua ramosa sint. LG [arboribus *L*].—Sternit : interficit aut occidit. A 175, 40.—**191.** Frondeum : frondeum est quod de frondibus totum est, frondosum quod frondes habet. <sic pampineum et pampinosum> unde (*Geo. 2, 5*) ‘pampineo autumno.’ LG. cf. S, Isid. *Diff. 223*, which precedes.—**193.** Fundat humo : prosternat, occidat. A 79, 29. See Notes.—**194.** Partitur : dividit[ur]. A 137, 28.—**195.** Cadus : vas vinarium. LG 173, 35 [vinarius *P L*].—**196.** Trinacrio : Siculo. Trinacia autem Sicilia dicta quod tria ἄκρα habet, id est promunturia, Pachynum, Pelorum et Lilybaeum. LG.—Triquetram Lucretius appellat *quam Virgilius ‘litore Trinacrio’ nominat*, id est tria promunturia. LG 251, 13 [quem *P L*]. cf. S (and at *Aen. 3, 384*), D (*Aen. 3, 687*). See Notes.—Abeuntibus : discedentibus. A 5, 1.—**200.** Scyllaeam rabiem : Scyllae duae fuerunt, e quibus unam versam fuisse in nympham iuxta Scyllaceum dicunt, de quo loco latratus fluctus conlisi videntur exprimere in mari. secus Caulonem locum <dicunt>. Scyllacea quasi catula, a Graeco. LG, Par. 147, 20. [*Lemma om P L.* duae scille Par. Scillaceum Par. siciliam *P L.* Post mari distinxii, dicunt inserui. v. *Aen. 3, 553*, Isid. *Et. 13, 18, 4*. maris equis Par. scille ea qua sicutula codd. (iscille *L* iscilla et ea *P*) corr. *Heraeus*]. See Notes.—**201.** Cyclopea saxa : inter Catinam et Tauromenium saxa sunt in modum metarum situ naturali. LG [taurum euiatu *P* sint *P L*]. cf. D.—**202.** Experti : probati, edocti. A 68, 12. cf. Notes.—**203.** Forsan : fortasse. A 78, 5. cf. D.—**204.** Discrimina : labores, pericula. A 55, 23.—**205.** Fata responsa pagani dicebant. LG. cf. D.—**207.** Secundis : prosperis. A 169, 7.—**208.** Cura dicta ab eo quod cor urat. LG = S.—Aeger : anxius, tristis. hoc autem interest inter aegrum et aegrotum ; aeger animo tristis, aegrotus corpore. LG. cf. Aff. 509, 46, A 60, 49 (*Journal of Philology 35, 265*), S, Isid. *Diff. 69*, which comes later.—**209.** Vultus : quo ostenditur animi voluntas. A 197, 3. cf. Isid. *Et. 11, 1, 34*.—Altum dolorem : infixum. A 15, 8.—**210.** Accingunt : adparant, muniunt vel armant. A 5, 45.—**211.** Tergum, terga :

dorsa. Tergus, terg<sub><or></sub>a : coria. A 183, 20/21. cf. S.—Pelles : proprie vero mox detracta tergora pelles dicuntur ; nam subacta iam et medicata coria dicuntur. LG [pellex mox detracta proprie vero tergora *P L.* medicate *P* medietate *L*]. cf. D. Isid. *Et.* 11, 1, 79.—**213.** Aena : vasa aerea. LG 163, 44.—ollas aeneas. LG 163, 45.—Locant : collocant, stabiliunt aut mercede deducunt. A 110, 22.—**215.** Bacchus <vetus> : vinum vetus. A 24, 7.—Veteris Bacchi : veteris vini. Bacchum autem metonymicos ait vinum ab inventore. LG 253, 20.—**216.** Exempta : sublata. A 68, 13.—**221.** Casum : lapsum aut ruinam. A 28, 25.—**224.** Despiciens : deorsum aspiciens aut contemptui habens. A 51, 17. cf. Isid. *Et.* 10, 76. See S.—**234.** Volubile : quicquid volvi potest. LG. cf. S.—**238.** Occasum : nunc eversionem. LG.—**239.** Rependens : compensans. A 162, 37 = S.—retribuens. A 163, 18.—**240.** Actos : exagitatos vel fatigatos. A 6, 45.—**242.** Antenor : Adsuete filius. LG. ?—**244.** Timavus fons in Venetia est inter Patavium et Tergestum eius regionis oppida ; quem Varro fontem maris appellat quia magnus et salsus est. LG [patacum *P* patatum *L* regestum *P L*].—Timavum : fontem Illyricum dicit. LG.—**251.** Infandum nota esse adverbium, ut Donatus dicit. LG 212, 2 [Inpandum *P L*]. See S, Notes.—**252.** Produmur : porro damur. LG cf. S, Don. Ter. *Hec.* 672.—**254,** etc. Olli : illi aut cui, vel tunc. A 132, 11. See S (and on *Aen.* 4, 105 ; 5, 10).—ibi. interdum illi vel illinc. LG 229, 4.—**256.** Suavum voluptatis est atque lasciviae, unde est illud ‘suavia lascivis miscentur grata libellis.’ LG. cf. S, D. Isid. *Diff.* 398.—osculum a suavitate. A 177, 6.—Libavit : tetigit. at contra intactum inlibatum dicitur. LG [ad *P L*] cf. Par. 113, 2. See D.—**261.** Fabor : loquar. A 72, 10 [loquor *codd.*].—**263.** Ferox : asper, inmitis. A 75, 18.—inplacabilis, inmitis. A 75, 19.—**266.** Subactis : devictis vel edomitis. A 177, 7.—**268.** (*Aen.* 6, 650) Ilius : pater Assaraci, unde et nomen sumpsit Ilius. LG.—Assaraci pater, qui Iliam condidit, unde et nomen accepit. LG 209, 26 [sali pater *P L*].—**273.** Regina sacerdos : Iliam dicit, Numitoris regis filiam, quae in luco Martis edi<di>t Remum et Romulum. LG. [loco *P*]. Numitor : Capi filius, cuius filia Rhea ex Marte Romulum edidit. LG.—Lupanar : locus turpis. A 111, 12.—Lupanaria : lupa dicta est meretrix de qua hoc vocabulum sumptum est. LG

219, 23. (cf. A 111, 13.) cf. S.—Valentia Latine, Graece Roma. LG [V.g.r.l. *P L*]. cf. D.—**275.** Fulvo : flavo aut rubeo. A 78, 46. Fulvus : rufus. A 78, 48.—Tegmine : velamine. A 182, 9.—**276.** Mavortia moenia : Martia, id est Romana palatia. LG 220, 11.—**283.** Lustrum : quinquennium. A 111, 28. cf. S.—**292.** Cana Fides : antiqua Fides. A 102, 55.—ideo quia apud senes fides maxima invenitur. LG 175, 6. cf. S.—Vesta : quasi numen ignis, quaece celebrabatur a Romanis. A 191, 30. cf. LG 253, 17, Att. 578, 13.—Quirinus : <quiris> Sabinorum lingua hasta, unde et postea Romulus dictus est Quirinus, quia Sabinos subegit. LG 238, 18 [Quiri'nu's Sabinorum *Götz*.] See Introd. §4.—**293.** Conpagibus : tabularum texturis. LG 183, 50.—**294.** Belli portae ianuae Iani gemini quaece bellis patent, in pace clauduntur. LG.—Iani gemini templum dicit quod bello aperitur, pace clausum est. LG. cf. D.—**295.** Aenis : aeneis. A 11, 38.—**301.** Citus : festinus, velox. A 33, 62.—**302.** Poeni : Afri. A 139, 40. —**303.** Corda : animos. A 40, 42.—**308.** Inculcus : neglectus vel desertus. A 91, 25.—**309.** Exacta : peracta, explorata. A 68, 14.—**310.** Convexo : litare rotundo. A 37, 7.—**312.** Occulit : occultavit vel abscondit. A 131, 25.—Graditur : ambulat. A 83, 50.—**313.** Crispans : concutiens, vibrans. A 35, 17.—**317.** Harpalycē : <H>arpali filia. LG arpadi *P L*.—Lycurgi filia, virgo venatrix, Thrax genere ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀρπάζειν λύκον dicta <id est> a luporum raptu. LG [apotu arpazit licon dicta aliporum rapta *P L*.]—Praevertit qui cursu velociori ambulat. A 154, 38.—**321.** Heus : vocatio. A 85, 56. cf. S.—**323.** Lynx : lupus varii coloris, unde et vestis varia lynx dici potest. LG, Par. 113, 13.—bestia varii coloris. A 109, 33.—**325.** Orsus : loqui coepit. A 134, 5. See S.—**330.** Felix dicitur per quem datur et <per quem> accipitur felicitas, ut felix tempus, felix locus, felix eventus. LG quam *P L* cf. S. Isid. Et. 10, 97, which follows. See Notes.—**331.** Tandem : aliquando. A 181, 21. See D.—**334.** Victima dicitur quae dextra vietricis mactatur, quae etiam post victos hostes caeditur. LG. See S.—**337.** Coturnus venaticum et agreste calciamentum est. <ideo singulari numero> quia unus pedi utrique convenit, unde si quis duobus discordantibus fuerit amicus, coturnus dicitur. LG 186, 7. See S (and on *Ecl.* 7, 32).—**342?**

Ambages : nauticum. Corp. A 553, Aff. 471, 29, Ampl. II 265, 11, Ampl. I 345, 22.—circuli, vel <circuitus> sermonum. Corp. A 554. cf. Ampl. II 265, 18. See Notes.—**350.** Clam : occulte aut furtive vel absconde. A 30, 18.—**354.** Adtollens : elevans, erigens. A 9, 6. cf. Isid. *Et.* 10, 8.—**358.** Recludit : aperit. A 160, 34.—**364.** Opes : divitiae. A 132, 46.—**366.** Carthago : Punica lingua nova urbs significatur. cf. S. Isid. *Et.* 15, 1, 30 furnishes a later gloss.—**367.** Byrsa : corium bubulum. A 25, 45 [Bursum *codd.*]—**370.** Quaerenti : interroganti. A 157, 40.—**373.** Annales : annuos, aut libri annua acta continent. LG 166, 18.—antiqui libri singulorum annorum historiam continent. LG 166, 19.—annorum capitulares. A 17, 10. See S, D.—**374.** Vesper : stella quae noctem munitat. A 191, 37.—stelia noctem inducens. LG. Glosses from Isid. *Et.* 3, 71, 19 (noctem ducens), and *Ex lib. de nat. rerum* (noctem inducens) occur later.—**390.** Reduces : salvos vel incolumes reversos. A 161, 22. See S.—**391.** Versis : mutatis, vel retro conversis. A 190, 38. See D.—**394.** Plaga : caeli pars vel tractus [vel vulnus]. A 144, 22.—**398.** Coetu : circulo, non conventu dicit Donatus, quod Graeci  $\tau\kappa\sigma\theta\omega$  dicunt. LG 180, 20 [kaceo *L* κυκλόθεω] Goetz. An κύκλω?—Polum : caelum vel sphaera. A 145, 41.—**402.** Rosea : purpurea vel pulchra. A 164, 43.—**403.** Ambrosius : quidam caelestis odor vel sapor. A 16, 1.—Vertex : summitas capitis. A 190, 40.—**405.** Patuit : adparuit. A 138, 15.—**410.** Incusat : obiurgat, corripit aut in crimine vocat. A 90, 32.—**411.** Saepsit : circumdedit. A 170, 9.—**415.** Revisit : visitat vel requirit. A 163, 40.—**416.** Sabaeo ture : Arabico ture. LG.—**417.** Halant : redolent, odorem dant. LG 206, 29.—**420.** Adspectat : adspicit. A 10, 24.—**421.** (*Aen.* 4, 259). Magalia : mapalia, id est tabernacula. A 112, 41.—casae pastorales. LG, Par. 114, 53. cf. Aff. 536, 6.—casas sive villas Punica lingua. LG [Magnalia cassas sive vilias quiamat lingua *P L*]. See S, D.—**422.** Strepitum : tumultum. A 175, 36.—Strata via : munita. A 175, 33—platea. LG.—**425.** Concludere sulco : aratri ductu ambire et cingere. LG [sulcu *P L*]. Concludere : ex omni parte cingere. LG [*om. P*].—**430.** Florea rura : melius florida dicatur. LG 201, 24. cf. S. See Notes.—**433.** Nectare dulci : mellifluo sapore vel odore. LG 225, 28.—Nectar : id est dulcedo suavitatis. A 123, 13 [Nectari

*codd.*]—Nectare : suavitate. proprie autem nectar est potio deorum. LG. See Notes.—**435.** Ignavus : tardus, piger. A 89, 13.—**436.** Redolent : olent. sed hoc interest, quod olent res vel malae vel bonae, redolent tantum bonae. Virgilius. LG 240, 12. cf. Par. 142, 12, D, Isid. *Diff.* 406. See Notes.—**438.** Fastigia : excelsae sedes. Fastidia : adrogantia. A 73, 14/15 [*leg.* aedes ?]—Suspicit : intuetur aut sursum aspicit. LG.—**443.** Regia Iuno : regina. LG [innu *P L*]. cf. D.—**447.** Condebat : constituebat. A 40, 30.—**448.** Nexae : ligatae, iugatae. Nexus : ligatura. A 124, 29 30.—Nixae : munitae. A 125, 18. See D.—**449.** Valvae : ianuae quae revolvuntur. LG. cf. S. Isid. *Et.* 15, 7, 4 comes later.—**452.** Adflictis rebus : perditis negotiis. A 12, 46.—**464.** Animum pascit : avocat. A 18, 27 [*advocat codd. corr. Heracut*].—**468.** Cristatus : cassidatus aut galeatus. A 35, 18. See *Thes. Gl.* s. vv. cristatus, corusco.—**469.** Tentoria : tabernacula, a tendendo, id est papilioes. LG. cf. A 182, 25/26, Aff. 573, 8.—**473.** Xanthum bibissent : pro ‘de Xantho.’ A 197, 11a. See Notes.—**480.** Peplum : stola vel pallium. A 140, 49a.—**483.** Raptaverat : frequentius modo rapuerat. LG 239, 16. cf. Par. 141, 31.—**484.** Exanimum : sine anima, id est mortuum LG [mortuus *L*]—Exanimis : mortuus. exanimis autem et exanimus dicimus, sicut unanimus et unanimis, inermus et inermis, et hoc nostro arbitrio subiacet. LG 195, 26. cf. S.—**489.** Acies : extensa militum impugnatio. A 5, 33.—**492?** Exserte : evidenter, perspicue. A 68, 15. See Notes.—**495.** Stupet: miratur. A 176, 18.—Obtutu : immobili visu. A 133, 23.—Haeret : stupet. A 85, 47.—**497.** Incessit : ingressa est. A 90, 41 [*incessus Vat. dn. l.*].—**500.** Oreades nymphae sunt a montibus cognominatae, sicut Dryades ab arboribus. LG 229, 26.—nymphas montium Oreades pagani dixerunt. LG 229, 27. cf. SD.—**505.** Testudine templi : camera templi. LG (= Gl. Verg. 466, 41). cf. S.—Testudo : glare, id est pavimentum. A 184, 8.—**506.** Aite subnixa : eminens. A 14, 50.—**520.** Fandi : loquendi aut iusti. A 73, 37.—**525.** Prohibe : remove. A 148, 34.—**528.** Ad litora [a]vertere : ad litora auferre, hoc est ad naves. LG [avetere *L* litore *P L*].—**530.** <H>esperia : Italia, ab Hespero rege dicta. LG.—**532.** (*Aen.* 3, 165). Oenotri : antiqui cultores Italiae. A 131, 39.—cultores Italiae primitus dicti quod ipsi primi vites

coluisserent. <*oīvos enim*> vinum. LG.—**536.** Procax : audax vel frontosus aut importunus. A 147, 26.—**537.** Salum : mare. A 166, 3.—**538.** Annavimus : adnavigavimus. A 18, 30.—**541.** Bella cient : bella committunt. A 24, 48.—Ciere bellum : inire. A 33, 59.—**543.** [*Ecl.* 8, 26; *Aen.* 4, 419; 11, 275]. Spes cupidorum est. nemo enim sperat quod non cupit. LG [capitorum *L*].—Fandum : iustum, praedicandum. A 73, 39. —Nefandi : iniqui, nec dicendi. A 123, 24.—**546.** Vescitur : pascitur vel manducat. LG.—Vescitur aura : vita fruitur. LG.—Vescitur aura aetheria : urbane satis. id est vivit. LG. See D.—**557.** Saltem : vel nunc aut aliquando [vel certe]. A 166, 2.

**561.** Profatur : loquitur. A 148, 30.—**564.** Moliri : cogitare, conari. A 119, 4.—**567.** Obtusa : stulta vel stolida. A 133, 24. See S.—Adeo : in tantum aut valde [maxime, satis]. A 7, 27.—**568.** Nec tam aversus equos Tyria sol iungit ab urbe : id est non tam crudeles sumus ut sol a nobis fugiat. tangit autem <h>istoriam Atrei et Thyestis fratrum, qui cum graviter discordassent visi sunt in gratiam redisse. tunc Atreus Thyestis filios in secreta parte occisos membratim concidit et coxit eosque epulandos inscio fratri apposuit. quod sol cum vidisset, medio diei in ortus suos redisse dicitur. LG [versus *P L* crudele *P L* storiam *P* marei et tieste *P* marei etiesste *L* gratum *L* atres aut sestis filios *P L* occisis os *P L* inscivo frater *P L* die *L*], Par. 120, 3. See Notes.—**574.** Agetur : tractabitur. A 13, 23.—**579.** Adrecti : erecti. A 10, 31.—**586.** Fatus : locutus. *Virgilius 'vix ea fatus erat.'* LG [vix ea Virgilius *P L*].—Repente : subito. A 162, 42.—**591.** Adflarat : adspiraverat. A 9, 31.—**599.** Exhaustus : consumptus, inanis. A 68, 17.—**600.** Grates : gratias. A 83, 47.—**604.** Usquam : alicubi. A 196, 18.—**608.** Sidera philosophi putaverunt ab oceani aere pasci, physici solis ignem aqua nutriti. LG. cf. S, D.—**609.** Honos et arbos contra regulam dicitur. flos autem licet dicere, quia regulam monosyllaba non admittunt. LG 208, 27. cf. D.—**615,** etc. Periculum : experimentum. LG, Sangall. 271, 47. See Notes—**617.** Tune : numquid tu, vel tu vero. A 187, 25. See D.—**621.** Optimus : pinguis, semper copiosus. A 132, 44. See D.—**624.** Pela<s>-gus : Iovis et Larissae filius. Pelasgi Graeci dicuntur. LG [tariset *P L* dicit *P* dic *L*]. cf. D. (Contrast D on *Aen.* 2, 83).—**626.** Ab stirpe : ab origine vel a genere. A 4, 43.—

**629**, etc. Demum : iterum, [postmodum]. A 48, 44.—**631**. Memorat : dicit. A 115, 42.—**632**. Indicit honorem : sacrificium celebrat. LG 210, 35.—**641**. Series : ordo, vel tempus longum. A 170, 11.—**651**. Inconcessos : inlicitos. A 90, 42 [*inlicitus codd.*]—**653**. Sceptrum : virga regalis. A 167, 18.—**654**. Monile : ornamentum ex auro et gemmis. *Virgilius 'colloque monile bacatum.'* LG 223, 20. See Isid. *Et.* 19, 31, 12 13 (which precedes this gloss) and S.—**662**. Recursat : percurrit. A 160, 40.—**665**. Temnis : contemnis. A 182, 20. cf. S.—**673**. Quocirca : pro qua re, vel ideo. A 159, 20.—**679**. Restantia : remanentia vel residua. A 163, 30.—**680**. Sopitum : somno gravatum. A 174, 7.—Sopire : sedare, placare, sepelire. LG.—**681**. Sacrata sede : religioso loco. A 165, 44.—**684**. Fallere : mentiri [vel decipere]. A 73, 17. cf. 77, 17.—**686**. Latex : aqua quae latet in venis terrae. A 105, 13. cf. Sangall. 253, 31 (*a b*).—Laticem Lyaeum : vinum dicitur latex . . . sicut aqua a latendo sub terra. LG.—Latex : vinum, eo quod in <tra> uvas lateat. nam omnia humorosa quae suo fructu clauduntur latices dicuntur. LG 215, 26 [in vasa *P L* in uva *Goetz*. cf. Par. 111, 23]. cf. S.—Laticem Lyaeum : vinum. omnis namque humor latens <latent> dicitur. Lyaeum ἀπὸ τοῦ λύειν, quod curis mentes hominum solvat. LG. cf. Isid. *Et.* 20, 3, 2.—**688**. Occultum ignemi : absconsum amorem. A 131, 21.—Venenum ab eo dictum quod per venas mittatur. LG. cf. S. Isid. *Et.* 12, 4, 41.—**689**. Paret : obsequitur. A 137, 18.—**690**. Exuit : depositit aut exspoliavit. A 68, 16.—**691**. Placidam quietem : somnum. A 144, 21.—**692**. Irrigat : infundit. A 97, 32. cf. D.—Fotus : recreatus vel refectus aut amplexus. A 78, 13.—Fotum : refectum, calefactum. A 78, 14.—Fovet : reficit, calefacit. A 78, 15.—**693**. Amaracus : genus floris unde et amaracinum unguentum fit. LG 165, 38. cf. A 16, 5. cf. S.—**698**. Sponda : lectum. A 175, 3.—extrema pars lecti. LG. cf. Isid. *Et.* 20, 11, 5, which follows. —**701**. Famulus est unus ex familia ; servus vero ex conditione servitutis. LG 198, 17.—**702**. Tonsis villis : compositis villis. LG 249, 26. cf. S. See Notes.—Mantelia : velamina mensarum vel mappas. LG 220, 43.—**704**. ‘Penum instruere’ proprie et ‘instrui convivium’ dicitur, et qui huic rei praesunt instructores dicuntur. LG. cf. S.—Penus in omni genere inveniatur, id est ‘cura penum,’ et ‘hic penus’ et ‘haec penus’ dicitur.

LG 232, 17, Par. 131, 3. cf. S.—*Flammis adolere Penates* : περιφραστικῶς coquere. LG [quoquere L].—**708.** *Toris* : stibadiis, a lectis tortisque herbis lecti torique dicuntur. LG 249, 33.—*Torus* proprie dicitur qui ex herbis congeritur. LG. cf. D, S (*Aen.* 2, 2). See Notes.—**718.** *Interdum* : subinde, aliquotiens. A 99, 13.—**722.** (*Aen.* 6, 813). *Resides* : resides proprie sunt qui militiam detrectant agere. de militibus vero ignavis dictum est. LG 240, 2.—*Resides* : otiosi vel pigri. A 163, 26. cf. D.—**726.** *Atria* : magnae aedes et capacissimae atria dicebantur. LG [magnaedes L] cf. D. Isid. *Et.* 15, 3, 4 follows.—*Lychni* : cicindelia lucernae. LG 218, 1 (30) cf. A 109, 11. See *Journal of Philology* 35, 285.—*Laquearia* : funiculi de quibus candelae de camera suspenduntur. LG 215, 20.—ornamenta tectorum. A 105, 2.—*Laquearibus* : legitur et lacunaribus. Lucretius (2, 28) ‘lacuata aurataque tecta.’ LG 215, 21. cf. D (and SD *Aen.* 8, 25). See Notes.—*Lacunaria* : pendentia luminaria. A 104, 8. cf. Isid. *Et.* 20, 10, 4.—**727.** *Funalia* : candelae in modum funium intortae. LG 203, 32 (31).—*Lanternae* arculae sunt vitro clausae intra quas ponuntur lucernae aut cicindelia, quas circumferunt ad praebendum lumen, quod venti flatus adire non potest. A 104, 33a (cd). cf. Isid. *Et.* 20, 10, 7. See Notes.—**734.** *Laetitiae dator* : Liber pater qui vinum per quod laeti sumus dedit. LG.—**736.** *Latices* : aquae [quae et nymphae] A 105, 11.—*Laticum* : aquarum. A 105, 12.—**737.** *Fungeretur* : exemplum operis facere monstraretur. Virgilius ‘summoque adtigit ore,’ ut bibentis fungeretur officiis. LG 203, 36. cf. Par. 105, 9). See Notes.—*Tenus* : usque vel iuxta. A 183, 15.—**738.** *Hausit* : bibit. A 84, 54. —vidit, Virgilius, ut (*Aen.* 4, 661) ‘hauriat hunc oculis.’ hausit audavit, ut (4, 359) ‘vocemque his auribus hausit.’ hausit animadvertisit, ut (12, 26) ‘simul hoc animo hausit.’ hausit adtrahit, reprimit. hausit bibit ut nunc ‘ille impiger hausit.’ LG 207, 3. cf. Par. 107, 19 20. See Notes.—**740.** *Proceres* : primates, viri electi aut principes. A 147, 28.—*Proceres* Varro dixit ligna esse tectis prominentia, quod procedunt extra parietes sic appellata. LG 235, 42.—dicti proceres quasi procedes, quod ante omnes honore praecesserint. LG 236, 1. Par. 137, 14. cf. Isid. *Et.* 9, 4, 17, which comes later in LG. See S.—† *Procanus* : ornatus aedificiorum. A 147, 23 [Proceres ? cf. Aff.

555, 38 (proceris : ornatus) ]. cf. Lindsay, *The Corpus Glossary*, p. 207.—**742.** Canit : cantat. A 27, 11. See S (*Aen.* 1, 1).—Errantem lunam : aut incertam, aut ideo ait errantem quia inter planetas habetur. LG. See Goetz, *Der Lib. Gl.*, 267.—**743.** Imber : pluvia. A 89, 34.—**744.** (*Aen.* 3, 516) Triones : Aboriginum lingua aratores boves triones quasi terriones dicebantur. *Virgilius 'geminosque Triones.'* LG 251, 5. cf. S, D, Isid. *Et.* 3, 71, 7, which is the next gloss.—**745.** Soles : dies. A 173, 15. cf. S.—**749.** Bibebat : inbibebat, percipiebat. LG 172, 19.—**750.** Rogitans : interrogans. A 164, 38.

## II.

- 1.** <Conticuere> : conticuerunt, loqui cessaverunt. A 40, 26. See Notes.—**7.** Myrmidones : gens Achilli subiecta. LG [achillis *P L* obiecta *P* oblecta *L*). cf. Gl. Verg. 454, 1. See S. (*Aen.* 11, 403).—**12.** Quamquam : quamvis. A 157, 2.—Horret : expavescit. A 87, 38.—**14.** Labens : interdum velox, ut (*Aen.* 11, 588) 'labere nympha polo,' et (*Aen.* 4, 223) 'labere pinnis.' cursu enim lapsu<s> celerior est. LG. cf. S.—**17.** Votum : voluntate promissum. A 195, 43a.—**19.** Cavernas : concavas petras. A 103, 12.—Cavernae proprie latera navis dicuntur. LG 176, 19. See D.—**20.** Uterus genere masculino et uterum neutro dicitur, ut Donatus grammaticus ait. LG 255, 11.—**21.** Tenedos urbs a Tene condita est et insula. LG. See S, D, Isid. *Et.* 14, 6, 23, which comes later.—insula vicina Troiae. LG [vacina *P L* troge (-ae) *P L*], Par. 156, 50. See Notes.—**23.** Statio : ubi ad tempus stant naves. LG. cf. S. Isid. *Diff.* 535 (from S) follows.—**25.** Rati : arbitrati. A 160, 7.—**27.** Panduntur : aperiuntur. A 137, 5.—Dorica : Graeca. A 58, 28.—**30.** Classica : tuba. Lucanus (6, 166) <'succendunt classica cantum,' id est bellum movent>. classica dicta sunt quod per classes dividebatur exercitus, qui postea manipuli dicti sunt. LG 179, 23-24. See S (and on *Aen.* 7, 716). cf. Isid. *Et.* 9, 3, 60. See Notes.—**31.** Exitiale : mortiferum {mortale}. A 68, 53.—**32.** Moles : magnitudo vel vastitas. A 118, 45.—**38.** Temptare : scrutari vel perquirere. A 182, 22.—**39.** Scinditur : dividitur. A 87, 8. See Notes.—**44.** Carere dolo : esse sine fraudibus. A 28, 26.—**48.** Ne credite : nolite credere.

A 123, 17.—ne credatis. LG.—**50.** Viribus : conatibus.  
 A 193, 19.—**52.** Contorsit : emisit. A 45, 13.—Recusso : concusso. A 160, 41. cf. S.—**53.** Caverna cava : ut ‘gratam gratiam’ aut ‘raucam ravim’ et ‘laetam laetitiam’ Plautus dixit. LG 176, 20. See Goetz, *Der Lib. Gloss.*, p. 280.—**63.** Visendi : videndi. A 194, 5.—**68.** Phrygia : Troiana. A 77, 2a.—**69.** Aequora : maria vel campi, ab aequalitate dicti. A 11, 32. cf. S. See on *Geo.* I, 50.—**72.** Infensus : importunus [vel iratus]. A 93, 17—**73.** Conversi : mutati aut versati. A 40, 27.—**74.** Fari : loqui. A 73, 40.—Cretus : generatus aut purgatus. A 33, 30.—**80.** (*Aen.* 11, 715). Vanus est qui manifesta negat, mendax qui occultat. LG.—**84.** Insontem : innocentem. A 97, 39.—**85.** Nex : mors aut supplicium. A 124, 31.—Cassum : vacuum vel inanem. A 27, 13. cf. S (and on *Aen.* 11, 104 : 12, 780).—**88.** Vigebat : viribus valebat. A 193, 8.—**90.** Pellacis Ulixi : ut (*Aen.* 1, 30) inmitis Achilli. LG [oli xi, inmittis *P L*].—**92.** Adflictus : malis oppressus. A 9, 32.—luctu et squalore confectus. A 12, 45.—**96.** Ultor : iudex vel vindicta. A 194, 22.—**98.** Spargere voces : multa narrare. A 21, 48.—**106.** Pelasgae : Graecae. A 139, 26.—**110.** Aspera hiems : violenta tempestas. A 22, 3.—**114.** Suspensi : solliciti vel suspecti. A 180, 23. [*leg.* suspicati ?].—**123.** Quae sint ea numina divum : quae deorum numina velint. LG [ea neumina diuum *P L* nomina velit *P L*].—**124.** Flagitat : rogat [petit]. A 77, 8.—cum clamore interrogat. proprie autem est flagitare debitorem in publico saepius interpellare. LG 201, 11.—**138.** Exoptat : desiderat. A 68, 54.—**140.** Effugium : qui<a> de bello ad alteram partem transfugit. A 60, 14.—Forda plena dicta a praegnante, quod proprie significat. LG. cf. D. See Notes.—Culpam piabunt : peccatum solvent. A 46, 43.—**145.** Ultro : interius vel voluntarie. A 194, 23. See S.—**146.** Manicas : vincula, catenas. LG 220, 34.—manuum vincula sicut pedum pedicae. LG 220, 35. cf. Isid. *Et. 5*, 27, 10, which follows.—**149.** Edisserere : enarrare. A 59, 26. cf. S.—Roganti : interroganti. A 164, 39.—**153.** Exutus vinculis : nexus liberatus. A 69, 1.—**155.** Testor : iuro aut invoco. A 184, 5.—**156.** Hostire : aequare apud antiquos sic dicebatur, unde etiam hostimentum dicitur lapis quo pondus exaequatur. LG 209, 3. cf. Ampl. I 365, 2·3, Corp.

H 144/5.—Hostit : aequat. A 87, 41. cf. S. Festus p. 416 (Lindsay).—**158.** Fas : licentia. A 74, 37. See Notes.—**159.** Si qua : si aliqua aut quaecumque. A 172, 22.—**166.** Palladium : Minervae simulacrum. LG, Par. 128, 22. cf. D (172).—**167.** Effigiem : simulacrum. A 60, 15.—**171.** Tritonia : Minerva, a Tritonide palude. LG.—Triton : palus Africae circa quam Minervam editam Pindarus canit. alii dicunt Boeotiae fluvium isto nomine dici. LG. [quem *P* *L* pindalus cania *P* pindarus *ex* pindalus *corr.* *L.* Boeotiae *om.* *P*].—Tritonia a Tritone gigante interfecto nominata Minerva. LG (*Virg. L*) [*Glossam priori continuat, omissa Tritonia P*].—**175?** Emicuit : effulsit aut magnus exstitit. A 62, 12.—Parma : genus scuti. A 137, 29.—**178.** Omen : augurium. A 132, 28.—Omina : auguria. A 132, 30.—**184.** Nefas : scelus vel crimen. A 123, 25.—**193.** Pelopea moenia : Peloponnesum, hoc est Graecia. LG, Par. 130, 45.—Pelop<e>ia moenia : Graeciae civitates. LG.—**195.** Periurus : male iurans. LG. cf. Isid. *Et. 10.* 222, which follows.—**198?** <Domuere> : domuerunt, vicerunt. A 58, 29.—**200.** Inprovidus : incensus. A 96, 29.—**202.** Sollemnes : religiosas LG [religiosus *L*].—**205.** Tendunt : pertendunt aut perseverant. A 182, 29.—**211.** Sibila : sibilantia. LG 244, 23.—Sibilus generis masculini semper est, nam sibila pro participio ponitur. LG, Par. 149, 37. cf. S.—Sibila ora : pro sibilantia, <ut festina pro festinans>. Sallustius ‘cohortes festinas composuerat.’ LG 244, 24. cf. D (*Aen. 9.* 486).—**214.** Serpens apud Virgilium genere masculino, apud Sallustium feminini, ‘neque serpens perniciosa.’ LG 244, 22, Par. 149, 15. See Notes.—**217.** Spirae nodi sunt quibus se ligant serpentes. A 174, 41 [nodis quibus *codd.* nodi quibus LG].—Spiris : spirae proprie funium dicuntur, ab sparto spirae dictae. nam spira involucrum funium est, quam nautae suo more curcubam vocant. LG [proprium *P* funi vindicantur *L* quem *P* *L* naute suo more *ex* nautes vomere *manu recentiore* *L* nautes *P* vomere *in ras.* *manu recentiore scr.*]. See D. cf. Isid. *Et. 19.* 4, 2, which also occurs in LG.—**220.** Tendit : nititur, laborat aut conatur. A 182, 28.—**225.** (*Aen. 4.* 56). Delubra : templa, et ideo quia in ingressu ipso lacus aquæ fiebat ubi se sacerdotes sacrificaturi purificabant, et a diluendo, id est lavando delubra dicta sunt. Ampl. II 284, 40/41. cf. Sangall. 227, 32. See S. and cf. Isid.

*Et.* 15, 4, 9.—**226.** Tritonidis : Minervae, a palude sic dictae. LG.—**232.** Simulacrum : imaginem aut similitudinem. A 171, 25.—**234.** Moenia : muros, aut propugnacula muris superposita. LG.—**237.** Scandit : ascendit. A 167, 21. cf. LG 243, 7. See Notes.—**240.** Inlabitur : infunditur [vel descendit]. A 95, 21.—**243.** Substitit : paululum stetit. A 178, 18 [subsistit *codd.*].—**250.** Vertitur : volvitur. A 190, 41.—**254.** Phalanx : legio lingua Macedonum. A 74, 30 cf. S.—Caterva Gallorum lingua dicitur quod apud nos legio vocatur. LG 214, 27. cf. Isid. *Et.* 9, 3, 46. See Notes.—Phalanx : exercitus. A 73, 18.—id est exercitus, alias legio, alibi militum multitudo, alibi ordo militum. LG 197, 33. See SD.—**256.** Puppes : posteriores navium partes. aliquotiens naves intelleguntur. LG, Par. 138, 47. cf. Isid. *Et.* 19, 2, 1, which precedes in LG.—**260.** Promunt : proferunt. A 149, 3.—**261.** Dirus : [atrox] crudelis, terribilis. A 54, 16.—**263.** Pelides : Pelei nepos Pyrrhus. LG, Par. 130, 46.—**266.** Caeduntur : occiduntur [aut truncantur]. A 31, 41.—Vigil : custos nocturnus. A 193, 10.—Vigiles : urbis custodes. A 193, 11. See Notes.—**277.** Squalentem barbam : sordidam barbam. LG. cf. A 175, 16.—**278.** Lucumones : reges. Ampl. I 369, 35, Corp. L 299. cf. S (and on *Aen.* 8, 65 ; 475).—**280.** Expromere : proferre. A 70, 17.—**287.** Quaerentem : interrogantem. A 157, 36.—**288.** Graviter : vehementer aut moleste. A 83, 51.—**296.** Vittae proprie erant insignia deorum penatum et Vestae virginumque Vestalium. LG 254, 9.—**297.** Penetalibus : interior domus vel templi. A 139, 42.—**301.** Horror : pavor aut fastidium. A 87, 39.—**303.** Supero : ascendo. A 179, 38.—**308.** De vertice : de summitate, de cacumine. A 51, 34.—**312.** Sigeum : promunturium in Troade[s]. LG.—**324.** Ineluctabile : insuperabile [vel invincibile.] A 92, 26.—**330.** Insultans : de alterius iniuria gaudens. LG. cf. D—<Portis> bipatentibus : ianuis apertis. A 25, 46. See S (and on *Aen.* 10, 5).—**333.** Acies : exercitus, acumen gladii, intuitus oculorum. LG.—et ordo militum et oculorum visus et ferri acumen. Ampl. II 260, 45, Corp. A 117. cf. D.—**341.** Adglomerant : iungunt. A 10, 5.—**347.** Conferti : conglobati, coadunati. A 40, 29.—**351.** Evocati dei : qui † vocatis ardor tuus ut transeant evocantur. LG 195, 16 [victis a p. R. hostibus *Buecheler*]. See S. cf. Festus, p. 268, 27 (Lindsay). See Notes.—**363.** Urbs : aedificium

civitatis. A 195, 12.—**373.** Tam sera : tam tarde. A 181, 16.—**374.** Segnis : id est sine igne, ut securus sine cura, et sedulus sine dolo. LG 244, 1. cf. D, Isid. *Et.* 10, 247, *Diff.* 296.—**380.** Humi nitens : ambulans, reptans. A 88, 19.—**382.** Haut secus : non aliter. A 84, 51. cf. D.—<Abibat> : abire coeptabat, ire incipiebat. A 5, 6 [*v. app. crit.*]—**385.** Adspirat : favet. A 10, 27. cf. S.—**386.** Successu : eventu. A 178, 25.—**388.** Dextra : prospera, sive virtus. A 51, 36.—**397.** Congredi : configere [dimicare]. A 40, 28.—**398.** Conserimus : committimus. A 43, 42.—**401.** Scandunt : ascendunt. A 167, 25.—**418.** Stridunt : sonant. A 176, 6.—**419.** Spumeus : spumosus, ut squameus pro squamosus, et frondea pro frondosa. LG [et om. *P* frondosis *P L*], Par. 151, 53. cf. S, D. See Schol. Veron. (*Aen.* 2, 496). cf. on *Aen.* I, 191.—Ciet : movet, vocat, provocat, canit. A 33, 55 [movet caput c canit add. *L G*]. See Notes.—**422.** Mentita tela : non vera, sed per dolum capta. LG 222, 13.—spicula quasi fucata more <suo> significat. LG 222, 12 spina *P L corr. Buecheler* pacata *L* pacato *P* significata *P L*. cf. *Ecl.* 4, 42, *v. S.*—**424.** Ilicet : licet ire, velociter. A 89, 27 (*Vat.*).—perdita res est. A 89, 27 (*d.*).—actum est. LG 209, 23. cf. D. See Notes.—**426.** Unus : id est praecipuuſ, nam non tantum solus dicitur. LG. cf. D, S.—**430.** Infula : qua utuntur magistratus et sacerdotes. A 93, 15. See Notes.—**431.** Iliaci : Troiani. A 89, 26.—**433.** Vitavisse vices : successus <dicitur> quod in vicem sibi succedant. LG.—**434.** Divellimur : in duas partes dividimur. A 56, 31.—**441.** Testudo : coniunctio scutorum. A 184, 6.—**459.** Inrita : sine effectu, sine causa. A 97, 34.—**460.** Sub astra : sub caelo. A 177, 8.—**471.** Mala grama : herba venenosa. A 112, 40. cf. D.—**477.** Armiger : qui arma gerit id est portat. LG 168, 27 [et portat *P L*]. cf. Isid. *Et.* 10, 6.—**479.** Bipenni : securi. A 25, 37.—**484** (508). Penetralia : interiora vel loca penitus abdita, domusque regia. LG 232, 12. cf. D (and on *v. 508*).—**487.** Plangoribus : planetibus. A 144, 25.—**493.** Emoti : evulsi. A 62, 41.—**507.** Convulsa : dissipata, disrupta, eversa. A 40, 44a.—**512.** Aedes : domus vel templum. A 11, 27.—<Sub aetheris> axe : sub dio, sub patente caelo. A 23, 54a. cf. Schol. Veron. (*Aen.* 8, 28).—**546.** Umbo : media pars scuti. A 194, 50.—? locus in medio clipei, a quo pendet. LG. cf. Isid. *Et.* 11, 1, 99. See Notes.—**547.** Referes :

renuntiabis. A 161, 36.—**549.** Degener : qui de genere optimo nascitur et in honeste vivit. A 49, 23. cf. Isid. *Et. 10*, 73.—**553.** Capulus : pars gladii qua tenetur. LG 174, 20.—Abdidit : abscondit aut texit. A 4, 38.—**557.** Truncus : sine capite. A 187, 12.—**561.** Aequaevi : coetanei. A 11, 28.—**562.** Exhalantem : exspirantem. A 70, 18.—**566.** Aegra : taediosa vel dolentia. A 12, 32 [dolens c *Aen.* 4, 389 ?] —**571.** Infestus : inruens vel molestus. A 93, 16.—**589.** Tam clara : tam manifesta. A 181, 18.—**601.** Lacaenae <H>elenae Virgilius ait. LG.—**602.** Culpatus : infamatus aut accusatus. A 46, 44.—Culpo : vitupero. A 46, 45.—**603.** A culmine : ab alto. A 5, 36.—**604.** Obducta : obposita aut contracta. A 127, 32.—**606.** Ne qua : ne alia. A 124, 19 [leg. ne aliqua ?]—**608.** Disiectas : dispersas aut distantes. A 55, 25.—longe separatas. A 55, 26. See Notes.—**611.** Quatit : concutit. A 157, 15. cf. D.—**616.** Nimbus : lux clara quae iuxta <d>eorum caput est. LG.—est clarioris aeris splendor propria luce fulgens. LG. cf. D. Limbo : circuitus chlamydis vel circuitus cuiuscumque rei aut ora maris. A 108, 37.—Limbum : clavum transversum in veste, ut (*Aen.* 4, 137) ‘Sidoniam picto chlamydem circumdata limbo.’ LG 218, 12. cf. D.—Limbus : fasciola quaedam adsuta extrinsecus vel extrema pars inauratae vestis. LG 218, 13. cf. S, Isid. *Et.* 19, 33, 7/8, which comes later. See Notes.—Effulgens : splendens. A 60, 16.—**627.** Accisam : circumcisam. LG 162, 9.—**629.** Nutat : titubat [tremulat]. A 127, 6.—**633.** Expedior : liberor. Expeditus : explicitus, liber. A 70, 19 20.—**637.** Excisa : disrupta. A 69, 3.—**646.** Iactura : damnum aut mortalitas. A 88, 24.—**649.** Adflavit : leviter tetigit. LG 162, 34.—**657.** Efferre pedem : proficisci. A 60, 9.—**663.** Obtruncat : occidit vel interficit. A 130, 19.—**669.** Revisam : repetam aut revidebo. A 163, 39.—**670.** Inulti : non vindicati. A 100, 3.—**672.** Aptans : apte temperans. LG 161, 22.—**675.** Abis : recedis. A 4, 41.—**678.** Quondam : aliquando. A 159, 24. cf. S.—**683.** Apex•: summitas verticis vel montis. LG 167, 25.—est proprie virga pilleo flaminis eminens. LG [feminis *P L*]. cf. S. See Notes.—summa potestas vel cacumen. A 19, 6 [leg. pars capitis ?]—**694.** Facem :flammam. A 72, 27.—**704.** Cedo : succumbo aut locum do aut oboedio [vel pareo]. A 31, 40.—**707.** Cervix dum singulari numero dicitur significat

collum ; dum plurali, superbiam, ut Cicero in Verrem (5, 110) ‘praetorem tu accusas ? cervices frange,’ id est superbiam inclina[re]. LG 177, 26. cf. S, D (*Aen.* 11, 496), Isid. *Et.* 11, 1, 61, which is the next gloss.—**713.** Tumulus : tumens tellus id est collis. LG. cf. S.—**726.** Dudum : olim, iam dudum. A 58, 48 [iam antea *Vat. a*]. See Notes.—**729.** Suspensum : sollicitum vel suspectum. A 180, 24 [leg. suspicatum ?] cf. 180, 23 (on *Aen.* 2, 114).—**741.** Amissam : perditam. A 16, 14.—**758.** Ignis edax : universa consumens. A 89, 14.—Edax : vorax [aut glutto]. A 59, 23.—**760.** Reviso : repeto vel recognosco. A 163, 38.—**761.** Asylum : confugii templum. A 21, 46.—Asylo : nunc templo <m>-unito. alias asylum dicitur locus sacer quem violare nefas erat. LG (*Virg.*) [locas *P* sacrae *P L*].—**763.** Gaza lingua Persica thesauri vel aerarium, id est pecunia. gaza<m>enim supellectilem accipimus meliorem. Virgilius in V (40) ‘et gaza laetus agresti excipit.’ LG 204, 35 [iniet *P L* *Aen.* et *Goetz.*]. See S.—**765.** Crateres solidi : calices pretiosi. LG [Crateras *P L*].—masculinum est. LG 186, 15.—**768.** Quin etiam : quin aliquando significat etiam, ergo, quod, quia, immo aut vero. A 158, 16a.—**780.** Aequor arandum : navigandum, eo quod carina sulcum faciat. LG 164, 16.—**782.** Opima : pinguis vel fecunda. A 133, 8.—**792.** (*Aen.* 6, 700). Conatus ibi dare bracchia collo : virtute magna amplexa retinere. LG 182, 17.

## III.

**6.** Molimur : [paramus], statuimus vel fabricamus aut cogitamus. A 119, 2.—**11.** Exul : patria pulsus, in exilium trusus. A 69, 4. Extorris : quod supra. A 69, 5 (*Aen.* 4, 616 ?)—**28.** Vellere : eradicare. A 189, 39.—**29.** Tabo : sanguine corrupto sive macie sive pallore. LG 247, 15, cf. Aff. 572, 12.—notandum quod ablative casu tantum dicatur et alium non recipit casum. LG 247, 16. cf. Par. 155, 16.—**31.** Viere apud antiquos pro vincire ponebatur. LG. See S. cf. Varro *L.L.* 5, 62, Festus 514/5 (Lindsay).—**35.** Gradivum : Martem. LG.—Gradivum patrem : Martem. dictus Gradivus quod in gradu stet. LG 205, 40. See D, Notes.—**36.** Rite : studiose vel firmiter. A 164, 17.—Secundarent : in bonum converterent. A 169, 8. cf. D.—**37.** Nisu : conamine vel conatu. A 125, 7.

Nisus : conatus aut molitus. A 125, 8.—**38.** Obluctor : contraluctor. A 128, 45.—**43.** Cruor : sanguis. A 46, 38.—Manat : fluit. A 113, 34.—**50?** Amandat : effugat aut longe mittit vel extra commendat. A 15, 37. See S, D.—**51.** Diffidere : desperare. A 54, 23.—**56.** Potitur : fruitur [vel adquirit]. A 145, 32.—**57.** Sacer dicitur et venerandus et execrandus. *Virgilius 'auri' sacra fames.'* LG. cf. S (*Aen.* 1, 632).—Sacra : execranda. LG.—Fames : cupiditas. *Virgilius 'auri[s] sacra fames.'* LG.—**59.** Posco : peto vel interrogo. A 146, 40.—**61.** Dare classibus austrum : *ἀπὸ τοῦ austri classes dare.* LG (*Virg.*) cf. D.—**62.** Funus : elatio defuncti. A 79, 5.—**64.** Cypressus : arbor mortuis dicata, de qua Vergilius (*Aen.* 6, 216) ‘feralisque cypressus,’ id est mortuis dicatur. LG 187, 18.—**65,** De more : ex consuetudine. A 49, 39. **68.** Ciemus : concitamus. A 34, 55.—**70.** Crepitans : resonans. A 32, 49.—**74.** Nereidum matri : Doridi. LG cf. D.—Nereis : nympa marina. A 124, 21.—**76.** Revinxit : post tergum ligavit. A 163, 41.—**81.** (*Ecl.* 6, 22). Tempora : vicina fronti et auribus loca. A 182, 24.—loca vicina oculis. Virgilius (*Ecl.* 6, 22) ‘sanguineis frontem moris et tempora pingunt.’ LG 248, 8, Par. 156, 31.—**83.** Dextra data fiduciam salutis fideique custodire promittit. Cicero (*Phil.* 11, 2, 5) ‘dextraeque fidei testes esse solent.’ LG 189, 28 [fidemque custodiae? Goetz]. See Thes. Gl.—**85.** (*Geo.* 4, 323) Thymbre : locus prope Ilium. LG 249, 10.—**89.** Inlabi : infundi. A 94, 50.—Inlabere : infundere, influe[re]. A 95, 5.—**93.** Summissus : inclinatus. A 179, 23.—Summissi : supplices. A 179, 24. cf. S.D.—**111.** Cybelus : mons Phrygiae. A 34, 53. cf. S.—oppidum Graec<i>ae a quo mater deorum Cybele dicta. LG [*Cibila P L*].—Cybeles : Cybeles dicta a Cybelo primo sacerdote. LG [*Cibalo P L*]. cf. S.—Cybelus : Gallus, civis de Gallia. LG [*cibi P L*]. See Notes.—Corybantes : dii paganorum Latine, <Graece δαιμόνες>. LG. cf. S.—Corybantia aero : cymbala. LG [*Coribant aera P Coribanti aehra L*]. cf. D.—**125.** Bacchatam : Baccharum sacris frequentatam. LG 170, 14.—Naxos : insula sacra Libero patri. LG (*Virg.*).—**126.** Paros : una Cycladum in qua candidum marmor nascitur. LG. cf. S.—**127.** (*Aen.* 8, 692) Cycladas alii septem, alii duodecim dicunt. ea<e>dem Sporades dictae. LG. cf. D.—Cyclades : insulae Aegeo mari in orbem positae. LG.—Cyclus : orbis,

id est gyrus Graece. LG. See Isid. *Et.* 14, 6, 19.—**128/9.** Celeuma : carmen quod navigantes cantare solent, sive quod supra mortuos vel ad lacu<m> cantatur. LG.—est cantus in lacu cantantium. melius autem cantus in nave nautarum. LG.—Classico sermone : excitato. LG (*Virg.*) See D, S, Notes.—**131.** Adlabimur : deferimur. LG 162, 41.—navigando decurrimus. LG 162, 42.—**134.** Focus fomes ac nutrimentum ignis est. nam Varro focos ait dictos quod foveant ignem, focos ergo dictos a fotu. LG. cf. D (and on *Aen.* 11, 211), S (*Aen.* 12, 118), Isid. *Et.* 20, 10, 1, which precedes (*s.v. folum*).—**137.** Tabida lues : morbo plena sive corrupta. LG 247, 12.—ut 'pigrum frigus,' 'tarda senectus.' LG. cf. Par. 155, 18.—**139.** Letifer : mortis inflator. A 106, 25.—**143.** Oraculum : divinum eloquium. A 134, 7.—**157.** Permensi : pernavigavimus, eo quod aequor quasi mensurassent. LG 232, 40.—**160.** Ne linque : ne liqueris. LG.—**170.** Corythus : mons Italiae a Corytho vitrico Dardani[e] appellatus. LG [Coritus *P* Colitus *L* italice *L* aquorito *P L* vitrico *bis P*]. cf. D, SD (*Aen.* 7, 207), S (*Aen.* 10, 719).—**180.** Prolem : stirpem [vel filium]. A 148, 41. See Notes.—**191.** Vastum : immensum vel grande[m]. A 189, 14. cf. Aff. 576, 59 (b.c.).—Cava trabe : navi. A 31, 12.—**199.** Abruptis : apertis. A 10, 10 [*Adruptis codd.*]—**203.** Tres soles : tres dies. A 186, 21.—**208.** Adnixi : conati. A 10, 18.—Verrunt : trahunt. A 190, 35.—**209.** Strophades : insulae quae prius Plotae vocabantur. LG [Stromfades insulas *P L* plotas *P L*]. S.—Phineus : rex Thracum. hic cum primum integra vita inter homines fuisset a numinibus divinitate donatus est. qui cum postmodum secreta eorum proderet, adhibitae illi sunt harpyiae quae ei cibos e manibus raperent. has ab eo expulerunt Zethus et Calais, Aquilonis filii, quod Argonautas cursus prosperos docuisset eentes ad Colchos. LG Fineus *P L* intergravita *P L* divinate *P* arpie *P L* zetas *L* calias *P L* ergo nautas *P L*] cf. S, D. See Notes.—**214.** etc. Monstrum : deformitas membrorum. A 119, 9.—quidquid superfluum fuerit aut infra. aut ignobile. LG.—**216.** Ventris proluvies ab stercoris fluxu dicitur. proluvies autem vel capax <venter vel> aviditas faucium vel fluxus ventris intellegitur. nam omnis humor intra corpus proluvies dicitur, ut (*Aen.* 1, 739) 'pleno se proluit auro.' LG 252, 21 [capax audita *P L* aviditas Goetz venter vel inserui

v. *D* (217) ]. See Notes.—**217.** Proluvies : squalorum sordes. A 148, 38.—**226.** Clangor : nunc sonus, proprie autem vox anseris est. LG 179, 14. See S. —? vox tubae. A 30, 15. —bucinarum est. LG 179, 12.—**229.** Rursum : iterum. A 165, 18.—**233.** Inuncavit : manu adprehendit, vim manu intulit A 99, 38. See Notes.—**234.** Polluit : inquinavit. A 145, 46.—**241.** Obscenas : ore saevas, id est male canentes. LG.—**244.** Semesam : semicomestam. LG 244, 6/7 = D.—**249.** Insontes : innocentes. A 98, 13.—**257.** (*Aen.* 7, 116) Mensas : nunc panicia deorum penatium dicit. LG 222, 20. See S (and on *Aen.* 7, 111).—**267.** Rudentem Plautus genere feminino dixit, ‘dum ergo tibi hanc quam trahis rudentem complico,’ in fabula Rudenti (938). LG 241, 22, Par. 145, 13. See Notes.—**274?** Leucas. Lucanus (I, 43) ‘aspera classis Leucas.’ bellum navale quod Augustus cum Antonio gessit, unde et Virgilius (*Aen.* 8, 677) ‘fervore Leucaten.’ LG 217, 7.—**301.** Sollemnes : festa<s>, anniversaria<s>. LG. See D, S.—**308.** Deriguit : obstipuit. A 51, 32. cf. S.—**314.** Subicio : respondeo, addo, subiectum facio. A 177, 20.—Hisco : os aperio, loquor. A 87, 9. cf. 87, 12.—vix ‘loquor’ eo quod velit loqui et non possit, quasi hiare incipiens. LG [vellit *P L* iare *P lare L*]. See S, D.—**324.** Herus : dominus. A 85, 33.—**326.** Fastus : superbia, elatio, despectus. LG. cf. A 74, 40 (with app. crit.)—**330.** Ast illum : illum vero. A 21, 56.—**339.** Puer : filius Graece. A 152, 31.—filius, Graeca locutio. illi enim filium p<a>eda dicunt. LG. cf. D, S (*Aen.* 4, 94).—**344.** Ciebat : concitabat. A 34, 47.—**351.** Scaevi : sinistri, perversi. A 168, 11. cf. Isid. *Et.* 10, 253. See S, Notes.—**354.** Libabant : profundebant. LG.—**357.** Carbasus : lini species, sed nunc pro velis posuit. LG 175, 29. cf. S.—**358.** Quaeso : rogo. A 157, 42.—**359.** Interpres : internuntius. A 98, 36.—**361.** Praepetes : aves quae volatu suo auguria ostendunt. dictae autem praepetes quia omnes aves priora petunt volantes. LG [Praepotes aves qui *P L*]. cf. S, D.—**366.** Prodigium : monstrum. A 147, 36. —omen porro nuntians. LG [omne *P L*]. cf. Gl. Verg. 459, 39. —ut Varro ait unum de quinque rebus est, quae sunt ostenta, portenta, prodigium, miraculum, monstrum. LG 236, 6, Par. 137, 29. cf. D, Isid. *Diff.* 459.—**375.** Auspicia : quae inchoantur. LG. cf. Isid. *Diff.* 6, which comes later.—Auspicium : signum

quod per aves ostenditur, quasi <avispicium, ut auguria> avigeria. LG 170, 2. [Auspicia signa *P L* avieria *L*]. cf. D, Isid. *Et. 8, 9, 19*.—**388.** Condita : reservata, reposita. A 40, 32.—**401.** Ducis Meliboei : Thessali ducis. id est Philoctetae. LG [filotece *P filoctestae L*].—**402.** Subnixa : subiecta, supposita, sed melius subfulta vel subfirmata. LG, Par. 153, 26. cf. A 177, 26.—**403.** Classes : etiam una navis classis dicitur. LG [classes dicuntur *L classes dicitur P*]. cf. S (*Aen. 1, 39*), D (*Aen. 6, 1*), LG 179, 18 quoting *Geo. 1, 255, 179, 20*, quoting *Aen. 4, 582*.—**411?** Rarescunt : pauci fiunt. A 160, 4. See Notes.—Pelorum : promuntorium. A 139, 23. cf. S.—**416.** Dissiluisse : aperuisse, crepasse. A 55, 28.—**419.** Angusto aestu : angusto freto. A 17, 20.—**420.** Scyllae : saxa latentia in mari. A 168, 15. cf. S.—Charybdis generis feminini Donatus. LG.—mare vertiginosum vel <gurges> qui naves absorbet. LG. cf. Isid. *Et. 13, 18, 5*, which comes later. See Notes.—**427.** Pistrix : belua marina. A 144, 4.—Pristis : naves. A 151, 43 (*Aen. 5, 116*). cf. S.—**430.** Cessantem : tardantem, morantem, desinentem. A 32, 54.—**431.** Informem : incompositum vel foedum. A 93, 34.—**442.** Avernus : lacus in Campania super quam est spelunca per quam ad inferos descensus est. dictus Avernus quasi <a>ornus, quod super eum aves non volent. LG [locus *P pro quam L*]. cf. S.—**445.** Carmina : dicta. A 103, 3.—**446.** Digerit : ordinate distribuit. A 49, 26. —**451.** Situs : positus vel positio aut compositiones. A 172, 30. —**452.** Abeunt : redeunt, vadunt. A 4, 39.—**453.** Nequa : non. A 124, 20. cf. D.—Dispendia : detrimenta. A 55, 29.—**460.** (*Gev. 4, 391*, etc.) ? Veneramur : colimus vel colimur. A 190, 31. cf. D. See Notes.—**462.** Aether : aer superior aut caeli pars. A 11, 29.—**465.** \*Stipat : congerit, densat. A 176, 2. —**466.** Dodon<a>eus : quales in Dodon<a>ei Iovis templo. LG.—Dodona : regio Epiri. LG.—oppidum Epiri ubi aes ad fabre funditur. LG. See S, D.—Lebetas : ollas. A 106, 8.—ollas aereas. LG = S.—Lebes : olla [aenea!]. A 107, 49. See Notes.—**468.** Conum : summa pars galeae. A 45, 12 (27, 22). —Conus : baca cypressi. LG.—generis masculini est, id est galea[m]. LG.—est curvatura quae in galea prominet, super quam cristae sunt. LG [pronet *P ponet L xpe L*] = S, Isid. *Et. 18, 14, 2*.—Conus ponitur et pro fructu cypressi quod in

rotunditate conum imitetur. LG. cf. S (v. 680), Isid. *Et.* 17, 7, 34, which comes later.—**475.** Superbo : claro, edito. A 179, 31.—**480.** Ultra : adhuc, amplius. A 194, 28.—**483.** <Sub>temine : trama. *Virgilius 'tert picturatas auri subtemine restes.'* LG 248, 4, Par. 156, 33. cf. Sangall. 288, 7. cf. S.—**491.** Pubescere : iuvenescere vel crescere. A 152, 24.—**492.** Obortis : subito natis. A 129, 7.—**500.** Tiberis : a Tiberino rege [nomen accepit]. A 184, 22. cf. S, Isid. *Et.* 13, 21, 27. —**509.** Telluris : terrae. A 182, 11.—**513.** Segnis : [neglegens] piger aut lentus. A 169, 17.—**514.** Explorat : auscultat, inquirit. A 66, 47.—**519.** Castra : dicuntur et nautica castra. LG. cf. D.—**529.** Spirate secundi : prosperi flate. LG. cf. A 174, 33.—**530.** Crebrescunt : multiplicantur aut invalescunt vel innotescunt. A 32, 47.—**533.** Ab euroo fluctu : ab ea parte unde eurus fluctus facit. LG 161, 1.—**534.** Asparagine : aspersione. A 22, 1.—**549.** Antemna : lignum quo vela dependent. LG 167, 4.—**551.** Herculei Tarenti : quoniam Tarentum oppidum Herculis filius Taras condidisse deitur. LG. 207, 17. cf. S, D.—**558.** Nimirum : valde mirum, vel sine dubio [profecto]. A 125, 2.—profecto, sine dubio. A 123, 27.—**565.** Manes : inferna vel sepulcra. A 112, 44. —inferi inferos. LG. cf. LG. 220, 33.—**573.** Fumantem : ad fumi similitudinem surgentem. LG 203, 27.—**574.** Lambit : lingit. A 104, 7.—**580.** Caminus : fornax. A 27, 24. cf. S.—**585.** Aethra : rota caeli. A 11, 30.—Aeth[er]a lux et splendor est aetheris. LG. cf. S.—**587.** Intempesta : id est importuna. noctis tempus est quando nihil potest agi et omnia quieta sunt. LG [nicil PL]. See S. cf. Isid. *Et.* 5, 31, 9, 10, which follows. See Notes.—**588.** Eoo : orientali aut matutino. A 63, 38. See *Journal of Philology*, 35, 269.—**589.** Humens : humens est quod facit humidum, non quod fit. LG 209, 6. See D (and on *Aen.* 4, 7).—Polo : caelo. A 145, 42.—Polus : orbis. A 145, 43.—Dimoverat : separaverat. A 49, 40 [demoverat *codd.*] —**598.** Praeceps : passibus, vel temerarius A 153, 33. See Notes.  
**616.** Lincunt : relincunt. A 109, 7.—**621.** Adfabilis : delectabilis. A 7, 41. —Dictu effabilis : sermone narrabilis. LG 189, 42. See S.—**622.** Vescitur : manducat[ur]. A 191, 41.—**628.** Inpune : sine vindicta, inlaesus [sine poena]. A 97, 3.—**632.** Inmensus : qui omnem modum metiendi transcendit. A 95, 32

[metiendum *Vat. d* metiendo *a* menciendo *c* mentiendi LG].—**636.** Torvus : asper vultū[s] aut minax. A 185, 15.—**637.** Argolici : Graeci. A 21, 9.—? Lampadas : solstitium aestivum, quod est octavo Kalendas Iulias, ideo lampadas dicitur eo quod ex eo die lampas solis claritatem maiorem accipiat caloremque nimium advenientis aestatis infundat. LG 215, 5. cf. Isid. *De Nat. Rerum*, 8, 2. See Notes.—Instar : similitudo A 98, 27 = S (*Aen.* 6, 865).—**642.** Lanigeras : oves. A 104, 10.—**651.** Conlustrare : ubique considerare. A 39, 14.—**658.** Informis : ultra formam. LG. cf. D.—**661.** Solamen : solacium vel consolationem. A 173, 8.—**664.** Infrendere : saevire, minari. A 93, 36.—**668.** Proni : praeccipites vel inclines. A 149, 11.—**677.** Lumine torvo : diro ac truculento vultu. A 111, 10.—**680.** Cona : fructus cypri cōna dicitur eo quod conum imitetur. LG 182, 15.—**687.** Boreas : ventus aquilo. A 26, 13.—**693.** Plemyrius : fluvius iuxta Ortygia<m> insula<m> Syracusani sinus. LG. See S, D.—**707.** Inlaetabilis : semper tristis. A 95, 18.—**709.** Levamen : requies. A 107, 19.—**718.** Conticuit : tacuit. A 37, 1.

## IV.

**1.** Gravi cura : magno amore. A 83, 54.—Cura : amor, bene, ut (*Aen.* 1, 678) ‘mea maxima cura.’ LG. cf. S. See Notes.—**2.** Carpitur : consumitur. A 28, 28. cf. D.—**4.** Gentis honos : generis nobilitas. A 82, 5.—**9.** Insomnia : vigiliae. A 98, 28. cf. S.—**18.** (*Aen.* 5, 714, *Geo.* 3, 225) Pertaesum : ‘deserta loca et noctem petet pertaesum lucis.’ LG 233, 6. See Notes.—**30.** Effata : locuta. A 60, 19.—**35.** Esto : etsi putaveris. A 65, 35.—**41.** Inhospita : inhabitabilis. A 95, 41.—**50.** Litat : sacrificat vel immolat. A 109, 31. See S, D.—**52.** Orion stella est. A 134, 9.—**57.** Bidentes : oves bimas, sive quae duos dentes <eminentes> habent. LG 172, 35.—oves quas in hostiis pagani offerebant vocaverunt. LG 172, 36. cf. S, Isid. *Et.* 12, 1, 9, which follows.—bimas oves sive quae duos mutaverint dentes. LG 172, 38.—oves trimas. LG 172, 37.—**58.** etc. Lyaeus : Liber pater, dictus ἀπὸ τοῦ λιέων, quod multo vino membra solvantur. hunc enim vinum invenisse poetae finxerunt. unde et frons eius pampino cingitur ; coronam autem viteam et cornu[m] ideo habet quia, cum grata et moderanter vinum bibitur laetitiam

praestat, cum vero supra modum bibitur excitat lites, id est quasi cornua dat. LG. cf. D, SB (*Geo.* 2, 229), Isid. *Et.* 8, 11, 44. See Notes.—**59.** Ante omnes : p[re] omnes vel p[re] omnibus. A 18, 8. See Notes.—**61.** Candentes : candidi aut igniti. A 28, 29. See Notes.—**63.** Diem donis : per diem dona. LG 189, 44.—**64.** Spirantia olientia sunt aut morientia, quasi spiritum trahentia. LG [an *P L* aut *suprascr. L*]  
—Exta : fibras pectorum. A 70, 21. cf. 71, 10 v. Thes. Gl. [*leg. iecorum* ? cf. S *Geo.* 1, 120].—**67.** Tacitum : silens, latens vel occultum. *Virgilius* ‘*interea facitum vivit sub pectore vulnus.*’ LG 247, 17. See Notes.—**68.** Vagatur : ubique gressu instabile circumfertur. A 188, 45.—**72.** Peragrat : circuit, gyrat. A 141, 34. cf. S.—**73.** Dictaeos: Cretenses, aut in quibus dictamnus abundat. LG. cf. S.—Letalis arundo : arundinem pro sagitta dicit, quia Cupidinem sagittas dicebant amorum habere pagani, unde letalis arundo, id est amor usque ad mortem. LG 217, 5.—Harundo : sagatta, quia Cupidinem sagittas dicebant amorum habere pagani, unde letalis harundo amor usque ad mortem. raro autem invenitur canna a veteribus dicta nisi tantum a Varrone. LG 206, 36, Par. 107, 17. cf. Isid. *Et.* 17, 7, 57, which occurs s.v. *arundo*.—**75.** Ostentat : iactat, videri procurat vel multa ostendit. A 134, 38.—**85.** Infandum : execrabile, non loquendum. A 93, 21.—**99.** Quin potius : quin modo ‘cur non.’ alias ‘immo,’ ut (*Ecl.* 3, 52) ‘quin age si quid habes.’ alias ‘ideo.’ <ut> (*Aen.* 6, 33) ‘quin protinus omnia perlegerent oculis.’ LG 238, 13 [ages inquit *P L*]. cf. D.—**114.** Excepit : aut insidiose suscepit aut ad curam suam pertinere ait. LG 195, 30.—dolose respondit. LG. cf. D.—**119.** Titan : sol. A 184, 23. cf. D.—**121.** Indagine : investigatione. A 92, 12. —Indagat : investigat [vel inquirit]. A 92, 16.—**122.** Ciebo : vocabo [*clamabo*]. A 34, 21.—**125.** Adero : praesens ero. A 10, 9.—**128.** Adnuit : consentit, favet, acquiescit. A 8, 35.—**130.** Iubar : splendor. LG.—stella quae ante solis ortum appareat. LG. cf. Sangall. 245, 42, S, D, Isid. *Et.* 3, 71, 18, which comes later.—lux splendida vel solis radii. LG.—**131.** Retia rara : maiorum ferarum. LG.—apertiora retia. retia autem a retinendis piscibus dicta. LG. cf. Isid. *Et.* 19, 5, 1.—**132.** Vis plus significat quam multitudo. Sallustius ‘qua tempestate vis piscium ponto erupit.’ LG 254, 7. cf. S.—**134.** Os-

trum : purpura. A 134, 39. cf. S (*Aen.* 1, 700).—**135.** Sonipes : equus. A 173, 25. —? Sonipes : equus pedibus sonans. A 173, 24 [om. e d n. l.].—Mandit : comedit. A 112, 24.—manducat. A 112, 46.—commasticat. A 113, 1.—Mansa : manducata vel comesta. A 113, 2.—**136.** Progreditur : procedit. A 148, 33. **144.** Delum maternam : genus femini<num> quia insula. LG.—quod in ea Latona Delium Dianamque peperit. LG.—Invisere : requirere vel videre. A 99, 34.—**148.** Fingens : componens. A 76, 20. cf. S.—**150.** Enitet : splendet. A 63, 22.—**158.** Dari : obvium fieri. LG 187, 26.—**162.** Passim : dispersi et sine modo. A 138, 3.—**166.** Pronuba Iuno : quae nubentibus praeest. LG (*Virg.*) cf. Ampl. II 325, 35, = S.—Pronuba : quae nuptiarum auxilium dat. A 149, 13.—mulier quae praeest nuptiis, hoc est paranympha. LG 236, 25. cf. Isid. *Et.* 9, 7, 8, which comes later.—est quae nuptibus praeest. quae nubentes utroque coniungit. quod officium ad Iunonem pertinet deam coniunctionis. LG [prehest qui *P* que ex qui *L*]—Pronubante : adsistente. A 147, 25. See Notes.—**167.** Fulsere : coruscare. A 78, 54.—**171.** Furtivum amorem : adulterium. A 79, 41.—Furvum : nigrum. A 79, 40. cf. D (*Aen.* 2, 18), S (*Geo.* 3, 407; *Aen.* 9, 348).—**180.** Pernicibus : celerissimis, velocibus. A 141, 23.—Pernicitas : velocitas pedum, ut (*Aen.* 11, 718) ‘perniciibus ignea plantis.’ LG (cf. A 141, 7). cf. S. Isid. *Et.* 10, 211 comes later.—**190?** In plerumque quod invenerit servat, plerumque medium tenet aut mutat in contrarium, ut fortunatus infortunatus. servat, ut curvum incurvum. medium tenet, ut si quis ‘impotens’ dixerit, significat enim et satis potens et non potens. LG 209, 33.—**197.** Aggerat : congerat, acervat. A 13, 11.—**206.** Maurusia gens : Maurorum. A 114, 5.—**207.** Torus : accubitus [vel lectus]. A 185, 16.—Lenaeum honorem : vinum. Lenaeus autem Liber pater, dictus a lacu in quo expressum uvis vinum currit, quod Graece lenos dicitur. LG [Lentum honorem *P L*]—Lenos : lacus in quo uva exprimitur ac vinum currit. Graecum est. LG [lacum *P L*]. cf. S. D. See Notes.—Libat : fundit [vel sacrificat]. A 107, 46.—**209.** Caeci ignes : fulmina. LG 176, 32.—**210.** Terrificant : timorem incutunt. A 183, 25.—**215.** Semivir : spado, eunuchus. LG.—Semiviro : effeminato. LG, Sangall. 283, 15. cf. D.—**216.** M<a>eonia : Lydia

iuxta Phryges. LG. See S.—Mitra : Phrygeum pilleum, id est tiara. LG. cf. Isid. *Et.* 19, 31, 4; 19, 21, 3.—**217.** Potitur : fruitur, adipiscitur. A 146, 44.—**233.** Molitur : parat, instruit. LG (A 118, 47 with *c*).—**239.** Talare, <ut> pectorale vel umerale, qui<*a*> usque ad pedes est. LG 247, 21. cf. Isid. *Et.* 19, 22, 7, which follows. See Notes.—Nectit : conligat. A 123, 15.—**242.** Virga : quod vi sua regat. Ampl. I 400, 15, Corp. U 199. cf. D.—Virgam capit : caduceum invadit. virga enim Mercurii caduceum dicitur. LG (*Virg.*)—Caduceum : virga Mercurii. A 31, 9. cf. S.—**244.** Adimit : tollit, negat. A 7, 20.—**245.** Fretus : confidens, plenus, instructus. A 80, 51.—Tranat proprie de mari dicitur, sed transfertur aliquotiens ad aerem, ut ‘geminas enavit ad arces’ (cf. *Aen.* 6, 16). LG 250, 13 [arches *P* arces *corr.* *L*].—**246.** Apex : cacumen aut summitas. A 20, 9.—**247.** Fulcit : substituit, firmat. A 78, 51.—**252.** Cyllenius : Mercurius, a Cylleno monte Arcadiae in quo nutritus est. LG. cf. S.—**259.** Magalia : Afrorum casae. LG.—lingua Punica dicuntur casae pastorales, ut Virgilius (*Aen.* 1, 421) ‘magalia quondam,’ de Carthagine, ubi aliquando magalia fuerunt. LG. See Notes.—**262.** Laena : amictus rotundus duplex, ut Iulius Suavis. Suetonius vero ait toga duplex qua infibulati flamines sacrificant. huius vestis inventor Laenas appellatus est. LG 215, 4. cf. 216, 19. cf. D. See Notes.—**287.** Alternanti : cogitanti. A 14, 45.—**289.** Aptare : componere vel reparare. A 19, 10.—**295.** Facessunt : faciunt, recedunt. Facessat : desinat, cesseret. A 72, 25/26 [cessat *codd.*]. See S, D (*Aen.* 9, 44).—**303.** Orgia : mysteria vel nocturna cura aut initia. A 134, 8 [nocturna sacra ? *Goetz*].—**309.** Hiberno sidere : hiemis tempore. A 86, 22. cf. S.—**320.** Libyca : Afra sive Maura. A 109, 35.—Libys : Afer. A 109, 36.—**321.** Infensus : iratus vel offensus. A 93, 43.—**335.** Promeritus apud antiquos dicebatur qui quid bene fecisset. Promeritam : profuisse, praestitisse. LG 236, 15, Par. 137, 54. cf. S.—**338.** Ne finge : noli fingere aut putare. LG 226, 1.—**341.** Sponte : voluntate. A 175, 4.—**344.** (*Aen.* 10, 58). Recidiva : ex ruinis renascentia. A 160, 43.—restaurata ex ruinis. LG 239, 32—renovata, reparata. LG 239, 33 34.—Recidua crescendo et pullulando dicta sunt, bene ergo recidiva ubi mors et casus. LG 239, 35, Par. 141, 39 [*leg.* Recidua a recidendo ?].

cf. Isid. *Et.* 17, 6, 10, D, S (*Aen.* 10, 58).—Recidiva : rediviva. LG 239, 37.—Rediviva : denuo vita reddit, vel renascentia. A 161, 25.—Redivivus : qui redit ad quod fuit. A 161, 24.—**345.** Gryneus Apollo : dictus a Gryna palude, vel a Gryna Amazona quam stupravit. LG. cf. D.—**346.** Capessere : capere A. 29, 16.—**351?** Humentes : humidae. [Humentis *P L.*] cf. D (*Aen.* 3, 589).—**353.** Terret : terrorem inponit. A 183, 24.—**359.** Hausi : percepi. A 23, 50. cf. D.—**366.** Cautes : aspera [vel] saxa in mari. A 28, 31. cf. Isid. *Et.* 16, 3, 3.—**367.** Caucasus : mons Scythiae. A 28, 30. cf. S. See *Journal of Philology*, 35, 262 n.—**372.** Aequis oculis : aequo animo. A 12, 33.—**376.** Augur : qui aves colit, qui per auspicia divinabat, <id est> avium voces. Ampl. II 269, 36. cf. A 22, 55, Aff. 485, 55 and 52.—**383.** Supplicia : poenas. A 179, 37.—**385.** Artus : membra [decora]. A 20, 1.—**389.** Avertit : separavit. A 23, 46.—**390.** Deliquum : defectum. A 49, 34. cf. D.—**396.** Exsequitur : insistit negotio. A 70, 8. **402.** Acervus : tumulus. A 6, 3. **406.** Obniti : conari. A 129, 3. Obnixae : conatae. A 129, 4.—**451.** Taedet : taedio adficitur. A 182, 6.—**462.** Feralia : luctuosa. A 75, 25.—**469.** Eumenidum : Furiarum. A 62, 40.—Veluti : quomodo. A 189, 40.—**470.** Geminum : similem. <Geminus> par aut duplex. A 81, 36.—Geminat : iterat. A 81, 37.—Thebas : sunt veteres in Thessalia, novae vero in Graecia, ubi natus est Hercules maior. LG [novas *P L.*] cf. Isid. *Et.* 14, 4, 11.—**473.** Ultrices Dirae deae poeniendi apud paganos erant. LG 254, 16.—**476.** Adgressa : insidiouse adlocuta. LG 162, 36.—**478.** Inveni viam : inveni rationem. A 99, 37.—**482.** Aptum : compositum. A 19, 11.—**484.** (*Ecl.* 6, 61). Hesperidum : Hesperides tres fuisse traduntur Hesperi filiae, quae Iunonis antistites cum dracone pervigili mala aurea custodiebant. LG.—apud Berenicen dicunt fuisse Hesperidas nymphas, de quarum nominibus poetae dissentunt. LG [apud vere nicens *P apud veneri ciden L.*] See S (and on 483), D.—Epulac : escae. A 11, 33.—**493.** Accingier : accedere. A 5, 37a.—accinci, id est adgredi. LG 162, 7.—accinci, parari. LG 162, 8. cf. D, S.—**494.** Pyram : rogum, id est lignorum constructionem in qua mortui conburuntur. LG.—**500.** Practexere : cooperire. A 149, 39.—**510.** Erebum : profundum, infernum. A 64, 37.—**511.** Hecaten : Trivia dicta

Hecate ἀπὸ τοῦ ἔκατον quod centum annos insepultos errare faciat, vel quod eam Menelaus centum victimis placaverit. LG.—(Aen. 6, 118, etc.) Hecate Proserpina dicta ἀπὸ τοῦ ἔκατον aut quod centum victimis placatur, aut quod insepultos centum annos ad inferos recipi nolit. LG (*Virg.*)—**512.** Fontis Averni : quos ex fonte Averni lacus esse finxerat. qui lacus in Campania inferis dicatus est. LG.—Avernus : lacus in Campania inferis sacer, per quem descensus ad manes esse perhibetur. LG [locus *P.*] cf. S.—**514.** Pubentes : crescentes vel florentes. A 152, 25.—**524.** Cum medio voluntur sidera lapsu : περιφραστικῶς dum nox media est. LG.—**534.** Procos : nuptiarum petitores. A 147, 33. cf. Isid. *Et.* 10, 214; 9, 7, 7, S (Aen. 1, 536).—**550.** Expers : alienus vel extraneus [ad aliqua re.] A 67, 2.—**570.** Nocte se innescuit : in aerem concessit. LG 226, 24.—**574.** Citi : festinantes. A 34, 18.—**576.** Stimulat : agitat, instigat, incitat, monet [aut urget]. A 176, 8.—**578.** Adsis placidus : propitius sis. A 9, 54.—**588.** Remex dictus quod remum gerit. sic autem remex quomodo tubex dicitur nominativo casu ; non autem tubex sed tubicen dicendum est, ut tibicen, cornicen. LG 240, 22. cf. Par. 142, 49. Isid. *Et.* 19, 1, 6. See S (Aen. 5, 116).—**591.** (*Ecl.* 9, 2). Advena : nuper adveniens. LG 163, 33.—**603.** Anceps : dubius. A 16, 44.—**605.** (Aen. 6, 412). Fori : mediae partes navium, id est sedilia nautarum. A 78, 6. cf. LG 202, 18.—Foros : ubi uva calcatur, aut transtra navium. LG 202, 19. cf. Isid. *Et.* 15, 6, 8. See Notes.—**613.** Annare : natare. A 18, 18.—**636.** Piaculum : crimen aut aliquid impie in templis aut in sepulcris commissum. A 143, 10. cf. Ampl. I 385, 21 (Corp. P 426).—**641.** Anili : senectutis. A 18, 19 [Anile *codd.*].—**642.** At trepida : at vero anceps. LG 163, 30.—**643.** Acies : acumen oculorum vel gladii. A 6, 4.—plura significat. aut enim oculorum est, ut (Aen. 6, 788) ‘huc geminas nunc flecte acies’ ; aut exercitus, ut (Aen. 9, 550) ‘hinc acies atque hinc acies adstare Latinas’ ; aut ferri, ut (Aen. 2, 333) ‘stat ferri acies mucrone corusco.’ LG 162, 5.—**645.** Inrumpit : festinus ingreditur. A 97, 36.—**683.** Lymphis : aquae late diffusae quae defluunt. A 109, 14.—**694.** Obitus : mors. A 127, 45.—**700.** Iris roscida : id est humor desuper cadens. LG 241, 14.

## V.

**6.** Polluto : inquinato. A 145, 47.—**37.** Libystidis ursae : Libycae ferae, sicut et ‘Scipiadas’ pro ‘duos Scipiones.’ LG 217, 28. **40.**—Gratatur : gratulatur. A 83, 52. See S.—**41.** Solatur : consolatur. A 173, 9.—**49.** Acerbum : inmaturum vel malum. A 5, 34.—**51.** Paraetoniae Syrtes extra Libycas alias esse ait Lucanus (3, 295). Syrtes vero Libycae austro flante siccantur. LG 198, 26.—**54.** Sua dona : nunc convenientia. LG.—**56.** Sine mente : sine voluntate. A 172, 18. cf. D.—Reor : arbitror aut existimo. A 162, 33.—**60.** Dicatis : consecratis. A 54, 20a.—Audax : fortis. A 84, 56.—**72.** ff. Parentat : umbris vel tumulis mortuorum frequenter paret, id est obsequitur aut ministrat. A 137, 28a.—**77?** Trochleae vocatae quod rotulas habeant per quas funes trahuntur. trochos enim Graece rota dicitur. LG. See D. cf. Isid. *Et. 19, 2, 9/10.* See Notes.—**84.** Lubricus : labilis, lenis, nitidus. A 110, 36. cf. S.—**92.** Innoxius : innocens, solutus. A 95, 33.—**95,** etc. Famulari : servire. A 73, 28.—**103.** Subiciunt : subponunt. A 177, 21.—**118.** Chimaera : nunc nomen navis, alias belua multorum capitum, quae belua prima parte leo, postrema draco, media capellae facies ignem vomens. LG (*Virg.*) [Cymera *P L* multorum captum *L.*].—**137.** Haurit : implet, aperit. A 22, 58.—**141.** Lacertus : brachium. A 103, 42.—Lacerti : murices in brachiis. A 103, 43. See Isid. *Et. 11, 1, 117.*—**151.** Elabitur : effugit. A 61, 24.—**160.** Princeps : prior. A 151, 38.—**177.** Torquet : convertit. A 185, 21.—**187.** Aemula : inimica, invidens. A 62, 47.—**188.** Incedens : ambulans. A 91, 15.—**191.** Promite : proferte aut expedite. A 149, 7.—**193.** Ionio<que> mari : et in Ionio mari. dictum Ionium [Ionium] quod Io Inachi filia a Iove compressa Iunonis instinctu in vacca<m> conversa per id transnatavit. LG cf. D (*Aen. 3, 211.*).—**205.** Acuto murice : saxis asperis. A 5, 37. cf. D.—Murex : eminens saxum. LG. cf. S.—**208.** Trudes : conti, a trudendo dicti. LG.—ferrati fustes. LG, *Ampl. I* 397, 54, *Corp. T* 303. **223** Inde Gyan : subaudiendum ‘consequitur.’ LG 210, 32 [*Indegiam P Indegnam ex Indegiam L. v. Thes. Gl.*].—**241.** Portunus : deus qui praeest portibus. sed hoc pagani fingunt. LG (*Virg.*). cf. S (and on *Geo. 1, 437*, with SB).—Matuta : dea paganorum quam Graeci Leucotheam dixerunt. LG 221, 28,

Par. 115, 37. cf. S.—**246.** (539). Laurus : arbor quae numquam exiuit tegmine foliorum. LG.—**251.** Maeandro dupli : dupli clavo nam Maeander proprie fluminis nomen est, dictus quod in semet recurrat. unde et hic quod in se redeat clavus purpurae, ‘Maeandro’ dixit. LG.—<cu>currit : in gyrum texta est. LG.—**252** (*Geo.* 3, 25). Intextus : infabricatus. A 99, 22.—**254.** Anhelanti similis : ad imaginem anhelantis expressus. LG 166, 28.—**264.** Conixi : simul conati. A 38, 16. —**265.** Palantes : sparsi, per diversa fugientes. A 135, 25.— —Palabundi : vagi, errantes. LG. cf. A 135, 24. cf. Palantes : errantes, vagi, diversi. LG [divini *P L*]—**267.** Cymbia : species poculorum. A 34, 48.—quae et carchesia, genus poculorum. LG.—vasa quae in modum cauci fiunt. LG.—**269.** Taeniis : vittis, infulis. LG 248, 11.—fasciolis ex corona dependentibus. LG 248, 12. See S.—**278.** Adtollens : cum invidia adtendens. A 10, 34.—Retentat : retinet. A 163, 32.—**281.** Velificat : navigat. A 189, 41.—**289.** Circus : gyrus. A 34, 10.—**310.** Phaleris : bullis. phalerae autem sunt ornamenta equorum. LG. cf. A 72, 31, S.—**312.** Amplexitur : amplexat. A 16, 6.—**314.** Argolica : Graecanica. A 20, 47.—Biti : proficisci. A 25, 35. See Notes.—**318.** Abit discedit. A 3, 8.—**319.** Emicat : splendet, exsilit. A 62, 10.—**320.** Longo intervallo : ex longo tempore, sed a locis tractum est. inter murum et fossatum locus in medio intervallum dicitur. hoc iam translatum est et ad tempus. A 110, 34.—Longa intercapedine : longo intervallo, longo interstitio. A 110, 34a.—**326.** Ambiguum : dubium. A 15, 36.—**331.** Ovans : exultans, gaudens. A 135, 6.—**333.** Concidit : cecidit. A 36, 1.—**343.** Favor : clamor, adsensus. A 72, 10.—**350.** Me liceat : pro ‘mihi liceat’ id est concedatur. LG 221, 41 [et concedatur *P L*.]—**361.** Egregium : gloriosum aut praecipuum. A 60, 51.—**374.** Perculit : proturbavit aut iactavit vel prostravit. A 141, 4.—**385.** Ducere : deponere. A 58, 49.—? Duco : acceptum habeo. A 58, 41.—**396.** Efletae : sine effectu. A 60, 13.—Efleta : sterilis, sine fetu. LG, Aff. 510, 7.—**407.** Magnanimus : magnae virtutis. A 112, 31.—**440.** Montana circum castella : in montibus posita. LG.—**442.** Adsultibus : saltibus. A 10, 30.—**452.** Aequaevus : unius aetatis. A 12, 34.—**466.** Conversa : ad Entellum conversa, vel mutata. LG.—**503.** Diverberat : disiungit. A 56,

**36.—504.** Malus : extremitas arborum navis. A 112, 42.—**517.** Decidit : ruit. A 48, 26.—**530.** Abominat : negat quod suum est. A 3, 17. See S.—**531.** Abnuit : negat vel recusat. A 3, 19.—**534.** Auspiciūm : avis signum. A 22, 58.—Exsortem : alienum a sorte. I.G. cf. Ampl. II 292, 48.—**538.** Amoris pignus : affectionis vinculum. A 16, 13.—**541.** Praelatum : antepositum. A 155, 45.—Praelato.—ampliori. A 156, 1.—**559.** Flexilis : qui cito flectitur, id est flexibilis. LG 201, 21.—**579.** (*Geo.* 2, 299). Flagella proprie virgarum sunt, dicta eo quod flatu agitantur et sonent. LG. cf. S. See Notes (*Geo.* 2, 299).—**588** (*Aen.* 6, 27). Labyrinthus : <inex>stricabilis instructio domus. LG.—domus Minotauri cuiusdam monstri sic perflexa in aedificiis ut intrare tantum, non exire liceat. LG. Aff. 532, 2.—aedificium quod in Creta ad includendum Minotaurum Daedalus fecit. cuius parietes ita flexuosos et in se redeuntes varie duxit ut inde nemo elabi possit, id est exire. unde et labyrinthus dictus est, quod elabi inde, <id est> exire nemo possit. LG.—Labyrinthum : aedificium tortuosum mechanica arte constructum a Daedalo, ubi sine adiutorio cuiuslibet voces resonabant, et si quis in eo ingrediebatur, egredi nequaquam sine filo foris ligato valebat, propter ambages. Anfractus, ambago, circuitus. Anfractus tortuosus, vel domus Minotauri cuiusdam monstri. A 103, 26a. See Notes.—**600.** Porro : autem aut longe aut deinde. A 146, 24.—**610.** Trames : via. A 186, 2.—Tramite<s> : semitae. A 186, 3.—**613.** Acta : ripa nemorosa. A 23, 49.—**639.** Prodigii : signis. A 147, 37.—**650.** Egomet : ego ipsa. A 61, 2.—**663.** Transtra : sedilia nautarum, sive medias partes navium. LG 250, 16. cf. A 185, 47.—materias in transverso positas. LG.—**680.** Idecirco : ideo. A 88, 58.—**708.** Verba infit : in verba prorumpit. A 191, 25. cf. LG 252, 24.—**742.** Arcet : prohibet aut vetat. A 19, 39.—**743.** Sopitum : sedatum vel repressum aut extinctum. Sopit : extinguit vel cooperit quod ardet. A 174, 5, 6.—**745.** Accerra : arca turaria. A 6, 5.—**746.** Arcessit : vocat. A 20, 48.—**773.** Caedere : caedendo propitiare. A 103, 6 [Kadere cedendo proferre *codd.*]—**783.** Dies cum multa significet, significat etiam tempus plerumque generale, quod et dies et nox comprehendatur. LG 189, 46.—**810.** Ab ino : deesum. A 3, 16.—**812.** Pelle : expelle. A 139, 20.—**818.** Feri : feritas

tribus rebus ostenditur, vultu, voce, gestu. quadrupedes enim sunt. LG 199, 35.—**822.** Cetus : belua marina. A 29, 12.—**830.** Pedes dicuntur duo funes navium qui extremos velorum angulos tenent. LG 231, 40. See Isid. *Et. 19, 3, 4.*—**833.** Densum : spissum. A 48, 28.—**840.** Somnium : quod dormimus. <In>somnium : quod videntur. A 173, 18, 19 [Somnum *Vat. a* quando dormimus *Vat.* somnium quod *c. d n.l.* cf. S. *At v. Thilonis app. crit. et Isid. Diff. 542*].—**846.** Paulisper : aliquantis per vel aliquantulum. A 138, 25.

## VI.

- 1.** Calones : galearii militum. A 103, 9. See D.—**2.** Euboicis : Cumanis. Eubo<ica>s autem Cumas ideo dicit quoniam ab Euboea venientes Cumam condiderunt. est autem Euboea insula. LG [eubol insula *P L*].—**7.** Abstrusa : abscondita. A 3, 1.—**9.** Arces : edita aut excelsa loca. A 20, 10.—**13.** etc. Trivia : Diana, Luna, Proserpina. LG.—Lucos : silvas modicas. lucus autem sacratus proprie dicitur locus arboribus plenus, dictus κατὰ ἀπτίφρουσι <quod> non conlucet sed parum luceat. LG. See S (*Aen. 1, 441*).—**14.** Daedalus : Eupalami filius, genere Atheniensis, artis fabricae peritissimus. hic cum accusatus fuisset apud Athenienses quod sororis suae filium peremisset, metuens futurum iudicium ad Cretam configuit, et potentia <M>inois regis Cretensium aliquamdiu tutus, cum illic quoque uxorem <M>inois Pasiphaen ante taurum nefando amore potiri fecisset, veritus iram potentis regis, fabricatis sibi et filio pinnis, evolasse a Creta dicitur, et in mari perduto filio venisse ad Campaniam, et cavato quodam informi saxo templum ex eo Apollinis fecisse[t], et numini eius pinnas quibus volaverat consecravit. LG (*Virg.*) [cum illis quoque *P L* proditio *P L* nomini *L*]—Atheniensis genere, artis fabricae peritissimus, qui etiam Labyrinthum in Creta aedificavit implicitis parietibus atque involuto exitu. LG [laberintum *P L* exito *P*]. cf. S. D.—**15.** Praepetibus : priora potentibus. LG (*Virg.*). cf. D.—**17.** Chalcidica arce : Cumam significat, civitatem Campaniae quam a Chalcide profugi construxisse dicuntur. LG [Calcidica arte *P Calcidiattartur L*].—**20.** Androgeus : <filius> Minois regis Cretensium et Pasiphaeae. LG.—**21.** Cecropidae : Athenienses, a rege Graecorum Cecrope. A 33, 37.—**22.** Urna : mensura

unde ducuntur sortes. quasi quartarium est. A 196, 5. cf. Isid. Et. 16, 26, 14.—**24.** Crudelis amor tauri : Pasiphae Solis filia cum tauri amore fureret et eo potiri non posset, Daedalo iuvante vacca lignea inclusa est et effectum nefariae cupiditatis imitata est. LG [Pasive *P* Passives *L* affectum *L*]. cf. D. S (v. 14).—**26.** Minotaurus : monstrum quod caput taurinum habebat, et cetera pars corporis homo fuit. LG [qui caput *P L*]. cf. A 117, 19. Aff. 538, 10.—monstrum quod capite tauri, altera parte corporis homo fuit. a Minoe rege dictus est et a tauro, quia ex utroque mater semen fertur suscepisse. Ampl. II 310, 63.—monstrum quod nomen accepit quod ex homine et tauro fuerit procreatus. haec bestia in labyrintho fertur a Daedalo esse inclusa. LG.—**37.** Spectacula : ubi omnium visui publica praebetur inspectio. LG. cf. A 174, 35, Isid. Et. 18, 16, 1. See Notes.—**46.** Fanti : loquenti. A 73, 38.—**62.** Tenus : extrema pars arcus. Ampl. I 396, 22, Corp. T 83. cf. S.—**70.** Festos dies de nomine Phoebi : ludos Apollinares significat, quos Augustus Apollini post pugnam Actiam cum Antonio quam habuit vicitor sacravit. LG (*Virg.*) [Festus dies *L* nomine factos *P* nomine factus *L* angustus *P* pugnam factam *P L*].—**73.** Lectosque sacrabo : significat quindecim viros quos Augustus libris Sibyllinis praefecit. LG 217, 6. See Notes.—**74.** Ne manda : ne manda veris. LG.—**95.** Ne cede : ne cesseris. LG.—**97.** Reris : arbitraris. A 163, 19.—**112.** Comitatus : secutus. A 43, 5. cf. S.—**119.** Arcessire : ad superos evocare. LG 167, 47. cf. S.—**120.** Fidibus : c<h>ordis. fidis enim citharae chordam designat. LG.—chordis, fides autem dictae quod fidem sibi servent, nec alterius sonos imitentur. LG 200, 17.—<*Fidibus*> canoris : chordis. A 29, 31.—**130.** Evexit : elevavit. A 66, 4.—**132.** Cocytus : flumen apud inferos. A 41, 17.—**139.** Claudunt : includunt, id est celant. LG 179, 28.—**141.** Auricomos fetus : ramum aureum comas aureas, id est folia, habentem. LG (*Virg.*)—**150.** Incestat : polluit. A 91, 19. cf. S.—**154.** Invium : quod adiri non potest. A 100, 1.—**164.** Praestantior : sublimior vel praeclarior. A 155, 39.—**167.** Lituum : baculum incurvum quo augures utuntur, ut (*Aen.* 7, 187) ‘ipse Quirinali lituo.’ LG 218, 38. See Notes.—**173.** ?Aemulus : eiusdem rei studiosus, quasi imitator et amabilis. alias inimicus invenitur. LG 163, 43, = Isid. Et. 10, 7. cf. S.—invidens vel oblicus. A 11,

**41.—177.** Pyra : ara ex lignis altioribus composita, quae cum adhuc non ardet rogus dicitur, cum vero ardet pyra dicitur, pyr enim Graece ignis dicitur ; ubi corpora mortuorum conburebant. LG, A 143, 34a. See S, Notes. Isid. *Et.* 20, 10, 9 follows in LG.—**196.** Ne defice : ne defeceris, ne recesseris. LG [cesseris *ex* cesserit *L*].—**201.** Averni : inferni. A 23, 53.—**204.** Discolor : dissimilis. A 55, 16.—**205?** Viscum est genus frondis. in arboribus nascitur, unde hieme animalibus datur cibus. LG 209, 16. [Ibiscum *P L*].—**207.** Teretes : rotundi. A 183, 23a. See S.—**209.** Brattea : tenuis auri lamina. LG 171, 7.—auro similis, sed non verum aurum. LG 171, 8.—**218.** Calidos latices : aquas calidas. A 29, 20.—**222** (*Aen.* 11, 64). Feretrum : lectum funebre, id est loculum. A 75, 20.—est ubi funus defertur, a ferendo mortuum dictum. LG 199, 34. cf. D (*Aen.* 11, 64), Isid. *Et.* 18, 9, 1.—**225.** Ciater est vas, id est qui unum cadum capit, urnas III. A 30, 25. (See Thes. Gl., Isid. *Et.* 16, 26, 14.)—**228.** Cadum Graece quod Latine situla vocatur. LG 173, 34. cf. Isid. *Et.* 20, 6, 4. See Lindsay, *Class. Quart.* 12, 120.—Cadus : genus vasis aenei. LG 173, 36.—**238.** Scrupea : aspera, prominentibus saxis cacuminata. A 176, 16. See Notes.—**242.** Unde : a quo, vel ideo. A 195, 4.—**244.** Invergit : infundit. A 99, 41.—**246.** Libamina prima : sacrificiorum degustamenta prima liba nam hoc libum et haec liba pluraliter]. LG. cf. on *Ecl.* 7, 33.—**247.** Caeloque Ereboque potentem : quia ipsa et Luna est et Proserpina. LG (*Virg. P.*).—**258.** Procul, o procul : longe, longius. A 147, 34.—**263.** Vadentem : ambulantem. ‘haut timidis vadentem passibus aequat.’ LG [ut timidis *P L*].—**265.** Chaos : confusio rerum. A 29, 23.—prima. elementorum confusio, vel inferni inferiora. A 103, 18.—**277.** Labos : labor, sicut honos honor. A 103, 25.—**287.** Centum geminus Briareus : Briareus unus de gigantibus, hoc pot<ent>ior quod centimanus fuit. qui, cum caelum gigantes peterent, diis solus auxiliatus est et illis arma suggessit et pro ipsis quoque dimicavit. ob quod in caelum receptus esse perhibetur. LG [Gentum geminus *P L* armas *P*]. See D.—<Belua Lernae> : excetra plena malitia, hoc est hydra [quam veteres conapum nominarunt]. A 70, 22. See on v. 576 and Notes.—Lerna : lacus in Arcadia in quo editus serpens dicitur cum multis capitibus, cuius natura per damnum crescebat. quae hydra

appellata est eo quod ex aqua genita videretur. haec hydra ab Hercule est imperfecta. LG.—locus ubi fuit Hydra, serpens qui multa capita habuit. A 106, 22.—**288.** Flammisque armata chimaera : chimaera monstrum fuit quod primas partes leonis, sequentes caprae vomentis ignem, ultimas in cauda serpentis habuit. haec in Lycia iuxta Cragum montem populabatur terras ; quam Bellerophontes occidit. LG [gracu montem *P* (graci *L*) ] See Notes.—**289.**? Gorgones fingunt poetae fuisse meretrices crinitas serpentibus, quae aspicientes convertebant in lapides, habentes unum oculum quem invicem utebantur. fuerunt autem tres sorores unius pulchritudinis, quasi unius oculi, quae ita spectores suos stupescere faciebant ut vertere eos putarentur in lapides. LG. cf. S, D (*Aen.* 2, 616), Isid. *Et.* 11, 3, 29. See Notes.—Forma tricorporis umbrae : Erylum vel Geryonem dicit, quem Hercules superavit, Erylum vero Evander. LG [efander *P L*].—**299.** Squalor : horror aut egestas vel ariditas. A 175, 17.—**303.** Ferruginea : ferruginei coloris, id est nigra. LG 200, 3 [nigri *P*]. See S.—**312.** Aprica : aestiva, calens. A 19, 1.—Apricus locus : temperatus, sine vento. A 19, 2.—**325.** Inops : insepultus, sinc terra. ops enim terra est, quae ops dicta sive quod ops sequitur sive quia opem fert fructificando. LG. See S. cf. Isid. *Et.* 10, 145, which follows in LG.—Ops terra, ideo dicta ops quoniam opem fert frugibus. LG. cf. Isid. *Et.* 14, 1, 1.—**332.** Sors : condicio vel eventus. A 174, 9.—**376.** Fata : decreta. LG. cf. S.—**378.** Finitimi : vicini. A 76, 21.—**379.** Piabunt : expiabunt. A 143, 11. cf. S.—**382.** Parumper : valde modicum. A 137, 16. See S.—**387.** Adgreditur : iracunde adloquitur. LG 162, 35.—**392.** Alcides : Hercules. Graece enim ἀλκὴ virtus dicitur. LG [herculis *P L*].—Hercules Graeca significatione a virtute appellatur. ἀλκὴ enim Graece virtus dicitur. LG [herculis *P L*]. cf. Sangall. 205, 16. See S.—**401.** Exsanguis : sine sanguine aut pallidus. Exanimis : sine anima. A 69, 10/11.—**412.** Alveo : cymba, navicula. hoc iuxta antiquum morem dixit, quia coriis vel <s>parto contexebant et consuebant. LG. **414.** Sutilis : quae consulta fuerit. hoc iuxta antiquum morem. LG 247, 9.—**416.** Informis : nondum formatus. A 93, 25.—**417.** Trifaucis : tria guttura halens. LG 251, 4.—**425.** Celer : velox. A 31, 44.—**426.** Vagitus : sonus. A 189, 2.—infantium fletus.

LG 251, 39. cf. S.—**427.** Infans : qui fari nescit, id est qui loqui non potest. LG. cf. Isid. *Et. 11, 2, 9*, which comes later in the series of infans-glosses.—ineloquent. A 93, 23.—**428.** Exsortes : alieni vel alienae. A 71, 9.—**441.** Lugentes dicti quasi luce egentes, unde et luctus dicitur. lugere autem dicitur dum quispiam cum dolore habitum sordidum mutat. LG 219, 17. cf. S, Isid. *Diff. 227.*—**442.** Tabes : macies. A 181, 9. **443.** Calles : semitae. A 29, 16*a*.—**445.** Phaedra Minoi<ss> et Pasiphae filia fuit, uxor Thesei. habuit privignum nomine Hippolytum. LG. cf. S.—**446.** Cernit : vidit, prospexit. A 31, 46.—**462.** Senta : sordida. A 169, 22.—**463.** Quivi : potui. A 159, 7.—**476.** Prosequitur : deducit, aut causam exponit. A 149, 33 [*leg. ut causam exponat?*].—**479.** Inclytus : invictus aut gloriosus aut sublimatus. LG 210, 18. cf. A 90, 44.—**480.** Adrasti pallentis imago : Adrastus Polynicis et Tydei sacer, Argivorum rex, Thebano bello devictis suis partibus fugiens tantum palloris traxisse dicitur ut vim eius numquam caruerit. LG (*Virg.*). See S.—**489.** Phalanges : multitudines. A 73, 44—Phalanx : multitudo, id est legio, sex milia militum numerus. LG.—**493.** Frustratur : eluditur aut eludit. A 79, 42.—Hiantes : <os> ampliantes vel os aperientes. A 86, 15. See *Thes. Gl.*—**507.** Nequivi : non potui. A 123, 36.—**510?** Funus imaginarium : tumulus sine cadavere. A 79, 26. See S.—**511.** Lacaena : <H>elenae. LG.—**517.** Orgia ducebat : sacra Liberi simulabat. ἀπὸ τῆς ὁργῆς orgia dicit. L.G.—**550.** Ambit : circuit. Ambitus : circuitus. Ambages : circuitus verborum [vel anfractus.] A 15, 40 42.—**552.** Adamans : valde amans. Adanians : lapis durus. A 9, 51 52.—lapis durus qui ferro dividi non potest, nisi sanguine hircino dividitur. LG 162, 28. cf. S, D.—**553.** Vir a virtute nomen accepi<t, ut Varro docet, sicut et mulier a mollitie, tamquam mollier>. A 193, 23*a*. cf. Abol. 192, 49, LG 253, 37, Isid. *Et. 10, 274.* See S, Notes.—**554.** Caelicolae : dii caelestes, vel qui caelum colunt. A 32, 56*a*.—**561.** Plangor : plangentium vox. A 145, 3.—**565** (580). Titanes : filii Terrae principes. A 184, 25. See S, Notes.—**570.** Sons : nocens. A 173, 20.—**576.** <Hydra> : excetra secunda, velut inexhaustae malitia. Hydram <ab a>qua veteres nominarunt. LG 195, 34 [*hoc est ydram quem veteres P ydram que veteres L. Estidram*

quam veteres canapum nominarunt LG 195, 2, A 65, 41]. See Notes.—multorum capitum serpens fuisse fertur, cuius absciso capite uno multa pro eodem nascebantur. sed hoc pagani fingunt. LG 255, 21. **582.** Alidas geminos : Otum et Ephialten dicit, Aloei filios sicut alii, Neptuni sicut aliqui. caelum inpugnare volentes altissimos montes Macedoniae et Thessaliae Ossan<sup>i</sup> et Pelion Olympo congesserunt, fulmineque a Iove in Tartarum missi sunt. LG (*Virg.*) ofinalten *P* ofinalte *L* aloiin filius sicut alii neptuni sive ut aliqui caelum *P L* concesserint fulminaque a iove in taurum *P L*. corr. *Hagen in App. Ser.* p. 461].—**597.** Rostrum : os quod Graeci πύχος dicunt. proprie tamen rostrum dicitur quod incurvum est, ut vulturis, accipitris vel reliquis avibus. LG 241, 19. cf. Par. 144, 50.—**603.** Genitalibus : lectis. geniales dicti quod genii causa praeparantur. LG.—Geniales : lecti coniugales, aut <genialis> homo gratus. A 82, 7 [*Genialis codd.*]. See Notes.—**608.** Invisus : odiosus, aut ab invidia, zelatus. A 100, 2.—**609.** Cliens : amicus minor. Clientela : officium domestici, id est clientis. A 35, 15. 16.—Testatur : testibus praesentibus loquitur. A 184, 3.—**623?** Incestum est quod cum parente vel vidua fit. dictum autem incestum quasi incustum. LG.—**638.** Amoenum : fertile, iocundum. <*Virecta* :> viride fructum facientem sive arborum multitudo. A 15, 43.—**641.** Norunt : noverunt. Noram : noveram (*Ecl.* 1, 23). A 125, 39 40.—**644.** Chorea : sonus ludorum, a choro dictum. LG 185, 26.—ludicrum cantilenae vel saltationes classium sunt. LG 185, 28. cf. *Isid. Et.* 6, 19, 6, *Ampl.* I 352, 45 46.—cantica, a choro tractum. *Vergilius 'pars pedibus plaudunt chorcas et carnina dicunt.'* LG 185, 27.—**659.** Eridanus : fluvius.—**668.** (*Gec.* 3, 370)? Exstat : superat, eminet. A 66, 44.—**671?** Erebum : infernum. A 65, 8.—**686.** Genae : vultus maxillae. A 82, 8.—**696.** Adegit : coegit. A 10, 11.—**697** (*Aen.* 3, 403). Classes : navium multitudo. A 27, 36 (perhaps from *A.n.* 1, 39).—**714.** Let<hae>i fluminis unda<m> : ad Let<hae>i fluminis aquas. Lethaeus enim est fluvius inferorum. eo poto quid passae sint obliviousunt et ad superos iterum corpora ingrediuntur animae. LG [passa est *P L* passae corr. *L*]. See Notes.—**725.** Lucentemque globum lunae Titaniaque astra spiritus intus alit. Lucentemque globum lunae : hoc iuxta physicos qui dicunt in modu<m> pilae lunam

esse. Titaniaque astra : stellas dicit quae obliquo solis cursu et via feruntur. ideo et Titania, Titan enim sol est. <Camposque liquentis> : maria. Spiritus : divinus. dicit spiritu[s] divino omnia regi. Intus alit : id est regit, nutrit. LG [spiritus maria divina dicit *P L*]. cf. S.—(*Ecl.* 1, 1) Patens : quod aperitur et clauditur. LG, Par. 129, 40.—Pat[ib]ulum dicitur quod naturaliter patet. LG, Par. 129, 62. See S (and on *Esl.* 1, 1). Isid. *Diff.* 434 comes between these two glosses. See Notes.—**731.** Noxia : mala. A 125, 44.—**738.** Concreta : commixta [vel coagulata.] A 36, 3.—**763.** Postumus : post mortem patris natus. A 146, 34.—**764.** Longaevo : seni, vel deo facto. Stoici enim longaevos dixerunt deos, id est longa aetate, non perpetuos, qui dicunt cum suo mundo esse casuros. LG 219, 3. See *Thes. Gl.*—**772.** Civili queru : quia qui patriam vel civem ab hoste liberasset apud gentiles huius arbōris frondibus coronabatur. LG 179, 8.—**773.** Fidena : urbs Italiae quam Veientani considerunt. LG [Vegitani *P L*].—civitas quam Veientani condiderunt, dicta Fidena quod ab his instructa est, quia fidentes viribus Tiberim transmeaverunt. LG [Vegtani *P* vegentani *L* transmeavit *P L*].—**775.** Pan : Incubus. A 137, 8, cf. S.—**781.** Inlyta : invicta vel gloriosa. A 91, 18. See S.—**792.** Augustus : super omnes clarus atque amplificatus. LG 169, 36. cf. Isid. *Et.* 9, 3, 16.—Divus : imperator, qui post mortem ut deus habetur. A 54, 6.—**802.** Erymanthi nemora : Erymanthus mons Arcadiae in quo occidit Hercules aprum nimiae vastitatis. LG [nemore *P L* in quem *P L*].—**805.** Nysaeus : Dionys[i]us qui et Liber pater. Nysaeus dictus est a Nysa civitate in qua colitur. LG. cf. S.—**811.** Curis hasta dicebatur lingua Sabinorum. LG 187, 20.—Otia qui rumpet patria<*e*> : Tullus <H>ostilius significatur, successor Numae. pacatum longo tempore populum Romanum ad arma coupluit. LG (*Virg.*) [tulio *P L* nūte *P* mute *L*].—**824 5.** Torquati hac ex causa vocabulum acceperunt. cum enim Galli adversus Romanos proelium excitarent, nobilissimus de senatoribus iuvenis Lucius Manlius provocante Gallo ad singulare certamen progressus eum occidit, et sublato torque aureo colloque suo inposito perpetuum Torquati et sibi et posteris suis cognomen accepit. hunc meminit Virgilius dicens ‘saevumque securi aspice Torquatum.’ LG [ex cusa *P* vocabum *P id. cum lu suprascr.* *L* iubens lucius *L* huic meminit *P*].—**827.** Con-

cordes animae : animas ostendit Gnaei Pompei et Gai Caesaris quibus ducibus civile bellum administratum est. LG (*Virg.*) [animus ostendit *L* gni *P* *L* galcasar *P* galgaras *L* dulcibus *P* *L*] —**838.** Eruet ille Argos : Curius Dentatus dux Romanorum Pyrrhum ab Achille origine<*m*> trahentem regem Epirotarum ex Italia superatum fugavit, quo tempore Tarentinis auxilium ferens arma adversus Romanos sustulit. ultum autem avos Troiae ait ideo quia Achivi Troiam ceperant, et templum Minervae contaminaverunt, quod postero Dentatus refecit. LG (*Virg.*) [Eriet *P* *L* rex romanorum *P* *L* pyram bachille *P* tempore tui unisis *L* (tarvinsis *P*) qui acivi *P* quo acivi *L* deficit *P* *L*.v. Hagen in App. Serv. p. 513] —**840.** Temerari : polui. A 182, 16.—**843.** Scipiones duo fuerunt, avus et nepos, quorum prior Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus cognominatus est quod Hannibalem Carthaginiensium ducem bello superavit ; alter Lucius Cornelius Scipio Numantinus appellatus est quia Numantium civitatem Hispaniae expugnavit. [Herum apud omnes ingens metus et reverentia fuit ; nam et paratissimi ad dimicandum et consultissimi habiti sunt. multa enim per eos in bellis prospere gesta sunt.] LG (*Virg.*). cf. on *Geo.* 2, 170. See Notes.—**849.** Orabunt causas nielius : d<*ic*>ent vel perorabunt, unde orare et orator. vult autem Demosthenem Athenensem accipi. hic invidisse Ciceroni Virgilius videtur. LG (*Virg.*) orabant et perorabant *P* *L* unde orate et orato *P* *L* demonstenem *P* *L* virgili *P*. See S (*Aen.* 10, 96, etc.), D (*Aen.* 11, 100), Don. Ter. *Hec.* 717.—Meatus : cursus, pluraliter. Lucanus (1, 663) ‘cur signa meatus deseruere suos.’ LG 221, 34. cf. Meatus caeli : cursus caeli. LG.—Meatus : circuitus mathematicos. ‘caelique[*m*] meatus desribent.’ LG.—**855.** (*Aen.* 10, 449). Opima spolia : quae dux de duce trahit. LG. cf. S.—quae dux detrahit <*de*> occiso duce. LG, Ampl. I 377, 13, Ampl. II 316, 29, Aff. 545, 42.—**861.** Claudius Marcellus, pronepos Marcelli, Octaviae Augusti sororis filius, valde iuvenis decessit et in campo Martio sepultus est Romae. cuius studiis Virgilius praefuit. LG 205, 23. See Goetz, *Der Lib. Gloss.* p. 281.—**870.** Propago : origo. A 149, 14.—posteritas. A 149, 17.—**872.** Mavorti[u]s campus : Martius campus, qui est Romae, ubi iuvenis Marcellus sepultus est. LG 221, 32. See S, Notes.—**878.**

Prisca : antiqua. A 151, 45.—**892.** Fero : tolero [vel recipio]. A 75, 22.—**895.** Nitens : nitidus. Nitet : splendet aut lucet. Nititur : laborat. A 125, 10–12.

## VII.

**4.** Signat : exprimit. A 171, 19.—**5.** Exsequiae : prosecutio funeris. A 70, 13.—**16.** Ruditus asini clamor. grunnitus porcorum est, ranarum coax. Sangall. 280, 48 + LG 206, 13 + *Cod. Cass.* 402, 556, 47. cf. S.—**18.** Forma<e> luporum : lupi περιφουστικῶς. LG.—**24.** Fervida : inquieta, concitata [iracunda]. A 75, 24.—**32?** Prorumpit : proruit. A 149, 30. See *Thes. Gl.*—**58.** Portentum : signum aliquod. A 146, 26.—**71.** Adolet : incendit vel incensum ponit. A 8, 43.—**79.** Inlustrem : gloriosum, nobilem. A 95, 23.—**81,** etc. Faunus : Latini pater, a quo fanatici qui futura canunt. LG 199, 16. cf. *Aff.* 516, 45.—Pici filius, Latini pater. dictus autem a fando, quod responsa hominibus dabant. LG 199, 17. cf. D (*Ecl.* 6, 27; *Geo.* 1, 10; *Aen.* 8, 314; 10, 76), S (*Aen.* 7, 47).—Fariolus : vates. Fatur : loquitur. A 74, 20/21. See Notes.—**82.** Fatidicus : mathematicus, divinus. A 73, 53.—Fatidici : fata carentis, id est responsa dantis. LG 199, 10.—**83.** Albunea : castellum in summis <montibus> ubi Faunus consecratus est, in quo et locus et fons est. LG (*Virg.*) [in samis *P L* ubi planus *P* ubi phanus *L* locus ei *P* locus ei *L*. corr. Goetz *Der Lib. Gloss.* p. 267].—**84.** Exhalat : [ex]spirat, redolet. A 71, 8.—**109.** Adorea : <ador> frumenti genus propriæ dicitur, id est far. LG 163, 4 (perhaps an Abolita gloss. cf. 8, 5).—Placentæ : dulcia, eo quod placeant edenti. A 144, 26. See S (and on *Ecl.* 7, 33). cf. Isid. *Et.* 20, 2, 17.—Adorea <liba> : libamenta sacrificiorum. LG 163, 5.—farrea libamina. LG 163, 7.—e farre facta, ador enim far dicitur. LG 163, 8.—**111.** Cereale solum : crustam ex farre, id est mensam. LG 177, 12. See S.—**113.** Penuria : famæ aut inopia aut necessitas. A 139, 29.—**125.** Accisis : consumptis, circumcisio. LG 162, 10, A 6, 1. cf. S.—**132.** Diversa : id est a portu contraria, secreta. in diversum eamus. LG.—contraria. (*Lucan.* 2, 175) ‘nam praelata suis numquam diversa dolebat castra ducis magni.’ LG 190, 43.—**140.** Invocat : in se vocat. A 99, 33.—**153,** etc. Orator : expositor vel loquutor causarum. LG.—Oratores : legati, causidici. LG, *Aff.* 543, 27.

—rogatores. LG. cf. on *Aen.* 6, 849.—**170.** (153). Augustum : sanctum, religiosum. apud Romanos nomen imperii est. LG. (Abol. ? cf. 24, 3. Isid. *Et.* 9, 3, 16 comes later).—**171.** Picus : Saturni filius. LG [Pucus *P L*].—**174.** Curia : ubi ordo consilium init. Curio : qui praenuntiat populo. A 46, 36/37.—**185.** Claustra : clausura. A 30, 26.—**186.** Rostra : prima pars navis. A 164, 42.—**188.** Trabea : genus vestis, id est regiae. LG 250, 4.—**206.** Ortus : natus. Oriundus : natus. A 134, 10, 10*a*.—**226.** Plaga : caeli tractus aut pars, quo modo si dicas 'plaga orientalis' aut 'occidentalis' aut 'septentrionalis' sive 'meridiana.' haec et climata dicuntur. LG. cf. A 144, 22 (*Aen.* 1, 394).—**227.** Dirimit : separat, dividit. A 53, 52.—**228.** Diluvium : Graece cataclysmus, Latine tempestas. LG (*Virg.*) = A 54, 30.—Graecorum lingua cataclysmus dicitur. alias tempestatem et cladem belli significat. LG.—**232.** Abolescit : de memoria excidit. A 5, 9.—**247.** Tiaras : genus pilleorum apud Persas. A 184, 18.—Tiara : pilleum sive capitis ornamentum quod Persarum reges habent. LG.—**256.** Portendit : futura significat, quasi porro tendit. A 146, 22. cf. D, S.—? Portendi : significari. Portenta : signa aut mirabilia. A 146, 27/28 [*significandi codd.*].—**261.** Sperno : fastidio. A 174, 39.—**269.** Sortes : fata. A 174, 10.—**270.** Sinunt : permittunt. A 172, 20.—Oris : finibus vel regionibus. A 134, 12.—**283.** Nothi : generis incerti, ex adultero et adultera nati. A 125, 43.—**313.** Esto : concedo, [adquiesco]. A 65, 40.—**319.** Bellona : dea paganorum: Latine a bello nominata. LG 170, 39.—**322.** Taedae : lampades. A 182, 7.—**327.** Pluton : deus paganorum Latine. pater fuit Ditis. LG [fuit dictus *P L*]. cf. Isid. *Et.* 8, 11, 42, which comes later.—**327.** Funereas : mortiferas. A 73, 34.—**341?** Gorgos : agilis Graece. bene ergo gorgoneus agilissimus. LG. Par. 106, 33 (in a Placidus section).—**343.** Celsa : sublimia vel alta. Celsus : altus, excelsus. A 31, 51/52.—**349.** Levia : lenia, ut Donatus. LG 217, 10, Par. 112, 31. See Notes.—**353.** Innectit : inligat [involvit]. A 95, 37.—**377.** Lymphatus : furiosus. A 109, 17.—Cerritum : insanum, amens. LG. See S.—**378.** Ceu : quasi. A 31, 55.—**388.** Moretur : differat. A 119, 18.—**397.** Fragrantem : odorantem. A 80, 35 [Fraglantem *Vat.* Flagrantem *cd*]. See Notes.—**419.** Anus : vetula. A 18, 17.—**424.** Externus : extraneus, alienus. A 67, 52.—

- 474.** Atavi : antiqui. A 22, 28.—**481.** Ardentes : fulgentes vel festinantes. A 20, 12.—**506.** Torris : fustis ustus in foco. A 185, 19.—**509.** Quadrifidum : in quattuor partes fissum. LG, Par. 139, 27.—**517.** Nar albus : fluvius Tusciae. *Virgilius sulfurea Nar albus aqua.* LG 225, 8.—**525.** Ancipite : gladio ex utraque parte acuto, aut duplici. A 17, 13.—Ancipites : dubii vel incerti sive gladii bis acuti. LG 166, 23, A 17, 14—17, 14.—Decernunt : statuunt, finiunt. A 50, 19.—**542.** Inbuit : initiat. A 90, 21.—initiavit. inbui autem dicitur ara nova primo sacrificio dedicata. LG [desicata *P* deficata *L*]. cf. S, SB (*Ecl.* 1, 8).—**554.** Fors : casus, fortuna. A 78, 9.—**567.** Torrens : fluvius conceptus a pluviis. A 185, 17.—**581.** Thiasis : laudes virginum. A 184, 17. cf. E, SB (*Ecl.* 5, 30).—**592?** Nutus : potestas deifica. A 127, 2. See *Thes. Gl.* s.v. Neries.—**609.** Vectes : serae. A 189, 34.—**610.** Absistit : longe est vel desinit. A 3, 6.—**613.** Reserat : patefacit. A 163, 29.—**614.** Evocati : qui militant sine sacramento. LG 195, 15. cf. S (and on *Aen.* 2, 157; 8, 1).—**627.** Arvina : adeps aut pinguedo. A 20, 7.—? est pinguedo cuti adhaerens. LG 169, 2 = Isid. *Et.* 11, 1, 81. cf. S.—caro pinguis ferina vel mappa interioris (?) sanguinis. LG 169, 3. cf. A 20, 45, Aff. 484, 48.—**633.** Thorax : lorica. A 185, 11. cf. S.—**637.** Classicus : sonus in navibus aut in tubis. A 29, 32. See S.—Signum : indicium. A 171, 21.—**657.** Aventinus : mons in urbe Roma vocatus ab Aventino Albanorum rege, eo quod esset prostratus in bello, et sepultus in eo monte. alii sane voluerunt eum in proh]elio esse occisum sed non comparuisse dixerunt, nec ex eius vocabulo appellatum montem sed ex adventu m' avium dictum Aventinum. LG (*Eutrop.*). cf. S, Goetz, *Der Lib. Gloss.*, p. 264.—**664.** Pila : hasta <Romana>. A 143, 31. Corp. P 416.—Gaesa : hasta Gallorum. Ampl. I 362, 49, Corp. G 37.—Sarissae : hasta Macedonum. Ampl. I 389, 20, Corp. S 48. cf. S.—Dolones : tela abscondita. LG 191, 12, Aff. 508, 21, Ampl. II 287, 47, Sangall. 230, 19. See S.—**678.** Defuit : absens fuit. A 48, 31.—**684.** Hernae : saxa Sabinorum lingua. Ampl. I 364, 44, 43, Corp. H 62. cf. S.—Galeros : calamaucos pelliceos. LG 204, 14, A 81, 6.—corium, inde et galea. LG 204, 15.—**690.** Pero : calcamenti species. LG 232, 41.—**695.** Fescennina : carmina nuptialia. LG 201, 1. cf. S.—canticum

nuptiale. A 76, 1.—? Fescenninas : plausibiles cavillationes circa castra. Sangall. 237, 1, Gloss. Scalig. 599, 45. [plausibiles vallationes. corr. Niedermann, 'Contr. à la critique des gloses latines,' (Neuchatel, 1905)].—Falisci[s] : civitas Italiae quae opulenta quondam fuisse dicitur. LG 198, 6.—**710.** Cohors: numerus militum. A 36, 58.—**713.** Tetricus : obscurus aut severus. Teter : niger. Tetrum : obscurum [vel putridum]. A 184, 9-11. See S.—**741.** Ritu : more aut consuetudine, a moribus tractum. A 164, 18. [an codd.]. See *Thes. Gl.*—Cateiae Gallica lingua hastae dicuntur. cum enim carmen totum loquela Romana composuisset Vergilius, hic tamen dixit 'Teutonico ritu soliti torquere cateias,' id est hastas mittere consueti. LG [totum om. L aettias L]—Cateias Gallica lingua dicimus lancias, unde et Virgilius 'Teutonico ritu soliti torquere cateias,' et Horatius (c. 1, 27, 5) 'acinaces' posuit pro 'gladius' Medorum LG 214, 26 [cladios P L gladiis Goetz]. See S.—Tau-tanos : idem et clavas. LG.—cateias, de quibus Virgilius 'Teutonico ritu soliti torquere cateias.' LG 247, 29. See Isid. Et. 18, 7, 7, which precedes the above *cateiae* gloss in LG; and cf. D. See Notes.—**743.** Pelta : scutum lunatum. LG.—**751.** Comptus : ornatus. A 35, 43.—**756.** Medicor : 'medicor illam rem' et 'medicor illi rei' dicitur, ut (*Geo.* 2, 135) 'senibus medicantur anhelis,' et (*Geo.* 1, 193) 'semina vidi equidem multos medicare serentes.' LG 221, 36. cf. S.—**758.** Marsi : incanta-tores. LG 221, 13.—**763?** Numa : rex Romanorum qui post Romulum secundus regnavit. LG. See S.—**772.** Reper-torem. A 162, 44.—Reperitor : inventor [aut auctor]. A 163, 15.—**788.** Crudescunt : crescunt. LG 186, 33.—**790.** Obsita : obsepta vel circumdata. A 130, 4.—**791.** Argumentum : argute inventum, vel quod dubio fidem facit. A 20, 6. See S. cf. Isid. Et. 6, 8, 16; 18, 15, 5.—**793.** Clipeare : contegere. Clipeum : scutum. A 35, 25/26.—**805.** Colum est instrumentum laneficii, et dictum colum quod sit in longitudinem et rotunditatem quasi columna. LG 180, 40. cf. Isid. Et. 19, 29, 2.—**813.** Pros-ppectat : desuper aspicit. A 149, 35.

## VIII.

- 14.** Increbescere nomen : innotescere, celebre fieri. LG.  
**—85.** Sistit : statuit aut exhibuit. A 172, 25.—**91.** Vadis :

locis humilibus in flumine. dicta sunt autem vada quod per ea pedibus vadi possit, id est ambulari. LG [pro ea *P*]. See on *Aen.* 1, 112.—**107.** Opacum : obscurum aut umidum vel umbrosum. A 132, 47.—**116.** Praetendit : obponit, plectit aut ponit. A 153, 41.—**151.** Spectatus : probatus. A 174, 38. cf. D.—**165.** Cupidus : desiderans. A 46, 35. See D.—**181.** Ceres : frumentum [aut panes]. A 33, 1.—Bacchum : vinum, et pro vino quia a Libero patre inventum fuisse poetae fingunt. LG 170, 16. cf. S, BE, SB (*Geo.* 2, 2).—**187.** (12, 817). Supersticio : superfluitas religionis. LG, Par. 154, 13.—superflua aut supervacua institutionis observantia. A 179, 29.—superflua aut superinstituta observatio. LG. cf. Isid. *Et.* 8, 3, 6, which follows. —**211.** Opaco : tecturo. A 132, 48 [tectura *codd.*].—**215.** <Querellis :> questibus, vel querella clamor. A 157, 39. [Querella questibus vel clamor *coad.*].—**220.** Felle : iracundia. A 75, 8.—**230.** Faba fresa dicitur quae molita est. frendere enim comminuere est. LG [molluta *P*]. See D. Isid. *Et.* 17, 4, 4 precedes. See Notes.—**243.** Dehiscens : aperiens, patefaciens. A 50, 16.—**245.** Barathrum : profundum. A 24, 8 (c) [vorago fundum carens, infernus *Vat. a. d n.l.*].—**263.** Abstractae : eiectae [vel abductae]. A 4, 50.—Abiuratae : furatae. A 5, 7.—Abiurare est rem creditam negare periurio. LG 161, 3. cf. S.—**265.** Nequeunt : non possunt, deficiunt. A 123, 34.—**291.** Oechalia : urbs Euboeae quam Hercules expugnavit propter Ioien competente coniuge quam pater negaverat. LG [iobem, iovem *P L*]—**292.** Fata : dicta, locuta. A 73, 54.—**300.** Lernaeus : ut anguis in Lerna natus. A 106, 24.—**320.** Ademptis : sublatis. A 10, 12.—**321.** Indocilis : brutus, stolidus, vel stultus. A 91, 41.—**326.** Decolor : deformis. A 50, 14.—**337.** Dehinc : deinde vel post haec. A 48, 32.—**340.** Fatidica : divina. A 74, 2.—Cecinit : cantavit, dixit. A 31, 38. See S (*Aen.* 1, 1).—**343.** Lupercalia : gentilium cultus quo Martem colunt. A 111, 22 [*om. c, d n.l.*] cultor quod mares colunt *Vat. a* (*cultus*) = LG 219, 28].—gentilium cultus Marti<s>. LG 219, 29. See Warde Fowler, *Roman Festivals*, pp. 313, 318.—**349.** Religio : metus, ab eo quod religet mentem. LG, Par. 142, 43. cf. S.—**354.** Aegid[i]a : capra Graece. LG.—pluvia. LG. See S, D.—**361.** Lautus : lotus. A 105, 36. cf. Nonius 337 (M), Isid. *Et.* 10, 163.—Carinantes : inludentes vel

inridentes. A 103, 13. cf. D.—**363.** Subiit : intravit. A 177, 22.—**386.** Acuant : acuminent. LG 162, 25.—**392.** Ignea rima : aetherius fulgor, aut argenti aurique materia. LG 209, 20.—Micans : lucens. A 117, 12.—**394.** Devinctus : ligatus. A 48, 36.—**414.** Ignipotens : Vulcanus, qui potentiam habet ignis. A 89, 8.—**421.** Chalybum : ferri metalla. Virgilius (*Aen.* 10, 174) ‘insula inexhaustis Chalybum generosa metallis.’ LG 174, 6.—**437.** Conexi : coniuncti. Conixi : conantes. A 35, 47 48.—**445.** Fluit : solvit. A 78, 49.—**446.** Chalyps : fornax ferri. A 29, 17.—ferrum. A 84, 41.—Chalybem : ferrum, generis feminini Lucanus (6, 547) ‘insertam manibus chalybem.’ LG 174, 5. See Notes.—**453.** Forvum : calidum, fervens. LG. cf. S. Isid. *Et.* 19, 7, 3 follows.—**462?** Erile<m> : dominicum. A 64, 41.—**470.** Sospes : incolumis aut sanus aut salvus. A 174, 17.—**478.** Haut procul : non longe. A 84, 43.—**498.** Haruspex : arae inspector. A 21, 25.—**500.** Flos : decus, ornamenta. A 77, 11 ; 78, 50. See Notes.—**524.** Ex improviso : ex insperato. A 66, 49.—**542.** Aras : altaria. A 20, 13. ? See Festus, p. 5 (Lindsay).—**578.** Casus : fortuita pericula. A 103, 19.—**618?** Volubiles quidquid vident totum desiderant. LG, A 195, 20.—**621.** Fatiferum ensem : <? letiferum> gladium. A 74, 3. See *Thes. Gl.* s.v. fatidicus, and cf. D.—**624.** Ocreas : tibialia. A 131, 22. cf. S.—quae suras tegunt. LG. Isid. *Et.* 19, 34, 5 (quod crura tegant) follows. cf. Varro, *LL* 5, 116. **627.** Ignarus : inscius, ignorans. A 89, 9.—**636.** Consessu : id est spectatorum turba. LG 184, 27.—**650.** Cocles : hic est Cocles Horatius qui exercitum inruentem Porsennae solus sustentavit cum pons sublicius exscindere[n]tur, deinde se in fluvium dedit et ad suos transnatavit. LG [exercitus *P L* porsennem *P L* deinde sol pluviam *P L*]. See S (649).—**659.** Caesaries : coma capitis. A 32, 2. cf. D.—**662.** Gaesa : sic appellant hastas Galli. LG [cesa *P L*].—**664.** Ancilia : scuta. Ancil : virga aurea. A 17, 6.7. See Notes.—**666.** Pilentis : vehiclis ubi virgines portantur. LG 233, 22. See S.—**682.** Agrippa : hic est Marcus Agrippa de quo Vergilius meminit, qui Gnaeum Pompeium freto Siculo bello naval superavit et ab Augusto corona rostrata donatus est [litore rubro]. LG. cf. 686.—**685.** <Ope> barbarica : auro aut ornatu. A 24, 17 [aurea ornamenta *Vat.* auro aut ornamenta c, LG. cf. *Aff.* 487, 25. auro-

ornata Corp. B. 29, LG.] See Notes.—**695.** Arva : terra. A 20, 15.—**697.** Geminos angues : pluraliter extulit. crebrior est enim opinio Cleopatram unam sibi aspidem admovisse ut poenam quam a victore Augusto metuebat voluntaria mors praeveniret. LG [admonuisse *P L* quamvis victorem *P L* voluntariam *P*]. See D.—**698.** Omnipotens deum monstra : Aegypti in quibusdam animalibus existimant esse vim deorum. LG [deum monstrat eumque deum monstra *P L* existimantes vi *P L*].—**710.** Iapyge ferri : Iapygem Varro ventum voca[n]t ab occidente <de> Apulia. LG [*eiulia P L*]. cf. D.—**724.** Mulciber : ignis, quod omnia mulceat. ipse dicitur Vulcanus. A 120, 21. cf. Don. Ter. *Hec.* 65. See S.—**728.** <Rhenus et> Araxes : duo flumina, alterum Armeniae, alterum Galliae. LG [Raroxes *P Roroxes L*]. See S (727/8).

## IX.

- 36.** Quis : quantus, quam magnus. A 158, 28. cf. S.—**60.** Fremit : perstrepit, rugit. A 80, 54.—Caulae : ubi sunt advocati. A 27, 17. cf. D.—Caulas : ovium cortes. A 27, 18.—**71.** Ovantes : gaudentes. A 135, 8.—**78.** Avertit : distulit, abduxit. A 23, 1.—**98.** Defunctae : liberatae. Virgilius (*Aen.* 6, 83) ‘pelagi defuncte peric[u]lis.’ LG [Defuncte *P L*]. cf. S.—**104.** Ratus : arbitratus vel firmus. A 160, 8.—Ratum : acceptum. A 160, 9.—Ratum habuit : acceptum habuit. A 160, 10.—**142.** Vallum : fossatum gyrum. A 189, 3.—**167.** In-somnis : sine somno. A 98, 29.—**175.** Excubat : observat, adsistit, invigilat. Excubiae : vigiliae [vel officium]. A 67, 6 7.—**176.** Acer : vehemens, crudelis [vel velox]. A 6, 6.—**187.** Agitat : agit aut cogitat. A 13, 20.—Contentus : patiens. A 43, 49.—**214.** Mandet : credat. Sallustius ‘adcommodatum mandatum credat.’ LG (Goetz, *Der Lib. Gloss.*, p. 280).—**215.** Inferiae : sepulturae debitae. A 93, 28.—**220.** Cedit : consentit. proprie cedere est qui contra sententiam suam alteri consentit. LG 176, 33. cf. D (*Aen.* 2, 704), and see Isid. *Et. 5, 25, 32*.—**231.** Confestim : [continuo] statim [mox]. A 37, 53.—**243.** Adfore : adesse. A 10, 13.—**255.** Actutum : cito. A 6, 2 (6, 33 ; 6, 43).—**340.** Vesanus : minus sanus. A 191, 32.—Vesana : male sana. A 191, 33.—**356.** Exhaustum : perfectum. A 70, 23.—**359.** Phalerae ornamenta equorum sunt, et est sermo

Graecus. LG 198, 3. cf. S.—Phaleras : adulatoria verba. A 73, 43.—**379.** Deverticulum : ubi divertitur. A 48, 15.—de via in viam deflectio. A 51, 38.—Deverticula sunt semitae transversae. LG 189, 24. See S and cf. Isid. Et. 15, 16, 11. See Notes.—Divortium : separatio aut repudium. A 54, 4.—**382.** Sentes : spinae. A 169, 23.—**408.** Tholo : templo rotundo. LG.—culmine tecti. LG. cf. Tholum : culmen tecti. A 185, 9 [om. c. d. n.l.]—Tholum : fastigium templi rotundum. LG Songall. 292, 46. See D. cf. Isid. Et. 11, 1, 111, which comes later in LG (s.v. Tholus).—**416.** Acrior : fortior. A 6, 7.—**420.** Atrox : ferox, perniciosus. A 22, 29.—**457?** Nitentem : candidum vel nitidum. A 125, 13.—**476.** Radii sunt quibus telae texuntur, et dicti radii quia radendo fiunt LG [quasi P L]. cf. Par. 141, 11, Isid. Et. 19, 29, 1.—**488.** Festinus : citatus, velox. A 75, 59.—**497.** Nequeo : non possum. A 123, 35.—**561.** Arripit : apprehendit. A 20, 50.—**564.** Iovis armiger : aquila. baiula enim Iovis fulminis dicitur. LG 213, 22. See Notes.—**570.** Diespiter : dies pater, Iuppiter. LG. See S.—**580.** Spiramenta : ab spirando aere. LG Spiramento P].—**602.** Fandi factio : dolosi sermonis inventor. LG 198, 21.—**608.** Oppida : municipia vel castella. A 133, 11. See D.—**618.** Dindyma : mysteria. A 55, 8.—**626.** Sollempnia : annua. A 173, 13.—**641.** Macte : magis aucte, maior facte. A 112, 28 29.—Mactus : multum auctus. LG. cf. Par. 114, 41. cf. S.—**651.** ? Sonores : soni graves. A 173, 23. See Notes.—**705.** <F>alarica : hasta vehemens trium angulorum ferrum habens. LG 165, 12.—genus hastae grandis. A 73, 46.—**708.** Ruunt : procidunt aut cadunt]. A 165, 26.—Baium : portum. LG [porrum P]. See D, Isid. Et. 14, 8, 40 (which precedes in LG), Notes.—**715 6.** Prochyta : insula vicina Baiis. LG [vactis L vatis ex natis corr. P].—Inarime : insula regionis eiusdem, quam Aenariam vocant. LG [alvearium P L]. See D, Notes.—**747.** Tela iacula sunt quae emittimus. LG.—sunt quibus hostem obpugnamus, < $\alpha\pi\circ\tau\circ\tau\eta\lambda\circ\theta\epsilon\tau$ > id est ab longe. LG [ob longa P L]. cf. S (and on Aen. 8, 249 ; 9, 509), Isid. Et. 18, 5, 1 and 18, 7, 10 (quoting this line of Virgil) which comes later in LG.—**751.** Inpubes : lenis, inberbis. A 96, 35 [levis ?

*Goetz].—Malas* : maxillas. A 112, 43.—**784.** Strages : occisiones. A 175, 34.—**801.** Propere : velociter vel festinato. A 149, 20.

## X.

**5.** Bipatentia : bis patentia, bis aperta. LG 171, 27.—bis aperta, duas valvas habentia. LG 171, 28.—**8.** Abnueram : non receperam. A 4, 42.—**19.** Queamus : possimus. A 157, 31.—**25.** Abest : absens est. A 4, 40.—**52.** Inglorius : qui non pugnat. LG 211, 26.—**76.** Faunus : Saturni nepos, Latini pater. ex Saturno Picus, et a Pico Faunus, et a Fauno Latinus. LG 199, 18. cf. D.—**88.** Phrygia : Troia, dicta a Phrygia A<e>sopi filia. LG, Par. 104, 12. cf. D (*Aen.* 1, 182), Isid. *Et.* 14, 3, 41 comes later (reading *Acsoopi*. See Lindsay's app. crit.).—**89.** Achivis : Graecis. A 6, 8.—**96.** Cunctus : omnis vel universus. A 46, 26.—**108.** Fuat : <fu>erit. LG 203, 17. cf. S.—**122.** Cinxere : circumdare. A 34, 22.—**141.** Maeonia : Lydia ante Maeonia dicebatur. LG. cf. S.—**142.** Pactolus : amnis Lydiae. aurum trahere fertur. LG. cf. S.—**145.** Capus : avis armata unguibus, quam nos falconem vocamus. LG 175, 12. See S, D.—**150.** Ferat : adnuntiet aut toleret. A 75, 28.—**151.** Violenta : valida. A 193, 17.—**153.** Admonet : rogat. A 10, 14. See S.—**210.** ? Tenus praepositionem Virgilii necessitate metri genitivo plurali iunxit, ut (*Geo.* 3, 53) ‘crurum tenus a mento palearia pendent.’ LG 248, 16. See Notes.—*Hispida* : spinosa, senticosa. A 86, 40.—*Hispidus* : asper, pilosus. A 87, 10.—**211.** Pistris : belua maris. Lucilius pistrices dixit pluraliter. LG 234, 1.—**216.** Phoebe : luna. A 138, 34. cf. S.—**218.** Clavus : temo aut caput remi. Vergilius (*Aen.* 5, 177) ‘clavumque ad litora torquet.’ LG 179, 31.—**240.** Sententia : decretum aut consilium. A 169, 25.—**252.** Dindyma : sacra mysteria. A 56, 46.—**258.** Edicit : foras dicit, unde edicta dicuntur. A 59, 25.—**303.** Infligere : inprimere, infigere. A 93, 29.—**325.** Cydones : puerorum amatores. *Virgilius in X* ‘tu quoque flarentem prima lanugine malas dum sequeris Clytium infelix, nova gaudia, Cydon.’ LG 178, 6. cf. S. Perhaps *Ecl.* 10, 59, or *Aen.* 12, 858.—**346.** Eminus : in parte procul, non longe. A 62, 13.—**374.** Reposcit : repetit. A 163, 17.—**386.** Sodales dicuntur eo quod simul edant. LG

[edunt *P*]—*<simul>* sedentes. A 173, 3 [*om. c. d n.l.*]. See Notes.—**392.** Error : *oblivio*. A 65, 9.—**405.** Coortis : *natis*. A 44, 45.—**453.** Desiluit : *descendit*. A 51, 14.—**455.** Meditantem : *exercentem*. A 115, 38.—**457.** Contiguum : *proximum*. A 42, 49.—**513.** Metit : *secat*. A 116, 14.—**528.** Infectus : non factus. *<alias>* infusus veneno aut quacumque re. A 93, 47. cf. on *Aen.* 4, 190.—**539.** Insignibus : magnificis, aut indicis. A 97, 45.—Insignia : ornamenta aut indicia, vel praeципua. A 97, 46. See S on the rival readings ‘armis’ and ‘albis’ in this line.—**541.** Immolat : ad sacrificium occidit. A 89, 35.—**542.** Tropacum : signum victoriae. A 186, 44.—**544.** Marsorum : incantatorum. LG 221, 14. cf. on *Aen.* 7, 758.—**548.** Fortasse : forte. A 78, 2. See S.—**549.** Canities : senectus. A 27, 12.—**564.** Amyclis. *Virgilius ‘et tacitis regnavit Amyclis.’* nominative Statius (*Theb.* 9, 769) ‘interdum virides non excipietis Amyclae.’ LG 166, 10.—**569.** Desaevit : ab iracundia lenitur. A 48, 41. See D.—**583.** Vecors : ineptus corde. A 189, 29.—sine corde, sive vitiato corde. LG [sine vitiato *L*].—**598.** Sine : permitte. A 172, 19. cf. S.—**653?** Crepidinem : summitatem riparum vel cuiuslibet alterius rei. LG 186, 25. cf. A 32, 5. See S, D.—**677.** Adorea gloria bellicae virtutis. LG 163, 6.—Adoreas : triumphorum laudes. LG 163, 9.—triumphum vel laudes. A 10, 20. cf. D.—Adorat*<ur>* : triumphat, laudat*<ur>*. LG 163, 2. cf. A 10, 20 (c).—**717.** Cunctatur : dubitat [vel remoratur]. A 46, 24.—**718.** Frendet : stridet [dentibus]. Fresa : fracta, divisa. A 80, 56. See D (*Aen.* 8, 230).—**736.** Nixus : curvus aut pronus vel incumbens. A 125, 16.—**750.** Infrenis : irreverens vel praeceps. A 93, 30. See *Thes. Gl.*—**771.** Opperiens : expectans. A 133, 4.—**775.** Triumphus Latine potius appellatus videtur quod *hijs* qui triumphans urbem ingredieretur tripertito iudicio honoraretur. primus autem Liber auctor fertur pompa triumphalis cum perdomuissest Indianam captivosque cepisset. LG [*prius L*]. See S. cf. Isid. *Et.* 18, 2, 3, which follows in LG. See Notes.—**782.** Reminiscitur : recordatur. A 162, 26.—Reminiscor : recordor. A 162, 27.—**788?** Femine : femore. A 75, 9. See *Thes. Gl.*—**806.** Fornix : camera. A 78, 11. See D.—**826.** Dabit : consecrabit. A 48, 1.—Indole : ingenio[se], aut bona spes. A 91 37a. See S.

## XI.

- 37.** Tunsa pectora : aut verberata. A 187, 24.—**43.** Invidit : ut (*Ecl.* 7, 58) ‘pampineas invidit.’ LG [piam pineas *P L*]. cf. S.—**58.** Praesidium : perfugium vel auxilium. A 154, 1.—**63.** Exigua : modica, parva. A 69, 14.—**64.** Capulus : locus in quo mortui efferuntur, sive manica gladii. LG 174, 22. cf. D, S.—in quo mortui deferuntur. [Caltulum : vestimentum, etc.] A 103, 11. See *Thes. Gl.*—**68.** Demessum : incisum. A 49, 42.—**77.** Obnu**< b >**it : operit. A 129, 1. See *Thes. Gl.* s.v. *obnuo*.—**85.** Confectus : finitus aut debilitatus. A 37, 10.—**144.** Discriminat : intersecat, disiungit. A 55, 13.—separat. Lucanus (cf. 2, 357) ‘veteres discriminat aurum.’ LG.—Discriminalia : ornamenta capitis mulierum. LG. See S. cf. Isid. *Et.* 19, 31, 8.—Discerniculum : ornamentum capitis virginalis ex auro. A 56, 23. cf. Ampl. II 285, 61, Corp. D 313.—**157.** Rudimenta : initia nova. LG, Par. 145, 14, A 165, 40a.—**185.** Bustum iam exustum vocatur, robus vero cum ardore coepert. LG 173, 15, cf. S.—Bustum dicitur postquam arserit. LG.—**194.** Coiciunt : iactant. A 36, 8.—**201.** Bustum : lignorum strues ubi corpora humana cremantur. A 26, 26a. See D.—Busta : rogi. LG.—Bustuarius : qui corpora humana cremat. A 26, 26b. cf. LG 173, 13, 14.—**223.** Obumbrare : obtigere. A 128, 46.—**224.** Tropaea : triumphorum tituli [luna]. A 186, 43.—**232.** Manifestum : visibile, certum. A 113, 35.—**235.** Accitus : vocatus. A 5, 41.—**260.** Caphereus : promunturium insulae Euboeae ex qua Nauplius Palamedis pater face elata deceptis Argivis ultus est filii sui mortem. LG (*Virg.*) [amplius *P auplius L*]. cf. S.—**263.** Exsulare : extra solum suum ire. LG 196, 48. cf. S.—**268.** Obpeti**< i >**t : obiit. A 129, 13.—Oppeti**< i >**t : occidit. A 133, 6.—Subsedit : succedendo possedit aut paululum resedit. LG, A 178, 20 [*om. c. d n.l.*] See D, S, Notes.—**283.** Exerior : certior reddor. A 69, 13.—**308.** Ascitis : quaesitis. A 22, 2.—**329.** Navalia : loca ubi naves fabricantur, quod et textrinum appellatur. LG, Par. 119, 16. cf. D (v. 326, and *Aen.* 2, 16), Isid. *Et.* 14, 8, 38.—Navales res : ad navem pertinentes. A 122, 13. See D, S, Notes.—**334.** Curulis sella : a curru, quia equi de curru currules dicuntur. **<velocissimi vero ad currendum a sedendo sellares dicuntur.>** A 47, 19. cf. Ampl. II 283, 3, 4, Ampl. I 351, 53, Corp. C 932,

See S.—in qua purpati sedent. A 159, 42.—? Curules : Lucanus (cf. 3, 107) ‘vacuoque loco cessare curule.’ sedile vel subsellia. LG 239, 1.—**335.** Consulere : aliquando in malum, ut est illud Trogi in libro sexagesimo secundo de Phraate rege, ‘cum multa crudeliter consuleret, in exilio a populo suo pellitur.’ LG 184, 41.—**338.** Largus : munificus vel humanus. A 105, 4.—**339.** Futilis : inutilis aut inanis aut fluctuans. A 79, 43. See S.—? Murgiso : callidus murmurator vel fallax. A 120, 35.—**345.** Dicere mussant : dubitant ob timorem. LG 190, 21.—Mussant : dubitant, sed in loquendo. LG 224, 31, Par. 118, 23.—timent, pavent vel murmurant. LG 224, 32.—**354.** Adicias : addas. A 10, 15.—**383.** Proinde : pro ea re. A 148, 35.—418. **418.** Momordit melius dicimus quam morsit. LG 223, 19.—**473.** Sudes : stipites. Virgilius (*Geo.* 2, 25) ‘quadrifidasque sudeo,’ <generis> feminini. LG 246, 31, Par. 153, 44.—**485.** Pronum : praeceps. A 149, 9.—**501.** Defluxit : delapsa est. A 49, 19 [dilapsus *Vat.* a dilapsa *cd* delaſsa Aff. 505, 9].—**503.** Audeo : audaciam sumo. A 23, 39.—**514.** Adventat : advenit. A 8, 39.—**522.** Anfracto : per flexum adeunti difficile. A 17, 16 (*leg.* Anfractu ?)—**543.** Camilla : sacerdos. LG 174, 41.—Camillus : praeminister sacrorum. LG 174, 42. cf. D, S (on v. 558).—**553.** Solidum : firmum [vel fortem]. A 173, 14.—**566.** <Trivia : > luna. A 186, 45. (See on v. 224).—**580.** Album : cygneum. A 15, 7.—**604.** Ala : pars multitudinis, exercitus. A 14, 7.—**649.** Exserta : exorrecta, elevata. A 67, 53.—**680.** Operit : cooperit aut observat] A 133, 5 [conperit *codd.*]. See Notes. —**711.** Ped[it]es et pedestre unum est. Peditatus : numerus peditum. A 139, 6 + Ampl. II 320, 13 (cf. A 139, 3, lemma). Perhaps part of the scholium on *Geo.* 3, 116, q.v.—**718.** Pernix : velox, perseverans. LG.—interdum velox, interdum perserverans. LG cf. S. Isid. *Et.* 10, 211 follows in LG.—**723.** Evisceratus : exinanitus [exanimatus]. A 66, 1.—**730.** Instigat : hortatur [vel irritat]. A 97, 37.—**737.** Tibia : symphonia. A 184, 19, cf. S.—**738.** Dapes : escae, cibi lautiores. A 48, 4.—**743.** Complectitur : continet [aut amplecti conatur]. A 36, 4.—**748.** Rimatur : quaerit. A 164, 13.—Rimari : aestimare. LG [Rimare *P L*]. **756.** Rostro : ore. Virgilius (cf. *Aen.* 6, 597) ‘rostroque inmanis vultur adunco immortale iecur tondens.’ LG 241, 18. cf. Par. 144, 50.—**759.** Maeones : Lydii

ante a rege Maeones vocati sunt. LG.—**786.** Ardor : flamma. A 19, 45.—**787.** Fretus : ausus, impavidus aut confidens. A 81, 1.—**812.** Remulcens : replacans. A 162, 28.—**817.** Mucro : teli cuiuslibet acumen. A 120, 36. cf. S.—**829.** Lenta : languida. A 106, 14.—**839.** Mulcat : pugnis vel calcibus caedit. A 120, 17.—Mulcare : calcare, vexare. A 120, 18. See D.—**850.** Bustum : ubi mortuus iacet. LG.—sepulchrum. LG, Aff. 489, 36, Ampl. II 272, 32. cf. D.—est in quo exusti corporis reliquiae conduntur. LG. cf. D (v. 201).—Busticeta : sepulchra antiqua, ubi antiqui mortuos incendebant. LG 173, 12.

## XII.

**9.** Gliscit : crescit, ardescit. A 83, 10.—Gliscere : crescere. A 83, 11. cf. S, D.—**13.** Concipere : proprie in iusiurandum verba accipere. LG. cf. D.—**25.** Mollia : blanda. A 119, 7. See S.—**35?** Recalent : adhuc calent, quasi si diceret ‘non longum est tempus quod ferverunt.’ LG 239, 30, Par. 144, 4. See Notes.—**60.** Desiste : desine vel cessa. A 51, 16.—**83.** Pilumnus : avus Turni. LG 233, 24.—**85,** etc. Aurigae equorum agitatores dicti quasi origae, quod frenis equos regant, quos antiqui orias appellaverunt. LG [quasi aurigae *P L* regunt *P* antiqui aurigas *P L* v. *Fest.* 8, 6; 196 (*Lindsay*)].—**120.** <Limus :> cingulum quo servi publici cingebantur obliqua purpura. LG. cf. Isid. *Et.* 19, 33, 4, which comes later.—Lima : transversa omnia antiqui lima dicebant, unde et limites vocaverunt. LG. cf. Isid. *Et.* 15, 14, 2, which comes later (s.v. *limites*).—Limis oculis : obliquatis, vel oblique intendentibus. LG. See S, Notes.—Verbena : sacrae frondes, ut laurus, olea, myrtus. poeta autem . . . alibi ‘verbinae’ inveni. LG 252, 26, cf. A 191, 1. See S, Notes.—<Verbena : id est> verbenis. <herba> viridis frondibus, sive corona ex frutice viridi. LG. See Notes.—**150.** Parcarum : fa[c]torum. LG.—**185.** Rebelles : pace facta bellum moventes. LG 239, 22.—Rebellio : post pacem factam rursum redintegrans bellum. LG 239, 23. cf. Sangall. 279, 8. See S.—**188.** Ut reor : ut arbitror. A 196, 36.—**199.** Donarium est in quo conlocant oblata. LG 191, 14. cf. S. Isid. *Et.* 15, 5, 1 (donarium) precedes.—**200.** Sancit : statuit aut sanctum facit aut condit aut dicit. A 166, 13. See S.—**228.** Serit : dicit aut seminat. A 170, 12.—Seruit : dixit

aut seminavit. 170, 13.—**239.** Serpit : invalescit aut crescit. A 170, 15.—**298.** Ambustum : exustum. A 16, 47.—Ambusta : combusta vel exusta. A 16, 4.—**314.** Foedus ictum : pax facta. Foederavit : pacificavit. A 75, 6/7.—**330.** Proterit : pedibus terit. A 149, 42.—**331.** Concitus : festinus, incitatus. A 37, 3.—**412.** (*Aen.* 4, 73). Dictamnum : hoc est puleum Martis. LG 189, 40.—Dicta[tor] : mons in Creta. LG. See D, S (*Aen.* 4, 73), Isid. *Et.* 17, 9, 29, which also appears in LG. —**413.** Caulem : fruticem. A 27, 20.—**468.** Virago : femina quae est ut vir. A 193, 29.—**495.** Sensit : intellexit. A 169, 26. See Notes.—**595.** Prospicit : desuper aspicit aut ante providet. A 149, 37.—**637.** Spondet : promittit. A 174, 43.—**657.** Mussitat : prae timore murmurat. Mussitanter : leniter. A 121, 20/21. cf. 120, 38. See Notes.—**691?** Madet : umidum est [vel infusus]. A 112, 30.—**693.** Inhibere : retinere, cohibere. A 94, 44.—**706.** Aries : machinamentum quo muri dissolvuntur. A 21, 26.—**725.** Examen : iudicium, discussio. A 70, 7.—Aequa lance : aequo pondere [aequa lance]. LG 194, 8.—aequa rectitudine, aequa temperatione. LG 194, 9.—**734.** Capulum : spathae manubrium aut gladii. A 27, 23.—**764.** Ludicra : quae ludis geruntur, turpia vel inhonesta. A 111, 6. cf. Isid. *Et.* 18, 16, 1. See S, D.—**779.** Profesti dies festis contrarii, id est sine religione ; nam festi tantundem otii et religionis sunt. LG 236, 10. See D.—**780.** Open : auxilium. A 132, 49.—**789.** Arduus : excelsus. A 19, 46.—**794.** Indigitare : invocare. LG 210, 36.—Indigitem : invocem. LG 210, 37. See D.—**804.** Infandum : nec dicendum. A 93, 48.—**823.** Indigena : civis, vel inde loco natus. A 91, 34. cf. Isid. *Et.* 9, 4, 39 ; 10, 147. See Notes.—**830.** ? Soror : ab eodem germine, non ab eodem utero orta. LG. cf. Isid. *Diff.* 273, which occurs in LG s.v. *Germanam*.—**851.** Horrifum : horrendum. A 87, 37.—**863.** Culmen : altitudo. A 46, 27.—**867.** Torpor : frigder, stupor animi vel corporis. A 185, 13.—**907.** Ictum : impetum. A 88, 50.—**931.** Deprecari : excusare vel expurgare. Cicero (cf. *In Verr.* 2, 2, 198) ‘quid’ inquit ‘facit Hortensius ? avaritiaene crimina frugalitatis laudibus deprecatur?’ LG 189, 17 [Deprecare *P L*].

## IN CULICEM.

*An asterisk prefixed to a gloss refers the reader to the apparatus criticus of the poems.*

- 30?** (*Geo.* 3, 113, etc.) Erichthonius : qui et Cecropius.  
 LG [cecörper P L].—**67.** Toreumata : vasa caelata, argentum caelatum. LG.—vasa quae sunt a torno facta. A 185, 20 (*Geo.* 2, 449 ? see BE).—**99.** Canora : cantu grata. A 28, 16.  
**150.** Obstrepit : obturbat. A 130, 18.—**186.** Pupula : principale, quod est pupilla diminutive. LG 234, 32.—**220.** \*Rictus : extensio oris. A 164, 8.—**229.** Parilis : aequalis. A 137, 23.—**241.** Nectareus : odorifer. A 123, 11.—**404.** Sabina : genus ligni similans iunipero. LG 242, 9.

## IN CIRIM.

- 13.** Libido : cupiditas vel voluptas. A 109, 34.—**15?** Edita : roborata. A 59, 34.—**26.** Provexit : promovit. A 149, 46.—**45** (*Aen.* 11, 157). Rudimenta : quae infantia dicuntur. LG.—cunabula. LG.—**87.** Infamis : sine honore. A 93, 20.—**103?** Conchylium : purpura Graece. ostrum quoque, ὄστρακον. LG [Concilium P L austrum L astracon P astracet (?) L]. cf. Isid. *Et.* 19, 28, 2-4.—**469.** Respectat : respicit vel exspectat. A 163, 23.—**472.** \*Sunio : nomen insulae. Corp. S, 669.—**483.** Pollens : potens. A 145, 44.

## IN MORETUM.

- 5.** Sensim : molliter vel leniter <aut paulatim>. A 169, 21. See Notes (*Aen.* 12, 495).—**17.** Depromit : profer[e]t. A 50, 6.—**35.** Exilis : tenuis. A 66, 36.—**96.** Abicit : proicit. A 5, 3.—**111.** Salebrosus : asper. Salebra : loca lutosa. A 166, 8/9.

## IN COPAM.

- 32.** Strophium : pallium virginale. A 176, 15.

## IN CATALEPTON.

- 9, 40.** Plebicola : amans cives. A 144, 11.—**10, 3.** Cisium : carpentum. A 34, 54. —genus vehiculi. A 35, 6.—**13, 12.** Parsimonia : frugalitas vel temperantia [aut continentia]. A 137, 11.—**13, 21?** Capulum : vestimentum detritum seu linteum. A 103, 11. See *Thes. Gl.* s.v. Capulum.—**13, 39.** Scissum : ruptum. A 168, 20.

## NOTES.

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### Vita Vergilii.

**LG 249, 17.** This is presumably one of the 'glosses with citations,' and drawn either from Adamnan or from a common source, though in *P* and *L* its origin is not indicated, and the gloss immediately before it (also unmarked) is identical with Isid. *Et. 19, 10, 6* (Tofus). According to Goetz (*Der Lib. Gloss.*, p. 279) the words 'togam est consecutus' were a gloss on 'egit causam' of Donatus, and thus imported into the glossary. That there were glosses on Donatus' (or Philargyrius') commentary we see from LG 203, 36 (*Aen. 1, 737*). But in this case we should have to assume still another gloss, 'advocationem iuridicam,' on 'togam.' It seems more natural to suppose that 'togam est consecutus' was part of the text, and that these words were omitted by the editor (whether Adamnan or some one extracting from Adamnan) of the current *Vita Donatiana*. Klotz (*Rh. Mus. 67, 306*) has pointed out that there is no real ground for regarding the current version as actually that of Donatus.

### Ecl. I.

**32.** A 138, 35, etc., possibly from a note on *peculium* which would connect with that of S ('peculi autem aut antique dixit,' etc.). **40.** LG 221, 42. Correct *Thes. Gl.*—**57.** LG 230, 20, perhaps rather from a schol. on *Ecl. 3, 69*, which quoted 1, 57 as parallel for the feminine.—**58.** Goetz (LG 251, 34) prints only the first sentence of this gloss, because (I presume) he considers that the compiler has combined two items, the second of which ought to have been labelled *Physiologi*. But it is just as likely that the 'combination' was made by Adamnan. cf. SB at *Geo. 1, 59*, 'ut in Physiologi libro.' The words in E (Gemere, id est canere, proprie tamen de turture) which precede a remark on the gender, may or may not be a trace of such a note.—**60.** The Isid. *fretum* gloss (*Et. 13, 18, 2*) comes later in LG.—**76.** A 38, 42. The words 'aut loca silvestria' are omitted by the pure Abstr. MSS., and are probably an addition, due to

another gloss (Dumosa loca : LG 191, 34).—**78.** cf. LG 179, 6, where read ‘genus arboris quasi citaxum. <casia> herba,’ etc.’ rather than with Buecheler (in *Thes. Gl.*).

### Ecl. II.

**31.** The first *Pan*-gloss is preceded by a gloss marked *Esid.* The last is followed by another marked *Esid.* (*Et. 8, 11, 81–83*). Some other mark or marks have therefore dropped from the intervening items (except perhaps the first). As the second gloss appears in Par. its mark was probably *de gls.* That of the third was perhaps *Virg.* They are independent of Isid., and derived from his source. See *Journ. of Phil.* 35, 284 ff.—**63.** *Thes. Gl.* has the reading of *Vat.* (*vultus asper*). *a* and *c* read ‘vultus aspera’ LG ‘vultu aspera.’

### Ecl. III.

**16.** LG 251, 17 is marked *Virg.* by Goetz. In the MSS. it is unmarked, though the last preceding mark is *Virg.* The next gloss has that mark also, so that this gloss is probably from a different source, most likely *de gls.*—**63.** ‘Peremptus’ is Mueller’s conjecture in SB. Bern. 172 has ‘discopertus’ like LG. E has *disco opertus*. cf. also the form of the lemma in E (*Iachinthus, Iachintus*).—**105.** LG 254, 16. It may have been from the scho! represented by this gloss that Isid. got the word ‘ola’ (*Et. 11, 1, 63*).

### Ecl. IV.

**16.** A 85, 42. In *Vat.* and (apparently) *d* the lemma is ‘herosvi,’ in *c* ‘herodes.’ *c* and *d* have also immediately after thi, gloss another, which *Vat.* omits,—Heros : vir fortis. ‘Herosvi’ is merely the first three syllables of this second gloss, which a scribe copied in the wrong place, and to which he attached the interpretation of the first. LG (drawing Abstrusa glosses through two channels) has the two glosses correctly and also the corrupt ‘herosvi’ form. So Nettleship’s ‘heroes sunt’ (*Journ. of Phil.*, 19, 125) and Housman’s ‘nervosi’ (*ibid.* 20, 51) are both wide of the mark.—**40.** LG 239, 20. SB (Rastros, aratra) shows that Goetz (in *Thes. Gl.*) is wrong in bracketing the last four words of the gloss.—**46.** An attempt to connect ‘fusus’ with ‘fundo.’ cf. Isid. *Et.* 19, 29, 2.

## Ecl. V.

**5.** A 72, 29. See LG 197, 21, Leid. 67 E (C.G.L. V 634, 33), Thes. Gl. The gloss suggests *Aen.* 8, 22 ff., but with 'Favonius' can hardly come from a schol. at that place. If the lemma 'Zephyrus' has been lost, or the schol. ignorantly split in two (cf. A 198, 6a Zephyrus : favonius ventus) we may conjecture that some commentator was reminded here of the passage in *Aen.* Mr. R. J. Shackle however has suggested with great plausibility (C.Q. 14, 186) that the words 'solis radius,' etc., read like an extract from a rhetorical prose work rather than a grammarian's note; and he proposes to read 'Favorinus etiam dicit.' The simplest explanation would then be that in a quotation from Favorinus (a 2nd century rhetorician) occurring as a parallel in a note on *Aen.* 8, 22, the name was corrupted to 'Favonius,' and the gloss so derived was combined with a gloss 'Favoniu : ventus.' LG 197, 21 lends some support to this view. (It is not likely that the glossary ever had an item beginning 'Favorinus.' I do not think there is any parallel for such a 'gloss.' The corruption must have been in the source. See however note *Aen.* 11, 329).—The words 'aliter bres prosus' attached to the gloss (LG 197, 21) in *P* are simply the marginal 'alibi respersus' of *L*, noting a variant for 'repercussus.'

**20.** e.g. this line ('crudele'), *Aen.* 6, 429 ('acerbum'), 7, 599 ('felix').—**39.** LG 230, 15. 'Altero . . . erecto' looks like an imperfect quotation.—**42.** A 187, 23. 'Tumus' may have been given as the principal of which 'tumulus' is the diminutive. But LG has 'tumulus.'—**68.** LG 186, 14. The mark *Esid.* which Goetz prints here stands in the MSS. at the preceding gloss. I indicate a lacuna after 'vinaria.' 'It looks like a feminine, but it is masculine, for Virgil is using the Greek *crater*, not the Latin *cratera*.' This must have been the gist of the schol. cf. S (*Aen.* 1, 724), SB ('fit crater et cratera').—**76.** A 102, 39 stands in an Abol. section of *Vat.* and *a*, but appears also in the pure Abstr. MSS.—**80.** 'Alias dedolabis' may belong to another gloss.

## Ecl. VI.

**54.** A 10, 2 is marked *Virg.* in LG. cf. Festus p. 9 (Lindsay) with S here.—**72.** LG 206, 7. Goetz prints the source-mark

*differ.* (= ex Differentiis), but the mark is a long way above this gloss in the MSS., so that it is impossible to say how many others have been dropped. The gloss is not of the *differ.* type.

—**74.** *Scyllam.* Less likely to come from schol. on *Aen.* 3, 424 or 432, because we should expect the schol. to be on 420 (Scylla) where S has it; but possibly from 684 (or *Ciris* 91?), in which case 'locuta' for 'secuta' would probably be due to quoting from memory, not careless copying.—**83.** The second gloss on 'Eurotas,' marked *Virg.* in *P*, is unmarked in *L*; but *L* in this part omits several marks which *P* has. In SB Hagen conjectured 'edidicisse' for 'edidisse', but abandoned it in E. cf. Prob. 'quas ait Apollinis edidisse voces cum eodem loco carmina referret. 'Beatum' dixit ob potentatum Laconum.' It is an explanation of Virgil's 'ediscere.' The laurels 'echoed' Apollo's song.—The two 'Eurotas' glosses are versions of one schol. (Donatus' extract from Probus?) which reached LG through different channels. See Introd. §4.

### Ecl. VII.

**33.** LG 245, 3 and 4 do not have the mark *Esid.*, which Goetz prints, though the two glosses before them are assigned to Isid. in the MSS.—The first gloss on 'Liba' is tacked on to a gloss 'Libamina prima : sacrificiorum degustamenta prima' (*Aen.* 6, 246). From this compound LG 217, 22 was manufactured in the way in which so many double entries have been made.—The second 'Liba' gloss may be a recasting of Isid. *Et.* 20, 2, 17. No sources are indicated at this part of LG. But see S (Liba : placentas).—**45.** A 121, 23 is not in the pure Abstr. MSS., so is perhaps not a genuine Abstr. gloss.—**47.** The readings of the MSS., along with other occurrences of the same gloss (Aff. 568, 53, Ampl. II 333, 31, Corp. S, 417) seem to indicate something like this—'Solstitium, quasi solistitium, id est solis statio, quia dicitur ipsa dies uno momento quasi sole stante crescere.' cf. Isid. *Et.* 5, 34, 1.—**52.** LG 201, 26. *Thes. Gl.* makes the lemma 'Flumen.' Isid. Diff. 244 is the next gloss in LG.

### Ecl. VIII.

**27.** LG 206, 8. See Funaioli, *Rivista di Filologia* 48, 451. The mark *differ.* which Goetz prints is a long way above in the

MSS.—**55.** SB ‘Ululae aves de ululatu dictae, cuius diminutivum est ulluccus sicut Itali dicunt, quam avem Galli cauannum nuncupant.’ See D. ‘Cauannus’ is Fr. ‘chouan.’ But Du Cange quotes a diminutive ‘cavetta’ from ‘Itali quidam scriptores’ (cf. Ital. ‘civetta,’ Fr. ‘chouette’), which suggests that ‘cauannus’ was current in Cisalpine as well as Transalpine Gaul. Donatus had occasional remarks on the language of Cisalpine Gaul. cf. Jerome’s statement (doubtless derived from Donatus) that ‘sceleratum frigus’ (*Geo.* 2, 256) is an idiom of Virgil’s ‘patria’; D on *Geo.* 1, 104 (comminus = statim); S on *Aen.* 7, 705 (raucarum). (Lammert, *de Hieronymo Donati discipulo, Comm. Phil. Ien.* 9, 2, p. 38).—**65.** LG 221, 22. cf. Caper (Gr. Lat. 7, 96, 7) ‘Mas erit in positione, in diminutione masculus, non, ut quidam putant, mascellus.’ Caper is not one of the direct sources of LG, but he is quoted by S and was presumably quoted by Donatus.

### Geo. Prooem.

LG 238, 3. The Isidore-mark which Goetz prints here stands in the MSS. two glosses above. The gloss before 238, 3 = Isid. 3, 3, 2. The gloss after it is ‘Qua vectus : qua portatus’ (*Aen.* 1, 121). Then comes a gloss marked *Ciceronis*. It seems clear that either *de gls* or *Virg.* has been omitted at 238, 3. The gloss may belong rather to *Geo.* 3.—*Georgius.* Perhaps A 165, 21 (Rusticus : rus colens) belongs here. ‘Georgus : rusticus Graece, id est rus colens. bene ergo,’ etc.

### Geo. L

**8.** ‘Chaoniam pingui glande<m>’ stands in *P* and *L* as a lemma without interpretation : or rather ‘pingui glande’ was mistaken for a gloss on ‘Chaoniam.’ The interpretation which I attach to it occurs as the succeeding gloss.—**10.** LG 199, 14 may possibly have been taken from Isid. It has no mark of its own, though it follows a gloss which is marked *de gls*. The next succeeding mark is *Esid.* (2 below), and two successive marks, *Esid.* and *de gls*, may have been dropped.—Fauniorum modorum. This = Ps.-Plac. 22, 8, but is marked *de gls*, not *Plac.* On Ps.-Plac. see Lindsay, *Journ. of Phil.* 34, 255. He has some matter which comes from Cornutus’ commentary on

Virgil (Lindsay, *ibid.* p. 258). This item in LG may have come from Cornutus through Donatus, while Ps.-Plac. got it in a note (from Cornutus) on some republican author.—**21.** LG 212, 10. The mark *Cic.*, which Goetz prints, stands some way above. At 228, 28 also the last preceding mark is *Cic.*, but a long way back, and Goetz prints *om.* to indicate that there are no marks for a considerable space.—**33.** *Chelae.* It is often impossible to decide whether a gloss which quotes Lucan is taken from a schol. on Virgil, or from a schol. on Lucan. S sometimes (and D once) quotes Lucan. There are some items which seem to indicate, though perhaps not conclusively, that Lucan scholia were one source of the collection of 'glosses with citations': e.g. LG 182, 3 (Virgil nowhere has 'cometem'), 246, 11 (Virgil nowhere has 'strues'), 248, 3 (the only form in Virgil is 'temerata' acc. pl.).—**43.** LG 199, 20/21. No. 19 (*Februa*: Pluto dea paganorum) is marked *de gls* in *P* but unmarked in *L*. In both, the gloss before it is marked *Esid.*, and so is the gloss (*Februarius nuncupatur a Februo id est Plutone, etc.*= *Et. 5, 33, 4*) which follows No. 21. In Isid. as in the gloss (cf. No. 19, lemma) 'februa' for 'februo' is the reading of the MSS. It seems then that No. 19 is a 'split' from the Isid. gloss on 'Februarius,' the compiler adding 'dea' to suit 'Februa'; and that in *P*, as often, the *de gls* mark has been advanced one gloss (from No. 20), while *L* omits it.—In No. 21 'lupercularum' perhaps represents 'lupercaliorum.'—**46.** *Vomis et vomer.* Goetz assigns this to Plac. (103, 7).—**50.** LG 164, 14 plus the gloss on 'mare' which I have placed after it,= Isid. *Diff. 66*; but they are both marked *de gls*. Possibly the gloss on 'mare' is a Bible gloss of Abstr. cf. Isid. *Et. 13, 14, 1*, quoting Genesis 1, 10.—**57.** *Sabaei.* I take this gloss to consist of two distinct notes from Adamnan (*Philargyrius* and *Gallus*), both drawn from the same source as Isid. *Et. 9, 2, 49*.—**73.** LG 199, 28. Goetz (*Thes. Gl.*) brackets the words 'vel cymbri,' but they may have been added by Adamnan.—**75.** LG 165, 8. There is a gloss in LG 'Curculio : vermis frumenti vel fabae' (cf. on *Geo. 1, 186*). If the first syllable were dropped, 'culio' might be misread as 'ailia'; and it is common enough to find in LG both the correct and the corrupt form. The 'curculio' gloss is unmarked, and follows one which is marked *Esid.*—**79.** *Facilis* = Isid., but marked *de gls*.

- 110. LG 243, 9. Correct *Thes. Gl.* cf. D on *temperat*. The third note connects ‘excetra’ with ‘scateo’ (as if ‘exscat-’). S (*Aen.* 6, 287) connects it with ‘excresco.’—117. LG 215, 3. *Thes. Gl.* punctuates ‘lacus. aquae lacuna,’ etc. The mark *Esid.* stands two above, and the intervening gloss is A 103, 44. —126. *Limites*. The last preceding mark is *Esid.*, but some of the intervening glosses are certainly not from *Isid.*, and the mark occurs again at the next gloss. With ‘et reliqua’ cf. BE (*Geo.* 2, 169).—136. A 14, 43. If the words ‘id est verna’ were added by the compiler of A, they indicate France as the locus. (Lindsay, *C.Q.* 11, 121).—138. *Pleiades stellae septem*, etc. This gloss is marked *Esid.* in *P* and *L*, but does not come from *Et.* 3, 71, 13 (which is the next gloss) nor *De Nat. Rerum* 26, 6. The source-mark had been advanced one in the archetype. I suppose the name of a constellation to have dropped out after ‘post.’—141. Isidore’s quotation from Plautus was probably a part of the schol.—151. *Calametrum. culmorum? calamistrum?* (from causing the blades to curl up). D says ‘quod a rusticinis calamitas dicitur.’ For ‘podicem’ see S.—The gloss has no source-mark, and the last preceding mark is *Esid.*—164. LG 250, 19 is identical with *Isid. Et.* 20, 14, 10 and was probably taken thence. It has no mark, the last preceding mark (*Cic.*) stands more than a dozen glosses above, and the next gloss *after* No. 19 is marked *de gls.*—In No. 20 ‘contritio’ suggests that the gloss may come from a schol. on this line.—165. *Celei*. See Introd. §5.—LG 185, 25 has no mark, and the last mark is *Esid.*, but the next gloss again is marked *Esid.* *Thes. Gl.* reads ‘corvos.’—166. LG 252, 6. For ‘argumentum’ Goetz suggests ‘machinamentum.’ Perhaps rather ‘areae instrumentum.’ A second note seems to begin at ‘Vas purgatorium est.’—172. LG 189, 7. ‘Dentales aures dicuntur’ is a mistake due to the compiler of A. (It is not in SB or BE). The ‘aures’ of the plough are attached to the part called ‘dentalia’ (not ‘dentales.’)—174. LG 246, 4. No. 3 (gloss with citation) from the same schol.—181. *Mus.* The mark is *de gls*, but the source may be a schol. on *Geo.* 1, 295 (mustum). cf. *Isid. Et.* 20, 3, 4.—183. LG 247, 25 seems to represent ‘genus <animalis generis> feminini.’ In 247, 26 ‘Aut oculis . . talpae’ is not a citation (as *Thes. Gl.* takes it to be), but the lemma of a

second note.—**187.** LG 227, 21 cf. Isid. ‘cunctis enim arboribus prior *se flore convestit*,’ and contrast S ‘quae prima *foliis vestitur*’ (188).—**201.** *Lembum*. A ‘gloss with citation’ which preserves the schol. much more fully than most of its class.—**222.** LG 185, 35. in qua Ariadne . . figurata est. *Thes. Gl.* In BE read ‘Corona stellae XII signis proximae.’ Corona Borealis was not known to have more than 8 stars. **236.** Virgil’s word here is ‘caeruleae’ (v.l. caerulea), but the gloss seems to apply to this line, and ‘caerula’ may easily have occurred in the schol. in such a way as to be adopted as the lemma. Possibly however this line was quoted (with an explanatory remark) in a note on some occurrence of ‘caerula’ (e.g. *Aen.* 2, 381).—With the personal expression (‘puto’) cf. D on *Geo.* 2, 333; 3, 3 and 296; 4, 219.—**256.** *Tempestivius*. Possibly from a note on Virgil’s ‘tempestivam.’ S and D quote Horace, though not here. The lemma is followed by the symbol for ‘require,’ indicating that a corrector had missed the author’s name or an interpretation.—**269.** Correct *Thes. Gl.* (s.v. ‘ius.’) For the derivation cf. Isid. *Et.* 5, 3, 1.—**296.** LG 163, 49. I have marked lacunae. Goetz’s ‘[c]aulas’ (in *Thes. Gl.*) must be wrong, since ‘aula’ is the old Latin form. At *Aen.* 9, 60 S notes that ‘caulas’ = *αὐλαῖς*. Latin ‘aula’ in this sense occurs in Hor. *Ep.* 1, 2, 66 and at other places, including Itala *Ioh.* 10, 1. Since S and D frequently add instructive matter beyond what is strictly necessary for the elucidation of the text, we can conceive a schol. like this,—‘Aeni : ollae aeneae. aulas veteres dicebant quas nos ollas dicimus (cf. *Abol.* 24, 1, *Festus* 21). ‘item aulas quas nos caulas dicimus.’ Or possibly, before Abstr. passed beyond the A-stage of arrangement, a Virgil gloss ‘Aeni : ollae,’ and a Bible gloss ‘Aula : aulas Graeci vocant quas nos caulas dicimus’ (with ‘ollas’ for ‘aulas’) were fused into one.—*Thes. Ling. Lat.* s.v. (I) Aula quotes the gloss with Goetz’s [c]aulas.—**306.** *Cruenta myrta*. The gloss has no mark, but follows one which is marked *Virg. Hagen* (*App. Serv.* p. 496) reads ‘a colore sucorum eius.’—*Myrta* and *Myrtle* appear as separate glosses.—**307.** LG 232, 5. Isid. *Et.* 5, 27, 8 (where also the form is peducae) follows. The reference to Job in the gloss is paralleled in S B at *Geo.* 1, 508 (Falces conflantur in ensem : non ut Esaias dicit) and so may be attributed to Adamnan.—**314.**

**LG 245, 18.** The lemma according to *Thes. Gl.* is 'spica.' In *P* and *L* (though the MSS. are naturally not infallible guides on such a point) it clearly includes 'messis.' I mark a lacuna, in which I suppose the forms 'spicus' and 'spicum' to have been mentioned, as by *S* on *Geo.* 1, 111. The schol. probably began with a note like that of *S* at 314.—**315.** *Lactens.* cf. Caper (Gr. Lat. 7, 98) and see note *Ecl.* 8, 65. The corrections are Professor Lindsay's. See his restoration in *C. Q.* 15.—**336.** See Introd. §4. Theses two glosses are the sole evidence which Du Cange has for the word 'figida.' He recognised that 'frigida' must be read in the first, but did not see that the second was the same.—**363.** LG 203, 22. Lindsay, *Class. Phil.* 13, 5. Par. does not have the last clause. No. 23 is unmarked but follows a gloss marked *de gls.*, and Isid. *Et.* 12, 7, 53 comes later.—**364.** *Tantalus.* The Isid. passage occurs earlier (s.v. 'Ardea'). This gloss might have split off from it, but is marked *de gls.* If the mark is genuine, it seems likely that Isid. has preserved Donatus' full note, from which *S* extracted a part. **391.** LG 249, 1. Isid. seems to show that Goetz (*Thes. Gl.*) is wrong in placing a comma after 'efficiuntur.' The gloss is marked *de gls.*—**449.** LG 205, 42 *Cic.* (printed by Goetz) is the last preceding mark. The typical *Cic.* gloss has the mere 'synonyma' form.—**473.** A 83, 13. cf. *Acn.* 9, 36. No. 14 may come from a quotation illustrating the meaning 'acervus.'—**488.** *Demissum fulgor.* The last mark is *Virg.*, and the intervening glosses all seem Virgilian. This one (with 'Aruspicina' 484) would suit a note on the present passage, probably quoting Lucan 1, 606/7.

## Geo. II.

**4.** LG 216, 21. The symbol for 'require' (printed here by Goetz) is not at this gloss but in the margin two above. Goetz suggests 'leno' for 'eo' (ab leno = ἀπὸ τοῦ ληροῦ BE). Comparing BE with *S* and *SB*, this gloss would seem to come from Gallus.—**30.** *Codex* occurs between glosses which = *Isid. Et.* 6, 13, 1 and 17, 5, 4. They are unmarked, and the last mark is *Esid.*—**88.** *Volaemis* is unmarked, and the last mark is *Virg.* The next gloss is marked *Esid.* (volenum Gallica lingua bonum et magnum, from *Et.* 17, 7, 67). The whole section of *Isid.* occurs

in LG s.v. 'crustumia,' with mark *Esid.* The 'volaemis' gloss may be a 'split' from it; though clear instances of the source-mark being postponed are rare, 'splits' are often unmarked. In any case, Isid. gives us the schol. from which S and D drew. Copying in haste, he mistook the lemma 'volaemis' for a nominative.—**119.** *Balsama, etc.* BE and Isid. are both fuller than S. 'India' in the gloss and in BE is a mistake in Adamnan's commentary for 'Iudaea,' which Isid. has correctly. cf. Pliny, *N.H.* 12, 111.—**127.** LG 221, 37 is marked *de gls.* Isid. and Philarg. (in SB) point to Donatus and give us the substance of the note from which the matter of S and D was selected.—**139.** LG 230, 22. Contrast D. Presumably Donatus mentioned the description 'regio Arabiae,' and corrected it with an emphatic '*ipsa* Arabia.' cf. S (*Geo.* 2, 115).—**144.** LG 217, 4 might come from a note like that of S (cf. BE) on *Geo.* 1, 74 (meanings of 'laetus').—**154.** LG 245, 22. I insert 'funis' and mark a lacuna before 'generis.' The gloss recalls those places in SB (*Ecl.* 6, 18; 8, 30; *Geo.* 1, 18) where Hagen proposed to read 'Verrius' for 'Homerus,' a conjecture which has not met with acceptance. (See Barwick, *Comm. Phil. Ien.* 8, 2, p. 99). In the present case there is something to be said for 'Homerum.' Gellius 13, 20 and Nonius 205, 22 (M) quote for 'funis' fem. Lucretius 2, 1154, where 'aurea funis' = Homer's *σπερὴ χρυσεῖη* (so Munro). Lucretius is sometimes quoted by S and D. We may then insert 'Lucretius' in the lacuna, or write 'funem Lucretius dixit.' He makes 'funis' fem. 'secundum Homerum,' i.e. because he is translating Homer's phrase.—Though this remark on 'funis' is foreign to the note on 'spiram,' I do not think we have here a fusion of two glosses. The note on 'funis' might indeed be found at *Aen.* 2, 262 ('demissum funem'), but even before there was any alphabetical arrangement of Abstr. it could hardly have come immediately after or anywhere near the gloss on 'spiram,' since the places from which they were taken would be widely separate. It is much more likely that the note on the gender of 'funis' was suggested by the occurrence of the word in the explanation of 'spira,' just as S on *Geo.* 1, 165, after defining 'supellex' as 'qualos, corbes et cetera,' takes occasion to add a note on the gender of 'corbis'.—**161.**—*Lucrinus et Avernus.* The gloss has no source-mark, though the gloss

two before it is marked *de gls.* It agrees exactly with Isid. except that he does not have the words 'id est lucra.' They come so aptly in connection with the derivation of 'Lucrinus' that they scarcely look like the addition of a scribe or a glossary-maker. But they may be due to a gloss on 'vectigalia' in a MS. of Isid.—

**168.** LG 253, 11. Goetz questions 'novati,' and Niedermann (*Contr. à la critique des gloses latines*) proposes 'tenuati,' comparing *C.G.L.* 648, 39 (Gloss. Nonii).—**180.** *Calculus.* See *Thes. Gl.* Isid. *Et.* 18, 62, to which Goetz refers, is scarcely relevant.—**184.** 'Voragine' perhaps arose from a note like that of SB, "Tamen Cominianus ait 'in eadem forma masculina uligo et farrago.'" **192.**—A 138, 2a (in c only). *Thes. Gl.* reads 'patendo' with Sangall. 268, 1, Abav. 374, 19. LG agrees with A. Isid. *Et.* 20, 5, 2 gives both derivations, so perhaps these glosses are really two.—**193.** LG 233, 27. See Lindsay, *Class Rev.* 33, 105.—**241.** LG 238, 1. 'Colaque prelorum' looks like a new lemma (see 242). But S identifies 'cola prelorum' with 'qualos' (cf. SB, BE) and derives both from 'colare.' Isid. *Et.* 20, 14, 13 is clearly copied from a schol., and so hurriedly that it is not put into the form of a sentence. 238, 1 has no source mark, but follows a gloss marked *de gls.*—

**280.** A 106, 13. sunt cd sexingenti *Vat.* sex centi a. Correcit *Thes. Gl.* cf. *Aff.* 533, 12/13, *Ampl.* II 307, 10.—**299.** *Flagella.* There are four successive glosses with this lemma. (1) marked *Esid.* and = *Et.* 5, 27, 14; (2) see on *Aen.* 5, 579; (3) this one; (4) a gloss = S on this line, but taken apparently from Isid. *Et.* 17, 6, 19 as it has the words 'crebros ventorum' in his order, not that of S. The mark *de gls* (or *Virg.*) seems to have been dropped at (2), and this has led to *Esid.* being dropped either at (3) or (4), so that the former of these remains doubtful. Schol. Veron. ('vitium sine fructibus') perhaps indicates that 'fruticum' is a mistake (of Isid.?) due to 'sine' being misread as 'sive.'

—**364.** LG 230, 19. *palme*<*s*> fecunda. *P* has palme, *L* palma. It is an instance of 'palmes' fem. quoted from some author (perhaps a false instance due to a wrong reminiscence of 'fecunda Pales' in *Culex* 77). Possibly the schol. said 'masculini generis (cf. No. 17), alibi feminini.'—**382.** *Pagi.* An explanation of this word seems to have dropped out before 'pagani.' cf. S.—In connection with this passage see LG 181,

5, 6, 7 ; 208, 11 ; 250, 9/10. The first of these is marked *de gls*; the last is *de gls* in *P*, *Esid.* in *L*, but *Et.* 8, 7, 5/6 has preceded. 181, 7 is unmarked but follows a gloss marked *Esid.* See SB. Donatus may very well have had some notes on tragedy and comedy at this point, but hardly on history, and 181, 5 suggests a common source for these glosses. It looks like the heading of some list, though it might be a marginal 'index.'—**407.** LG 200, 27. The words attributed to Cicero are a vague reminiscence of *pro Sest.* 77 (also quoted loosely by *S* on *Aen.* 8, 634). The reference to *Aen.* 8 is from memory also, as 'ursa' shows.—**417.** *Antae, etc.* cf. also *Isid.* *Et.* 15, 7, 9.—**441.** *Animatus.* The preceding gloss has the mark *de gls*. The gloss would belong to a note like *Isid.* *Et.* 10, 7. It is not a 'split' from *Isid.*, for both parts of the *Isid.* note ('animatus' and 'animosus') are given separately in LG, and both marked *Esid.*—**452.** *Padus amnis, etc.* There is no source-mark. The preceding gloss is marked *Esid.*, but *Et.* 13, 21, 26 follows (s.v. 'Padus').—**463.** A 184, 7. The shorter form is in *a*, *c* and LG, so that the longer seems due to additions in *Vat.* (*d n.l.*). *a* and *c* have 'vocant' for 'dicunt,' and *c* has 'gula.' LG has two glosses, (1) 'quam vulgo guolaiam vocant,' cf. *a* ; (2) 'quam vulgo golia dicunt.' cf. *c*.—**469.** LG 248, 6. A parallel passage from Statius. cf. Virgil's 'secura quies,' 'latis otia fundis,' 'speluncae,' 'molles sub arbore somni.' I have placed a full stop after multum, but the text seems corrupt. See *Thes. Gl.* Perhaps 'alta. imitatum puto Statium.' For 'puto' cf. note *Geo.* 1, 236.—**478.** LG 188, 15. *S* and *D* remark on the plural.—**522.** A 19, 5 applies to *Aen.* 5, 128, but the sequence of glosses perhaps (not quite conclusively) implies that it occurred here in a note on other uses of 'apricus.' cf. *S* on *Aen.* 5, 128.—**523.** A 139, 34. A gloss ignorantly taken from a note on 'pendent circum oscula.'—**531.** A 135, 20. *Thes. Gl.* gives the gloss as in *Vat.*, suggesting 'luctatus' for 'luctator.' cf. *Aff.* 548, 1. LG has 'luctatorium ubi . . se.' cf. *c* (luctatorum ubi).

### **Geo. III.**

1. LG 230, 12. cf. on *Ecl.* 5, 35. At the three glosses (10–12) Goetz prints the mark *Virg.* In *P* and *L* it stands 6 glosses before No. 10.—**11.** *Aonio vertice.* The last mark is *Virg.*,

but the preceding gloss is a 'gloss with citation' and so presumably *de gls.*—**44.** LG 193, 38. cf. Livy 10, 47; 11 *Epit.*—**53. *Palearia.*** These glosses (230, 5–8) do not have the mark *Esid.* The gloss which quotes (from memory) *Cic. De Off.* 3, 9, 38 probably comes from the same schol. as Goetz's No. 7. His No. 8, a 'gloss with citation,' seems to come from the same note as No. 6, but does not extend our knowledge of it.—**55.** LG 174, 40. cf. Festus p. 38 (Lindsay). Verrius Flaccus said that 'camara' was the correct form (cf. 'Latinum est'). See *Gr. Lat.* 7, 266, 12.—***Camba.*** cf. Celtic 'cam' 'cambo.'—***Campsare*** probably had a quotation of Ennius' 'Leucatam campsant' (*Ann.* 10 fr. 2 Vahlen). cf. Priscian, *Gr. Lat.* 2, 541, 15.—**64.** LG 231, 34. It looks as if S took 'pecua' in *Cic. de imp. Cn. Pomp.* 15 (q.v.) in the local sense. See D.—**82.** LG 245, 12 may be a part of the same schol. as No. 13 ('corpus vero spadicis, id est subrubei, coloris').—***Glaucus equus.*** Goetz assigns this gloss to Plac. (72, 4). It has no mark, and follows a gloss (also unmarked) which = Plac. 24, 1; but it is a new gloss, not a part of the other as Goetz prints it. It = Isid. *Et. 12, 1, 50*, and Isid. used Plac. (see e.g. Wessner, *Hermes* 52, 263 ff.), but there is no real ground for ascribing this gloss to Plac., and Isid.'s indebtedness to him may be exaggerated if all the unstarrred glosses of *C.G.L.* 5, 43–104 are taken to be certainly Placidean. This particular gloss is just as likely (or more likely) to come direct from Isid. Note however that the preceding section of Isid. is parallel with the first part of LG 245, 13 and cf. S. It is likely, though not certain, that Isid. took both sections from the same source.—**136.** Goetz assigns this gloss to Plac., though it is marked *de gls.* We should read '<limum> obducatur.' cf. S, quoting *Geo.* 1, 116.—**144.** LG 224, 33. Goetz (*Thes. Gl.*) suggests '<s>partu.' Rather 'pastus.' The mark *Esid.* is 7 glosses above.—**208.** LG 219, 27/32 may come from a Lucan schol. cf. 'Lurida' (which does not occur in Virgil) with quotation from Lucan 5, 549.—**223.** LG 239, 24. 'Cicades' suggests *Ecl.* 2, 13. We may reconstruct thus,—“Reboare : resonare. ergo ‘reboant silvaeque’ ut (*Ecl.* 2, 13) ‘resonant arbusta cicadis’ (id est resultant, remugint”?). The additional mistake 'reboabant' led to the manufacture of 239, 28.—A 26, 23 is not in the pure Abstr. MSS., and so is probably an Abol.

gloss from Festus.—**259.** A 123, 29. Gnueg (*De glossis Terentianis cod. vat.* 3321, Jena, 1903) claims this and many other Abstr. items as Terence glosses. But he is not able to show any systematic use of Terence marginalia. There are no groups of Terence glosses, as there are of Virgil glosses. (See *Journ. of Phil.* 35, 258). Some of his glosses occur in Virgil groups; others have as much claim to be Virgilian as Terentian, and as we know that a large and systematic use was made of Virgil scholia, we shall incline to the former in doubtful cases. We must also remember the many connections which seem to have existed between Donatus' commentaries on Terence and on Virgil. In the present case the words 'gravi pronuntiatione' do not stamp the gloss as applying to Terence. There are remarks on delivery in S (e.g. *Ecl.* 2, 17, from Donatus)<sup>1</sup>.—**281.** LG 254, 5 has no mark. The last mark is *de gls.*, but it may be taken from Isid. *l.c.* The next gloss (Goetz No. 6) = Isid. *Diff.* 601.—**366.** LG 246, 1. 'Stirma' perhaps = *στερέωμα*. 'stiria' seems to have been thought of as connected with *στερεός*. cf. S (duratur, induruit), SB, and LG 245, 31.—**379.** A 14, 26. Nettleship (*Journ. of Phil.* 19, 114) proposed to read 'in otio' for 'i.e. iocum,' but these words are a mere 'secondary gloss' on 'lusum,' not found in *a c (d n. l.)* nor in LG.—**382.** *Riphaei montes*. The last source-mark is *de gls.*, but the gloss may be taken from Isid. The ultimate source in any case is not S (q.v.); 'in capite Germaniae' is not a change introduced by Isid. In Probus we find (on 'Riphaeo euro') 'significat vento, non utique eo qui ab ortu flat, sed eo quem aquilonem vocamus. Rhipaeos montes quidam putaverunt Alpes, sed proprie sunt . . . Scythiae.' See also Schol. Veron. With this we can see the significance of D's obviously incomplete note, 'Euro pro vento accipere debemus. Riphaei autem montes sunt in eodem tractu'.—**409.** A 132, 36 is not found in the pure Abstr. MSS.—**411.** A 195, 39 is not found in *c. d n. l.*—**418.** A 41 18 is not found in the pure Abstr. MSS.—**431.** LG 211, 28. There were differences as to the meaning of 'inguivies.' See S and D. Cornutus' explanation here was 'ventrem'. Pliny (in his 'Libri dubii sermonis', cf. his nephew's Letters, 3, 5) gave the meaning 'edacitas'. See Ps.-Plac.

<sup>1</sup> At 123, 29 however *c* and *d* have only Nempe: certe, so that the gloss in *Vat.* and *a* is possibly a misplaced (Ter.) item of *Abolita*.

29, 4. The gloss may mean either that the commentator could find no parallel for the sense 'famem,' or simply that the word does not occur elsewhere in Virgil.—**448.** *Amurca.* cf. also LG 166, 17, which may indicate either that *Geo.* 1, 193, 4 was quoted here to illustrate another use of 'a murca,' or that the interpretation 'faex olei' was given at that place also.—**484.** A 77, 12. S has the form 'fluvidus.'

#### Geo. IV.

**44.** *Pumex.* The gloss is marked *Esid.* in *L*, unmarked in *P*. The Isid. gloss (*Et.* 16, 3, 7) follows, and *L* has advanced the source-mark. Isid. quotes the lines of Catullus in *Et.* 6, 12, 3, but it is highly improbable that he knew Catullus at first hand.—**90.** *Orge.* A schol. like 'Dede neci : id est orge, id est occide.' See *Journ. of Phil.* 35, 271.—**99.** LG 218, 34. The mark *Esid.* does not stand at this gloss, but is the last preceding mark. In this part of LG source marks are very few, and these few mostly either *Esid.* or *Cic.*—**101 2.** *Mulsum.* The second gloss is probably taken from Isid. *Et.* 20, 3, 10 where *T* has 'dictum' (as in the gloss) for 'mixtum.' The excerpts from Isid. show affinity with the Spanish family of MSS. to which *T* belongs. The gloss is marked *de gls*, but it is preceded also by a *de gls* (and followed by a *Virg.*) item. Cases where two successive glosses bear the same source-mark are so rare that they must be viewed with suspicion. See Introduction, § 3.—**131.** LG 252, 25. The mark *Galeni* stands two glosses earlier.—**153.** LG 184, 30. Isid. *Et.* 10, 37 occurs under 'Concors' (with mark *Esid.*), but this gloss is not likely to be a 'split' from that. It is marked *de gls*; the last preceding mark is *Esid.*, and the next gloss after 184, 30 is also marked *Esid.* A mistake in the mark would thus be difficult to account for (a different case from that of the gloss at 101 2 above).—**169.** LG 249, 11. The mark *ex lib. med.* stands at the preceding glass. No. 12 = Isid. *Et.* 17, 9, 12. No. 11 might come from *Et.* 4, 12, 2. Both are unmarked.—**175.** LG 202, 10 gives a derivation of 'forcipes' which differs from that of S (*Aen.* 8, 453) and Isid. (*Et.* 19, 7, 3; 20, 13, 3). SB mentions a v. l. 'forfice.'—In LG 248, 9 (not itself marked *Esid.*) 'tenaces' is Spanish Latin (cf. Span. 'tenazas,' Meyer-Lübke, *Wien. Stud.* 25, 109). cf. 202, 20. LG has another item (*de gls*) 'Forcipes :

tenaces.'—**182.** LG 186, 31 (unmarked—*Esid.* is the last preceding mark) stands between glosses which coincide with Isid. *Et.* 17, 9, 6, ('crocomagma') and 5 'crocum dictum ab oppido' etc.—

**243.** LG 245, 29. Caper *De Orthogr.* (Gr. Lat. 7, 107, 2) 'Stellonem dico sine i littera, a similitudine stellarum.' See notes *Ecl.* 8, 65; *Geo.* 1, 315.—**269.** I do not include LG 188, 21. Goetz prints it here because in *P*, though this gloss is unmarked, the last preceding mark is *de gls.* But in *L* the mark *Plac.* intervenes at the gloss immediately before 21 (not at 21 itself. See Goetz's app. crit.). It is more likely that *P* omitted this *Plac.* mark than that *L* inserted it wrongly, so that No. 21 must be doubtful. It is followed by Isid. *Et.* 20, 3, 14 (marked *Esid.*).—**280.** LG 174, 26 has no mark, and the last preceding mark is *de gls.* The next gloss is marked *Esid.* This is a possible case of the mark being wrongly placed one gloss behind, though instances of the mark being advanced are much commoner.—**298.** *Obliqua luce fenestræ.* I mark a alcuna after 'plus.' Perhaps 'plus <spatii habentes quam in exteriore minorem> lucem' etc. The loss might be occasioned by the similarity of the endings of 'interiore' and 'minorem' (written 'minore' with, or after loss of, stroke over the e). See Isid. *Et.* 15, 7, 6, comparing S ('ut in horreis videmus'). Isid. then preserves the schol. more fully than S. But he has copied it hurriedly, omitting the words 'obliqua luce' before 'fenestrae,' and in his next remark jumbling together two different explanations ('dictae eo quod lucem fenerent lux enim Graece φῶς dicitur'). A derivation of 'fenestra' from 'fenero' (cf. Pliny *N. H.* 2, 6, 4 'sol suum lumen ceteris quoque sideribus fenerat') leaves no room for φῶς, and the latter perhaps implies a reference to the form 'festra' (Festus p. 80 Lindsay).—**303.** LG 239, 5. 'Ramalia' in the lemma is due to the next gloss (239, 6). I suppose the last part of the gloss to come from a note like that of S ('dicitur autem et hic ramus et hoc ramale'), 'ramale' being corrupted owing to the preceding 'ramalibus.'—**304.** LG 202, 30 is unmarked, but in *L* the gloss before it is marked *Esid.* (= *Et.* 20, 2, 18), and the gloss after it is marked *de gls.* *P* has no marks here for about two columns.—

**346.** LG 227, 23, a 'gloss with citation' (or rather consisting of a citation) taken from Donatus' note on this line (on 'Vulcani dolos.' See S), in which, presumably, he argued that 'dolos' is

not appropriate here to Mars,—rather than from a note on *Geo.* 1, 373, 4, where it is placed by Ender.—**447.** A 123, 19 would be appropriate here if ‘neque est te fallere quicquam’ were taken ironically as ‘it is nothing (= no small thing) to deceive you.—**452.** LG 202, 37 and 38 are both marked *de gls.* Between them is Isid. *Et.* 10, 105 (marked *Esid.*). 38 = *Diff.* 226, so that the mark *de gls* has possibly been advanced from the next gloss (39).—**476.** *Heroicas* may come from a further note or quotation. Its coming immediately after ‘heroum’ in A suggests that it was taken from the same place; but not decisively, for the arrangement here is roughly by the first three letters. Warren (*Trans. Am. Phil. Assoc.* 15) on Sangall. 243, 30 (where see app. crit.) suggested ‘heroum aetas antiquitas.’—**483.** LG 177, 23 perhaps with a quotation of *Aen.* 6, 417, 8.—**489.** *Manes.* See *Thes. Gl.* *Manus* = *μάνες*. The second gloss might come from Isid. *Et.* 5, 30, 14, but is marked *de gls.*—**517.** *Tanais.* The second gloss possibly comes from the same schol. as the first. cf. S and D. But ‘nascitur . . duo’ is perhaps added from another source. It is not found in *Par.*, and LG has a number of glosses which give the lengths of rivers in phrases like this, and probably come from a separate list.—**518.** *Vidui clavi* from a quotation illustrating ‘viduata’? cf. ‘desolata,’ ‘desolati.’—**535.** LG 225, 6. After ‘agrestium’ we should perhaps insert ‘quae Proserpinae sunt.’

### Aen. Prooem.

LG 234, 12. cf. S p. 4, Lindsay, *Class. Rev.* 35, 67. A ‘secondary’ gloss on a citation (in Donatus?) ‘Varro Quaestitionum Plautinarum.’ The mark *Virg.* is two above, and the next gloss is marked *de gls.*

### Aen. I.

**2.** A 74, 48 is in an Abol. section of *Lat.*, but is found also in the pure Abstr. MSS.—**12.** A 40, 40 from a note distinguishing ‘coloni’ as (1) ‘cultores,’ (2) ‘cultores advenae.’ cf. S.—**20.** A 190, 39. ‘Converteret’ from a ref. to *Aen.* 8, 438 (quoted by Nonius 418, 31 M for ‘vertere’ = ‘convertere’). This may have been part of the schol. here, or the gloss as it stands may be a fusion of two glosses.—**22.** *Libya.* There are no source-marks in

this portion of LG. If the gloss comes from A it indicates that Isid. (*Et. 14, 5, 1*) has preserved Donatus here more fully than S has.—**36.** A 179, 28. *Vat.* has ‘suppeo rogo vel inanimo,’ *c* the same without ‘vel.’ *a* has ‘suppleo rogo’ without the rest. Nettelship (*Journ. of Phil.* 20, 61) proposed to read as two glosses ‘supplico : rofo’ and ‘sufflo : inanimo.’ Goetz (*Thes. Gl.*) prefers for the second ‘sub pectore : in animo’ (cf. Abol. 179, 6). I think the latter is alone genuine. LG has two versions of the gloss, drawn from its twofold stream of Abstr. glosses,—(1) ‘suppeo rogo in animo’ as in *c*; (2) ‘suppeorore in animo.’ ‘Subpectore’ was first corrupted to ‘suppeorore,’ and LG through one of its channels represents an earlier stage of the tradition of Abstr. than we have elsewhere. ‘Suppeorore’ was emended in the other branch to ‘suppeo rogo.’ The occurrence of the gloss in Abol. as well as Abstr. is a mere coincidence.—**39.** *Calones.* LG 174, 35 though unmarked comes from Isid. (*Et. 19, 1, 15*) who either misunderstood S or used a text in which ‘naviculae’ had been written as a gloss on ‘calones.’—**59.** LG 252, 23. ‘Involvant’ seems more likely than ‘involent’ as a correction of ‘involant.’ cf. *Aen.* 12, 689. S loosely quotes *Pseud.* 164 at *Aen.* 1, 478.—**66.** A 185, 7. ‘Tolor’ may be a dialectal word. cf. ‘hernae’ S, *Aen.* 7, 684, *Ampl.* I. 364, 44·3; ‘lucumones’ S, *Aen.* 2, 278 etc., *Ampl.* I. 369, 35, and ‘ancil’ (*Aen.* 8, 664).—**85.** LG 195, 18. Two distinct glosses in *L*, the second with lemma ‘Eurus et Notus.’ Goetz’s app. crit. does not make this clear. Correct *Thes. Gl.*—**102.** LG 209, 9. A ‘gloss with citation’ taken from a schol. on this line, in which, as in S, the other two lines were quoted. Note that S too misquotes *Aen.* 10, 95 with ‘iactat’ for ‘iactas.’ (In the quotation from 10, 322 the MSS. of S are divided between ‘inertes’ and ‘inanis’). Perhaps Donatus wrote ‘inaniter et quasi incassum dicenti’ etc.—**126.** *Stagnum* has no source-mark, but the last preceding mark is *de gls.* The gloss might be an adaptation of Isid., though he has ‘stagnus.’—**174.** *Excudit.* Possibly these two glosses come from one schol.—“elicit, excutit, ut ‘silicis’ etc.; alibi sculptit, ut (*Aen.* 6, 847) ‘excudent alii’” etc. In A 68, 10 Goetz reads ‘elegit’ (“eligit” *Vat.*), but *c d* have ‘elicit.’—**178.** *Fruges.* The last preceding mark is *Esid.* in *L*. *P* has no marks in this portion. The derivation ‘a fruendo’ is that of Donatus (on Ter.

*Eun.* 816). S is evidently controverting Donatus in his note here. He denies the distinction between 'frumenta' and 'fruges,' putting a different interpretation on the quotation from Cicero.—**179.** LG 233, 34. Comparison of the gloss with S, D, and Isid. *Et.* 15, 6, 4 shows that all have ultimately a common source.—**193.** A 79, 29 'humo' is a v. l. for 'humi' in this line.

—**196.** LG 251, 13 seems to be from Philargyrius' note, as the first gloss (*Trinacrio*) is evidently from Gaudentius. Donatus had mentioned or quoted Lucretius for 'Triquetra' S only mentions the word.—I take this to be a 'gloss with citation' drawn from Philargyrius' note on 'litore Trinacrio, the clause 'quam . . . nominat' being introduced by the collector. There is no reason for reading 'litore Trinacriam' with Goetz (*Thes. Gl.*).—

**200.** On 'Scyllaceum' (*Aen* 3, 553) S says 'dictum aut a tractu vel a periculi similitudine; nam inde Scylla longe est,'—correcting Donatus without mentioning his name?—**202.** A 68, 12. The position of this gloss in a group assigns it to this line.—**210.**

A 5, 45. Glosses like this (cf. also 82, 13 *Aen.* 1, 188; 110, 22 *Aen.* 1, 213) have the appearance of having advanced nearer to the dictionary type, and some of them may come from a different source (some collection of 'Synonyma'). Few of them occur in definite groups of Virgil glosses. It is difficult, however, to draw the line, for there are notes of S which mention different meanings of a word, and from which glosses of this kind could be drawn. In the present case 'muniunt' and 'armant' seem to be subdivisions or specifications of 'adparant'.—**251.** LG 212, 2. I adopt the reading 'infandum' which Goetz suggested in *Der Lib. Gloss.* p. 277. It agrees with the note of S here, and is much better than 'impendio' which Goetz prints in *Thes. Gl.* with a reference (not very appropriate) to Donatus on Ter. *Eun.* 587.—

**330.** *Felix.* The mark is *Esid.*, but has evidently been advanced from the next gloss (with same lemma), *Et.* 10, 97.—**342.** *Ambages.* Lindsay (*The Corpus Glossary* p. 193) suggests that the two Corpus glosses come from one Abstr. item 'Ambages : nautici circuitus (?) vel sermonum.' In this line the word might have been taken to mean either wanderings (by sea) or a complicated story; at least the two senses could very well be mentioned in a note. For other suggestions see *Thes. Gl.*—**422.** *Strata via.* In both glosses the MSS. make 'strata' the lemma.

(so *Thes. Gl.* in 175, 33). The next gloss in LG is 'strata viarum : stratas vias, id est plateas' (marked *Virg.*), and this suggests a schol. which may be the common source of all three.—**430.** LG 201, 24. The mark *Virg.* printed by Goetz stands at the preceding gloss.—**433.** *Nectare* (third gloss). cf. *Abol.* 124, 34, *Festus* pp. 160, 161 *Lindsay*.—**436.** LG 240, 12. A quotation either of this line or of *Geo.* 4, 169) has probably been omitted after 'Virgilius.' Hence the symbol for 'require' inserted by a corrector, and mis ead 'respondit' by the scribe of *P.*—**473.** A 197, 11a. Goetz's emendation of *c* is confirmed by LG (pro de xancto).—**492.** A 68, 15. Of the ex-glosses on this page (arranged only by the two letters) numbers 9 to 14 are a series corresponding in regular order to lines of *Aen.* I from 127 to 309. No. 16 is referable to *Aen.* I, 690, so that 15 seems to be fixed for this line, and unless we can suppose that the word was read as an adverb with 'subnectens' we should read 'exsertae : evidenter perspicuae.'—**497.** A 90, 41. No. 40 (*Incessere* : *inquietare*, *molestare* aut *redarguere*) may come from the same note, distinguishing 'incedo' from 'incesto.' The arrangement is by the three letters, and No. 39 belongs to *Ecl.* 4, 49, No. 42 to *Aen.* I, 651.—**568.** *Nec tam aversus etc.* cf. LG 225, 26, where Goetz prints the mark *Virg.* In *P* and *L* the glosses stand thus :—(1) *Virg.* *Nec. tacui* : (2) *Nec tam etc.* = Par. 120, 3, (3) 225, 26. As the second gloss occurs in Par., I conclude that the mark *de glos.* has been dropped here; and if the third originally bore the mark *Virg.*, that mark too would be likely to drop after the loss of the intervening *de glos.* There is sufficient difference between the two *Nec tam* glosses to rule out the alternative that they come from two copies of *Abstr.* We have therefore two glosses coming from the same schol. but reaching LG one through *Abstr.*, the other through the *Virgil* collection.—**615.** *Periculum.* Perhaps a Terence gloss of *Abol.* cf. *Andria* 565 etc.—**686.** *Laticem Lyacum* (1). I have marked a lacuna before 'sicut,' which can be filled up from the next two glosses. All three look as if they came from one original.—'vinum dicitur latex quod intra uvas lateat, sicut aqua a latendo sub terra. nam omnia humorosa . . . latices dicuntur. Lyaeum autem ἀπὸ τοῦ λύειν' etc.—**702.** LG 249, 26. The mark *Esid.* which Goetz prints here stands two glosses above.—**708.** LG 249,

33. *Virg.* is the last preceding mark.—**726.** LG 215, 21. I read ‘lacuata’ for ‘laqueata’ of *P L* in the quotation. D quotes this form from Ennius in Cic. *Tusc.* 1, 85 (3, 44) where the MSS. of Cicero have ‘laqueatis,’ as do those of *Lucr.* at 2, 28. Donatus would seem to have quoted both *Lucr.* and Cic. (Ennius).—**727.** A 104, 33a. LG has this gloss twice, 215, 17 as in *c d*, 215, 18 as in *a*. See *Journ. of Phil.* 35, 278 f. The Isid. gloss (*Et. 20*, 10, 7) follows No. 18. D’s note suggests that the gloss belongs to this line.—**737.** LG 203, 36. Donatus’ note on ‘summo attigit ore,’ with a secondary gloss on ‘fungeretur.’ cf. *Togam* (*Vita Verg.*) and *Frugi* (*Aen.* 1, 79). ‘Ut bibentis fungeretur officiis,’ : i.e., she only touched the cup with her lips,—that was enough for ceremony. See S.—**738.** LG 207, 3. The word ‘Virgilius’ has been introduced by the compiler either of Abstr. or of the glossary with citations (unless it should be placed after ‘ut.’ ‘Nunc’ shows that the schol. belonged to this line. *Thes. Gl.* points wrongly and makes ‘nunc’ part of the quotation. *Pauli* which Goetz prints here is the last preceding mark.

### Aen. II.

**1.** A 40, 26 is placed here because numbers 23 to 28 form a series (*Journ. of Phil.* 35, 258).—**21.** *Tencdos.* The second gloss is marked *Esid.*, but as it occurs also in Par. I believe the mark has been advanced from the next gloss (= *Et. 14*, 6, 23).—**30.** LG 179, 23 and 24 seem to come from the same schol. (in 23 *P* has ‘tubam,’ but *L* ‘tuba’), 24 coming by way of the glossary with citations. The schol. might occur on other lines, but Isid. quotes *Aen.* 2, 30.—**39.** A 87, 8. See *Introd.* § 2, and *Thes. Gl.* s.v. ‘hisco.’ A 176, 44 may be part of the lemma of this gloss.—**140.** A 60, 14 may connect with D’s note on ‘effugia.’ *Forda* = *Ps.-Plac.* 22, 10, but is here marked *de gls.* cf. note *Geo.* 1, 10.—**158.** A 74, 37 stands in an Abol. section of *Vat.*, but is found also in the pure Abstr. MSS.—**214.** LG 244, 22. The reference appears to be to *Sall. Iug.* 89, 5. S on *Geo.* 3, 434 quotes loosely from the same passage for a matter of fact, not for the gender (Virgil’s word there is ‘anguis’). Charisius (G. Lat. 1, 552, 32) quotes from *Sallust* the words of the gloss (‘serpens perniciosa’) for the fem. *Sallust* wrote ‘natura serpentium, ipsa perniciosa,’ but some MSS. omit ‘ipsa.’ Possibly Donatus

and Charisius got the wrong quotation from a faulty text in Asper's edition of Sallust (taking 'natura' as abl.). But the gloss may be of later origin, in which case the reference to Sallust is probably taken from Charisius, in whom it was due to faulty memory.—**237.** A 167, 21. LG 243, 7 (gloss with citation) is taken from the same schol.; and 243, 6 may be part of it.—**254.** A 74, 30 stands in an Abol. section of *Vat.*, but is found also in the pure Abstr. MSS.—LG 214, 27 may possibly come from Isid., though the mark printed here by Goetz stands some glosses earlier. The section of Isid. suggests a schol. cf. the gloss on 'phalanx.'—**266.** A 193, 10/11. No. 8 is assigned to *Aen.* 2, 88, so that No. 9 may come from the schol. on this line ('vigiles quasi vigentes, id est virtute pleni'?).—**351.** LG 195, 16. For 'vocatis ardor tuus' I should suggest 'victis ab hostibus' as more likely than Buecheler's correction.—**374.** LG 244, 1. *Esid.* is the last preceding mark in *L* (see Goetz, app. crit.), but stands far back. The gloss is nearer to D than to either of the Isid. passages.—**419.** A 33, 55. From *c* we might be tempted to adopt 'movet caput' (cf. Hor. *Sat.* 1, 5, 58), but that phrase could perhaps hardly appear as an explanation of 'ciet'; and in the gloss as given by the other MSS. supplemented by LG, we have four different senses of the word, all of which can be illustrated from Virgil.—'movet' (in this line), 'vocat' (*Aen.* 3, 68 etc.), 'provocat' (*Aen.* 9, 766), 'canit' (*Geo.* 4, 64).—**424.** A 89, 27. 'Licit ire' is Goetz's correction of 'interire.' It implies confusion of a 'licet' symbol and an 'inter' symbol. See Lindsay, *Notae Latinae*, pp. 111, 117.—**430.** A 93, 15. 'Magistratus' is Goetz's suggestion for 'magni' (see *Thes. Gl.*). 'Mag.' was the ancient suspension for 'magistratus.' *c d* and LG have 'et' after 'magni.'—**546.** *Umbo.* The LG gloss (though the last preceding mark is *de gls*, two above it) may be a second entry from Isid. *l.c.*, which occurs earlier under 'umbelicus.' In any case Isid. seems to have used a schol. on this line and misunderstood 'a quo pendet (telum)' as 'a quo pendet (clipeus).' See Thilo, app. crit. —**608.** A 55, 25. All the MSS. (including LG) except *c* have lemma 'disiunctus.' In 26 LG alone has 'disiectas.'—**616.** LG 218, 12–14. *Cic.*, which Goetz prints at these glosses, is the last preceding mark. They are not of the type of *Cic.* glosses, and No. 14 — A 108, 37. No. 13 appears in

*a* of Abstr. after 109, 1 with an addition. See *Thes. Gl.*—**683.** *Apex.* The second gloss is preceded by Isid. *Et.* 18, 14, 2 (*Esid.*) and 19, 30, 5; and followed by 17, 5, 20.—**726.** A 58, 48. Perhaps there was a second gloss ‘Dudum : antea.’

### Aen. III.

**35.** LG 205, 40. The mark *Cic.*, which Goetz prints, stands 10 glosses above. In this part of LG there are very few marks, and scarcely any except *Cic.*—**111.** *Cybelus Gallus* etc. The words ‘civis de Gallia’ have been added by someone who misunderstood ‘Gallus.’—**128.** *Celeuma.* The two glosses are unmarked, and have the symbol for ‘require’ in the margin. They follow a gloss marked *Virg.* (‘celeuma clamor nauticus, id est nautarum vox’).—With the third gloss we may connect S’s remark on the rhythm.—**180.** A 148, 41. ‘vel filium’ is not found in *c*, nor in LG. *d* is not available.—**209.** *Phineus.* The last mark in *P* is *Virg.*, in *L Esid.*—**216.** LG 252, 21. The mark *Cic.* is three glosses above. The next gloss is marked *Virg.*—**233.** A 99, 38. I have printed the gloss as it is given in *Thes. Gl.* See app. crit. LG has it in two forms, (1) 213, 20 = *c* altered to ‘per vin (= vel in) manu<*s*> ; (2) 213, 21 = *Vat. d* with ‘intulit’ from No. 20. If the original was ‘vel in manu abstulit’ (‘vel in’ written ‘uin’ with stroke over the u), the misreading ‘uin’ (uim) would be likely to lead to the substitution of ‘intulit.’ This apparently happened in the branch to which *c* belongs, but in *c* itself ‘uin’ has been read back into ‘vel in.’ LG (No. 20) shows an attempt to make sense of the text exhibited by this branch before *c*.—If the gloss applies to this line, there was probably a quotation. cf. Nonius 124 M (from Lucilius). See SD.—**267.** Nonius 221 M quotes this line along with *Rudens* 938 for ‘rudens’ masc. and fem.—**351.** A 168, 11. S seems to be controverting views (of Donatus, or mentioned by Donatus) with which the gloss agrees. His words, (‘scaevis, id est malis’) suggest that Isid. *Et.* 10, 253 is not a combination of two sources, one a schol. (cf. the gloss) and the other Placidus (cf. Plac. 41, 1), but that Plac. and Isid. have both drawn upon the same schol.—**411.** A 160, 4. Besides this gloss (= LG 239, 17) LG has another, ‘Rarescunt : pauci <funt>, patefunt.’ cf. Par. 141, 21 (and correct *Thes. Gl.*). A probable

schol. here would be 'Rarescent : patefient. alibi rarescunt pauci fiunt'—**420** *Charybdis mare vertiginosum etc.* From this gloss and Isid. *l.c.* correct A 28, 27.—**460.** A 190, 31. *om. a. colimus vel colimus Vat.* colimus vel honoramus *c. d r.l.* 'colimur' is Goetz's correction. LG has two glosses with lemma 'veneramui,' (1) 'adoramus,' (2) 'colimus adoramus.' The second 'adoramus' is probably a mistake (due to the preceding gloss) for 'honoramus' (cf. *c.*), and the second 'colimus' of *Vat.* is likely to be a mere repetition of the first.—**466.** A 107, 49. In *c* and *d* the interp. is "olle" cf. *Aft.* 533, 50. LG has both forms, (1) 'olla[e], (2) 'olla aenea.' 'Aenea' is probably an addition in the composite MSS. from *Abol.* 107, 36.—**587.** *Intempesta.* The gloss has no source-mark, and the last mark is *de gls.* It is not from Isid., but Goetz assigns it to *Plac.* (78, 19). If this is right, Isid. has combined *Plac.* with *S* (or *Don.*). The MSS. have the Spanish 'nicil' (Spanish symptoms occur sporadically in LG). But if, as Goetz and others have held, LG was compiled in Spain, it may quite well exhibit Abstr. glosses with occasional Spanish forms. They are not even inconsistent with the view that LG and Abstr. both belong to France. (See Lindsay *C.Q.* 11, 121). With 'importuna' cf. D's 'intempestiva.'—**598.** A 153, 33. *Thes. Gl.* reads 'passivus' with *a.* cf. *Aff.* 551, 20. *c* has 'possibus,' *Vat.* and LG 'passibus.' MS. testimony as between *b* and *v* is of little account, but with 'passibus' the gloss is very appropriate to this line 'Praecep*s*' may mean either 'praecep*s* passibus' or (as *S*) 'sine respectu salutis.'—**637.** LG 215, 5 is marked *de gls*, but looks very like an extract from Isid. If the mark *Esid.* were dropped, *de gls* may have been advanced from the next gloss.

#### *Aen. IV.*

1. *Cura.* In the MSS. 'amor b' with horizontal stroke through the upper part of the letter. cf. Par. 107, 19, Lindsay, *Notae Latinae* p. 26.—**18.** LG 233, 6. A quotation to illustrate 'per taesum' (part of two hexameters). The lemma is followed by the 'require' symbol, i.e., a query as to the author.—**58.** *Lyaenus.* The preceding gloss is marked *Virg.* The Isid. passage (*Et.* 8, 11, 43/4) occurs in LG s.v. 'Liberum.' The gloss does not read like a split from that so much as Isid. reads like a recasting

of a schol. which he is combining with some other source.—**59.** A 18, 8. *a* and *c* have only ‘prae omnibus.’ (*d n.l.*) LG has two glosses, (1) *prae omnes*, (2) ‘plus omnibus.’—**61.** A 28, 29. I print the gloss as it is given in *c* (‘candidum’) *d*, Aff. 490, 39, LG. The sequence of glosses points to this line. (See *Journ. of Phil.* 35, 258, cancelling the suggestion ‘candentis’). LG has a *Virg.* gloss ‘Candentis : nunc candidae (cf. S), alias ferventis.’—**67.** LG 247, 17. Possibly on *Aen.* 9, 31. The mark *Virg.* is six glosses above.—**166.** *Pronuba.* Another possible ‘locus’ is *Aen.* 7, 319. The last gloss with this lemma (‘quae nuptibus’ etc.) follows one which is marked *Virg.* Note that it contains a fact mentioned also by Isid. (‘coniungit’). Abol. 151, 2 = LG 236, 25 *in the plural*.—**207.** *Lenos.* A second entry from the gloss on ‘Lenacum honorem.’—**239.** LG 247, 21. ?‘Talaria : . . . alias talare vestimentum’ etc.—**259.** *Magalia lingua Punica* etc. Possibly on *Geo.* 3, 340 (‘mapalia’). The mark is *Esid.*, but I cannot trace the gloss in Isid. The preceding gloss is marked *Plac.* (82, 18), and the following item (unmarked) = Isid. *Et.* 15, 12, 4, so that the mark may have been moved up and replaced another.—**262.** *Laena.* At 215, 4 the preceding gloss has the mark *de gls.* At 216, 19 *Esid.* is the last preceding mark.—**605.** LG 202, 19. *P* and *L* have ‘uva’ not ‘via’ which Goetz prints. cf. Isid.

### Aen. V.

**77.** *Trochleae.* The mark is *de gls*, and if this is right the gloss would seem to come from a schol. which was the source of Isid. *Et.* 19, 2, 9/10. cf. D. The glosses stand thus:—(1) *Esid.* (*Et.* 1, 17, 3), (2) *de gls* *Trochleae*, (3) *Troglodytae* (= *Et.* 9, 2, 129), (4) *de gls* *Truditur*. If the first three were originally marked *Esid.*, and a scribe were copying the column of marks after finishing the column of glosses, his eye might be misled by the second pair (*Esid.* and *de gls*).—**314.** A 25, 35. D has the note ‘abito : abeat.’ The gloss may come from a schol. in which this form was distinguished from ‘abito,’ compound of ‘bito.’—**588.** A 103, 26*a* is given as in *a*. Goetz (app. crit.) merely reports that *c* and *d* have a shorter gloss on the word. *a* has, in fact, combined three (perhaps four) glosses, of which the last was apparently identical with LG, Aff. 532, 2.—**708.** A 191, 25 seems to be an attempt to explain ‘infit’—‘quasi fit in verba.’

**Aen. VI.**

**37.** *Spectacula.* See Introd. § 2.—**73.** LG 217, 6. *Cic.* is the last preceding mark.—**167.** LG 218, 38. *Esid.* is the last preceding mark, but items from glossaries certainly intervene. In this portion all marks except *Esid.* and *Cic.* have vanished.—**177.** A 143, 34a disagrees with S (*Aen.* 11, 185). *c* and *d* derive the gloss from an archetype which omitted a clause (preserved in LG), and *c* found a correction ‘pira’ for ‘rogus.’ *Isid. l.c.* corresponds to (1) S on this line, *plus* the clause ‘πυρ enim’ etc., (2) S on *Aen.* 11, 185.—**238.** A 176, 16. *Thes. Gl.* reads ‘acuminata’ with *a*. All the other evidence favours ‘cacuminata’—*c* (cf. *Vat.*), Par. 152, 49, LG (‘cacumina’). This was therefore the reading in both the streams of Abstr. glosses which contributed to LG.—**287.** A 70, 22 hangs together with LG 195, 34 on line 576. The latter belongs to Abstr., for it stands truncated at A 65, 41 (cf. Housman, *Journ. of Phil.* 20, 50.) At 287 Servius gives ‘excetra’ as Latin for ‘hydra.’ The words ‘belua Lernae’ stand at the end of the line, so the schol. may have had no lemma written in the margin. The same applies to ‘Hydra’ at 576. In LG 195, 34, taking ‘excetra’ as the lemma, Goetz suggested ‘fecunda’ for ‘secunda,’ but this is unnecessary when we remember Virgil’s description ‘quinquaginta atris immanis hiatibus Hydra saevior.’ According to this interpreter we have at 576 a *second* hydra (see S’s reference to ‘multi’), and ‘inexhaustae malitiae’ is intended as a stronger expression than ‘plena malitia’ of A 70, 22, corresponding to Virgil’s ‘saevior.’—I bracket the clause ‘quam . . . nominarunt.’ See note at line 576.—**288.** *Flammisque armata Chimaera.* The same gloss appears also s.v. ‘Chimaera,’ with the quotation “de qua Vergilius ‘flammisque armata Chimaera’” after ‘habuit.’—With the tone of the gloss cf. D on *Aen.* 5, 118, which is without the rationalism of SD on 6, 288. S has also a rationalistic explanation of the hydra at 287.—**289.** *Gorgones.* The preceding gloss is marked *Virg.*, but this one *may* come from *Isid.* He is clearly copying hastily (from a schol. ? cf. Aug. *Civ. D.* 18, 13). He has ‘meretrices crinitas,’ but nothing to account for the accusative.—**553.** *Vir a virtute.* LG 253, 37, marked *de gls*, stands between two *Esid.* glosses, the latter of which = *Diff.* 2, 82/3, with the derivation of ‘virtus’ from ‘vir’ (from Lactantius *de opificio Dei* 12).

not *vice versa* as in the gloss and *Et.* 10, 274. LG 253, 37 has apparently added to the Abstr. gloss a piece of Isid. *Diff.*—**565.** A 184, 25 is given as in c. *Thes. Gl.* reads ‘vel principes’ with a (cf. *Vat.*). LG has ‘aut principes.’ I take ‘principes’ to be adjectival. See S.—**576.** LG 195, 34. See note at line 287. In the second sentence of the gloss, *P* and *L* have ‘ydram quem’ (‘que’ *L*), A 65, 41 idram quam. With my correction ‘Hydram ab aqua’ cf. S on 287.—‘Canapum’ (it appears variously as ‘canopum,’ ‘conapum,’ ‘canaphum,’ ‘canuprum’) is unknown to the lexicons. Theander’s suggestion (*A.A. Glossarum Commentarioli* p. 41) of contamination with a gloss ‘exedra : canapium’ (a form of ‘conopeum’) is possible, but uncertain. My own view is that the word is a form of ‘hanappus’ (see *Class. Rev.* 34, 32), a Teutonic loan-word which might appear in Latin as ‘chanappus’ or ‘canappus.’ (cf. ‘Chatti,’ ‘Catti’). This word means a vessel for holding liquids, and I suggest that some one reading ‘hydram ab aqua’ etc., mistook ‘hydram’ for ‘hydriam,’ and glossed it with the vulgar ‘canappum.’ The clause must then have been added to A 70, 22 by assimilation at a very early stage.—**603.** A 82, 7 from a note on different meanings of ‘genialis.’ See SB (*Geo.* 1, 302), though the series of glosses points rather to *Aen.* 6. cf. Corp. G 50 and 80, *Abavus Maior* 596, 34. 5. The schol. however may have given alternative interpretations taking ‘genialibus’ (1) with ‘altis,’ (2) as a dative (sc. ‘hominibus’), ‘altis toris’ being then taken together.—**714.** *Lethaei etc.* ‘Passae’s with i over the s (an ancient nota for ‘sint’) has been misread as ‘passa est.’—**725.** *Pat[ib]ulum.* The mistake in LG (not in Par.) is probably due to ‘lucibile’ in the Isid. gloss (*Diff.* 434) which precedes.—**843.** *Scipiones duo* etc. The gloss is marked *Virgili et Eutropi*. Two glosses, one from the *Virg.* collection, the other from Eutrop. have been run together. The part due to Eutrop. is that which I have bracketed. It is from Eutrop. 4, 10, where it is in the singular and refers to the younger Scipio. The combiner has adapted it to the double subject of the *Virg.* gloss.—cf. on *Geo.* 2, 170. S there refers to a fuller note in *Aen.* 6, but his note here (on ‘Gracchi genus’ 842; for he takes ‘Scipiadas’ to refer to a different pair) can hardly be said to satisfy the description; and unless the text is faulty he has got the facts wrong.—**872.** LG 221, 32. *Virg.* is the last preceding mark.

**Aen. VII.**

- 81.** A 74, 20/21. The juxtaposition of these two glosses in words arranged by FA- suggests that they come from one source, a note in which 'fariolus' was mentioned as 'Old Latin' for 'hariolus,' and derived from 'fari,' just as S (*Aen.* 7, 695) contrariwise gives 'Halisci,' 'Hormiae' and 'hebris' as old forms of 'Falisci' etc. On dialectal (and Etruscan) interchange of f and h see Lindsay, *Latin Language*, 4, § 121. The note might occur here in connection with the derivation of 'Faunus' 'a fando.'—  
**349.** LG 217, 10. Goetz takes this as 'levia' with short e.—  
**397.** A 80, 35. The tendency to confuse 'flagro' and 'fragro' made it necessary for S to provide a handy rule for remembering the difference. (See S on *Aen.* 1, 436). Here we may suppose a note 'Flagrantem : ardentem. Fragrantem : odorantem.' cf. Abol. 77, 25.—  
**741.** *Tautanos.* The first gloss is marked *de gls.* so. if the mark is right, it is not a 'split' from Isid., but from a schol. which was used by Isid. and also by D. Isid. quotes this line.

**Aen. VIII.**

- 230.** *Faba fresa.* LG 202, 43 is a 'split' from this gloss. cf. 'molluta' of P here, with moduta P (moluta corr. L) at that place.—  
**446.** LG 174, 5. Virgil nowhere has the acc. 'Chalybem,' but the gloss may possibly come from a Virgil schol. such as 'Chalybs : ferrum, gen. masc. Chalybem gen. fem. Lucanus' etc.—  
**500.** A 77, 11. I read 'ornamenta' with c and d (and all the MSS. at 78, 50), not 'ornamentum' (as *Thes. Gl.*) with Vat. If the reference is to this line, the plural is natural.—  
**664.** A 17, 7. 'Ancil' an Etruscan (?) word preserved by a scholiast. (So Lindsay. *The Corpus Glossary*, on Corp. A 641). At this part the arrangement is by two letters only, and therefore the fact that 'Ancil' immediately follows 'Ancilia' suggests that they both come from the same place.—  
**685.** A 24, 17. I take this to be two alternative interpretations of ope, as either gold or equipment. See however Lindsay on Corp. B. 29

**Aen. IX.**

- 379.** A 48, 15 and 51, 38 are claimed by Gnueg as Terence glosses. (See note, *Geo.* 3, 259). He compares Don. on Ter.

*Eun.* 635 ('D. est ubi iter de via flectitur'). But the parallel is not decisive. S here quotes the line of Terence, and Donatus probably had an explanation similar to his note on *Eun.*—**564.** LG 213, 22. The mark *Virg.* stands at the preceding gloss.—**651.** A 173, 23. Sonores somno graves *Vat. a c.* soni graves *Ampl. II.* 333, 27, *Abol.* 171, 28 (*gravis a*). *Thes. Gl.* prints 'soni gravis.' But LG has 'sonoras : sono graves' (e.g. *Aen.* 1, 53).—**710.** *Bauum.* Meyer-Lübke (*Rh. Mus.* 70, 334) maintains that Isidore's 'baias' is a mere misunderstanding of D or his source, and that there is no such Latin word meaning 'harbour.' The gloss is not taken from Isid. It is marked *a/c gls*, and LG has the Isid. section also. Unless it comes from a glossary (not *Abstr.* or *Abol.*) which used Isid. (it occurs elsewhere only in the 10th cent. cod. Cass. 90, *C.G.L.* 5, 562, 26) it shows that the mistake, if it is a mistake, was not made by Isid. In LG it is followed by 'Baiulus : portitor' (out of its alphabetical order) = A 24, 18a. This interpretation may have been among other alternative explanations in Don., thought not selected by S or D. Charpentier (*Glotta* 9, 60) argues for 'baia' as an Italic dialect word.—**715'6.** LG has also 'Prochyta : insula regionis eiusdem, quam Aenariam (alieriam *PL*) vocant,' i.e. the 'Inarime' gloss with the wrong lemma; a mistake which shows that the two glosses (Prochyta and Inarime) once stood together, either in one item or in succession.

### Aen. X.

**210.** LG 248, 16 has no source-mark, and the last mark is *de gls.* It = Audax (*Gr. Lat.* 7, 354, 15), a grammarian of uncertain date who is mentioned as source once or twice in LG. He is not an original writer (see Teufel, ed. 6, 3, pp. 234, 493), and it cannot be quite certain that the coincidence is not due to an ultimate common source. Note that D quotes the parallel of *Geo.* 3, 53.—**386.** *Sodales.* Festus pp. 382'3 (Lindsay) has three derivations of the word, of which two appear in these glosses, the other in Isid. *Et.* 10, 245. This last stands also in LG with the additional clause ('alias quasi sedales' etc. (see Lindsay's Isid. app. crit.), but reading 'eant' for 'sedeant' (not a mistake for 'edant,' though *L* has a superscript d, but due to transected s = 'sed').—**775.** *Triumphus.* This is followed in LG by a long

gloss from Isid. *Et. 18*, 2, 3–6 (both glosses are unmarked, and the last mark is *Cic.*) which begins ‘Triumphus dictus est ἀπὸ τῆς θριάμβης’ etc. (cf. S), and goes on to quote from Suetonius a statement which closely resembles the first sentence of our gloss, but has nothing corresponding to the second. This can hardly mean anything but that the gloss comes from a source which was common to S and Isid.

### **Aen. XI.**

**268.** A 178, 20 is not in *c* (*d* n.l.) but in this case it is a real omission. The scribe of *c* allowed his eye to wander from ‘substitit’ (18) to ‘substituit’ (21), so that he attached the interp. of 21 to the lemma of 18 and omitted the intervening glosses.—**329.** A 122, 13. If a lemma ‘Navalia’ has not been lost, this may be a secondary gloss on Donatus’ ‘res navales’ (cf. D). See note, *Aen. 1*, 737.—LG has a corrupt gloss ‘Cicer obisquidenim est hoc ipsum diu in quo est aliquid textrinum’; possibly for “Cicero Ver. ‘quod enim est oppidum in quo <non> est’” etc., a confused memory-quotation of *In Verr.* 2, 4, 58 and 103, which might be cited in connection with this passage at line 326 (‘texamus’). D there says “*quidam* ‘texamus’ proprie dictum tradunt, quia loca in quibus naves fiunt . . latine textrina dici.’”—**680.** A 133, 5. ‘aut observat’ probably belongs to 133, 3. cf. *Ampl. II.* 316, 27 and 42.

### **Aen. XII.**

**35.** LG 239, 30 is probably a Plac. gloss. With no mark of its own, it immediately follows a gloss marked *de gls.*, but in Par. it occurs in a Plac. group. Goetz prints it also among his Plac. LG items (96, 9).—**120.** *<Limus> cingulum* etc. is marked *Esid.*, but does not come from *Et. 19*, 33, 4, which occurs later. The (unmarked) gloss immediately after it = Isid. *Et. 20*, 16, 4 = S *Aen. 9*, 359 (357 Thilo). The mark *Esid.* has been advanced one gloss.—*Lima* is unmarked, and the last mark (*Esid.*) stands far back; but it may be a second entry from *Et. 15*, 14, 2.—LG 252, 26. *Thes. Gl.* marks the lacuna before ‘alibi.’ The second part of the gloss is a remark on the use of the singular here. Elsewhere (*Ecl. 8*, 65; *Geo. 4*, 131) Virgil has the plural. I take this to be also the explanation of the next gloss, <‘Verbena :

id est > verbenis' etc. (Virgil nowhere has the form 'verbenis.') It occurs again in LG s.v. 'Verveis' (253, 10). See *Thes. Gl.* S and D here (and Festus 424, 35) speak of verbena as 'herba,' though at *Ecl. 8, 65* D calls it a 'virgultum.' For the connection with 'viridis' cf. D on *Ecl. 8, 65*.—**495.** A 169, 26. Intellexit aut paulatim *Vat. a* (vel). *Thes. Gl.* refers to Don. on Ter. *And. 882* 'sentire dicitur qui vix se colligit vixque animadvertisit.' I presume he supposes the gloss to come from a note like this, with a corresponding explanation of 'sensim.' But *c* has 'intellexit' only. (*d n. l.*) It is perhaps more likely that the extra words belong to 169, 21 where they were omitted by the scribe of the archetype and written in the margin, being then ignored by the parent of *c* and inserted in the wrong place by that of *Vat.* and *a*.—**657.** A 121, 20, 21. Don. on Ter. *Ad. 207* quotes this line. It is likely therefore that here he remarked on 'mussitare' and quoted Terence. cf. D with Don. 'mussitare enim proprie dissimulandi causa tacere est.'—**823.** A 91, 34. Two glosses have been combined, (1) 'civis' (2) 'inde loco' etc. *c* has only the first. LG has the second, followed by Isid. *Et. 10, 147* and 9, 4, 39.

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